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BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
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CLEVELAND

Nominated With Ease on the First Ballot.

GAINS ALONG THE LINE.

The Democratic Party Is for Tariff for Revenue Only.

NEAL SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED.

Scene When Abbett Nominated the Big Claimant.

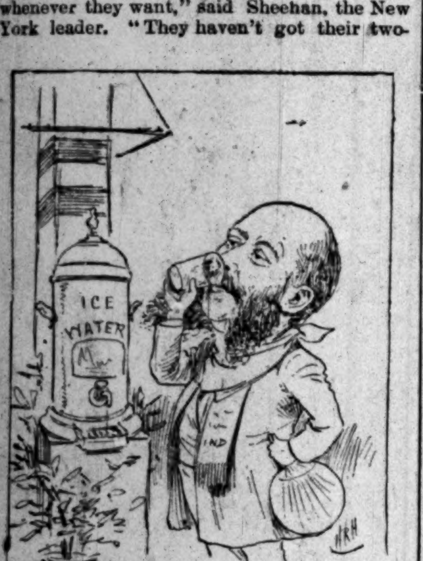
VILAS AND WATTERSON CONFER.

[Other convention news on pages 9 and 10.]

3:15 a. m.—At this hour the first ballot is almost concluded. Cleveland gains heavily over all estimates. He was nominated easily on the first ballot.

Tammany cheers for Boies were the feature of the opening of the evening session of the Democratic convention.

The Iowans brought in the picture of Uncle Horace, which had been doing duty at every session, and the whole New York delegation was at once on its feet cheering. Other delegates thought they saw something in this, and they could believe that Tammany was really ready to support Boies in accordance with its promise long ago that any good Western Democrat would suit it. "Let them ballot whenever they want," said Sheehan, the New York leader. "They haven't got their two-thirds and we will show it." This was the only intimation that a combination had been formed. Most of the delegates were thinking of the Committee on Resolutions, and wondering if the platform would be presented without delay.



MR. MORSS GIVING HIMSELF A SURPRISE.

It was 5:30 o'clock and every seat in the big convention hall had an occupant. The delegates were all in their places on the floor and every one was wondering why the business of the convention did not proceed. A tip was given out that the delay was owing to the fact that the silver plank had been telegraphed to Mr. Cleveland to see if it was acceptable to him. His friends were awaiting an answer to this query before the platform was to be laid before the convention.

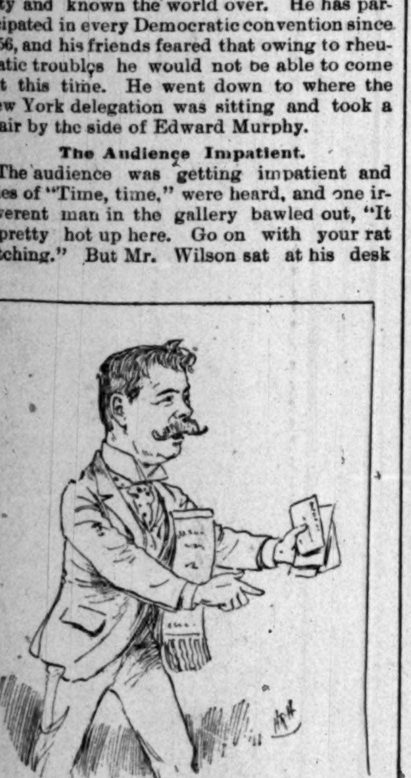
Presently Chairman Wilson rapped the convention to order and ordered the people in the aisles and on the floor to take their seats.

Then the Rev. Thomas E. Green of Cedar Rapids, Ia., offered the prayer. The Rev. Mr. Green is an old resident of Chicago and had a charge over on the West Side. He was known here by his familiars and some of the irreverents as "Tommy" Green. But he has lived in Cedar Rapids for a number of years now and built up a magnificent church with a very substantial following. So well did the Rev. Thomas Green's invocation please the audience that at its conclusion he received a subdued but none the less demonstrative round of applause.

Benjamin Wood came into the hall for the first time since the convention opened. Mr. Wood is a district delegate from New York City and known the world over. He has participated in every Democratic convention since 1856, and his friends feared that owing to rheumatic troubles he would not be able to come out this time. He went down to where the New York delegation was sitting and took a chair by the side of Edward Murphy.

The Audience Impatient.

The audience was getting impatient and cries of "Time, time," were heard, and one irreverent man in the gallery bawled out, "It is pretty hot up here. Go on with your rat catching." But Mr. Wilson sat at his desk unmoved by the impetuosity of the audience.



"THE YOUNG SINETEER."
[The Freshest Youth in America.]

A delegate from Georgia after an hour's waiting got the ear of the Chair to move an adjournment till 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Don Dickinson was on his feet at once shaking his straw hat as a waving plume, warning the Cleveland people to vote it down. But there were others besides the Cleveland people who did not want an adjournment, and it was promptly voted down.

Ex-Gov. Glick of Kansas did not get the eye of the Chair, but he got the convention to insist that he was the man that ought to be recognized and he sent a postal-card to the desk and asked that it be read: but the Chairman referred it to the Committee on Resolutions.

Prompted by Don Dickinson, Delegate Power of Michigan jumped on a chair and said he had information that the Committee on Platform would be ready to report in fifteen minutes. The Cleveland managers were afraid that the convention might get impatient.

The first time ex-Secretary Whitney was seen by a majority of the delegates was a few minutes after this, when he came in and strolled along to the platform, looking wistfully about as though he did not know where to go. But he quickly found his way to Chairman Wilson and whispered in the latter's ear while the crowd faintly cheered. It was not known that Mr. Whitney had the Cleveland tariff plank in his keeping. He sat down on a chair next to Chairman Brice and awaited developments, and the band played "Maggie Murphy's Home." Whitney is a peacemaker, and the whispered prospect of a fight over the platform did not please him.

Don Dickinson slipped up to the platform and was in consultation with Whitney. The Cleveland leaders were plainly nervous.

Larry Neal of Ohio came up and whispered to Chairman Brice. Something was surely going to happen, but the convention did not know what it was.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL.
["Keep your eye on Ohio."]

Were Not Anxious for a Ballot.

It was rumored that the cause of the uncertainty was a notification from Sheehan of New York to Don Dickinson that the opposition would put no hindrance in the way of a motion for a ballot at once, and while Dickinson claimed that the New Yorkers were 20 or 25 short of the votes that they set down for themselves, the rumor was that he and Mr. Whitney were not anxious for a ballot just then.

At 6:15 Major Jones followed by Vilas came into the hall and got up on the speaker's stand. Major Jones had in his hand a big bundle of typewritten matter which everybody supposed was the platform.

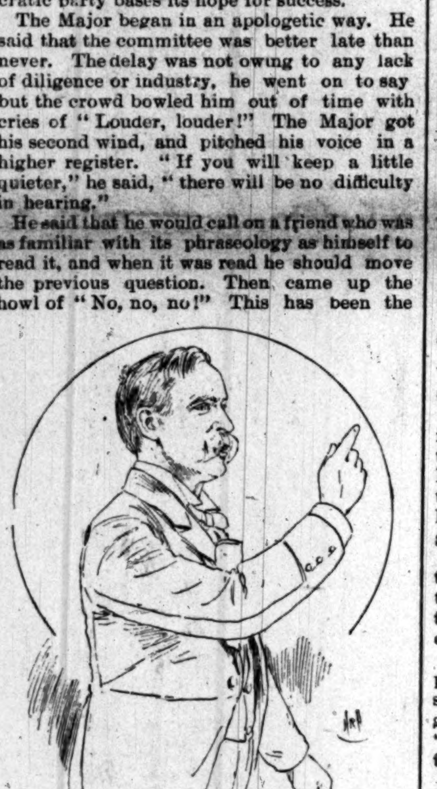
As a diversion "Jimmy" Campbell circulated on the floor among the delegates and Don Dickinson led the cheering for him. Bourke Cockran talked across the aisle to the Michigan delegation, and they did not seem to like it.

Finally the diversions were over and Chairman Wilson announced that the report of the Committee on Platform was ready and would be presented by its Chairman, Mr. Jones of Missouri.

Maj. Jones mopped his brow, adjusted his glasses, and stepped to the front. For some reason or other, the Lord only knows why, it has been a tradition in politics that nobody but the editor of a newspaper should prepare the platform of a party. Maj. Jones held in his hand the document upon which the Democratic party bases its hope for success.

The Major began in an apologetic way. He said that the committee was better late than never. The delay was not owing to any lack of diligence or industry, he went on to say but the crowd bowled him out of time with cries of "Louder, louder!" The Major got his second wind, and pitched his voice in a higher register. "If you will keep a little quieter," he said, "there will be no difficulty in hearing."

He said that he would call on a friend who was as familiar with its phraseology as himself to read it, and when it was read he should move the previous question. Then came up the howl of "No, no, no!" This has been the way the Democratic platforms have been adopted by National conventions, the previous question being applied so soon as the reading was concluded.



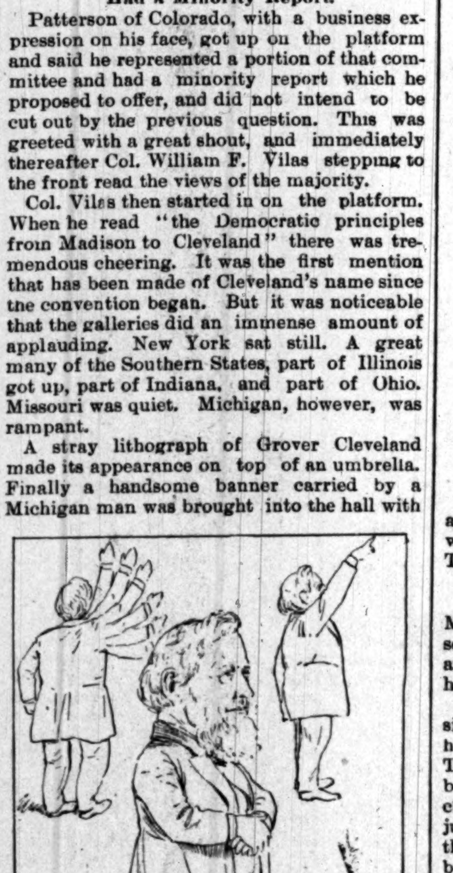
CHAIRMAN WILSON.
["Reciprocity is to be the campaign cry."]

Had a Minority Report.

Patterson of Colorado, with a business expression on his face, got up on the platform and said he represented a portion of that committee and had a minority report which he proposed to offer, and did not intend to be cut out by the previous question. This was greeted with a great shout, and immediately thereafter Col. William F. Vilas stepping to the front read the views of the majority.

Col. Vilas then started in on the platform. When he read "the Democratic principles from Madison to Cleveland" there was tremendous cheering. It was the first mention that has been made of Cleveland's name since the convention began. But it was noticeable that the galleries did an immense amount of applauding. New York sat still. A great many of the Southern States, part of Illinois got up, part of Indiana, and part of Ohio. Missouri was quiet. Michigan, however, was rampant.

A stray lithograph of Grover Cleveland made its appearance on top of an umbrella. Finally a handsome banner carried by a Michigan man was brought into the hall with Cleveland's picture on it. The Boies people started in at once with their banner and followed the Cleveland banner all around the hall. At this the Ohio people set up a tremendous cheering. Don Dickinson shouted like an Indian at the appearance of Cleveland's picture. But the Ohio people also cheered Uncle Horace Boies until the convention laughed and howled itself hoarse. The Iowans were bound to have their share of applause. The Iowa man was a trifle shorter in the reach and he could not hold the banner quite as high as the Cleveland man, but he did very well. Then the band started up "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The delegates grew tired of applauding much sooner than the galleries.



SENATOR PALMER.
[And some of his gestures.]

While the cheering was going on Vilas sat down and smiled approvingly, while Reading Clerk Nick Bell, who used to hold office under him, fanned the ex-Postmaster-General.

The Banner Had a Fall.

Suddenly the Cleveland banner took a fall. It had slipped from the grasp of the enthusiastic standard-bearer, but he soon had it aloft again, which was the signal for more applause. The Michigan banner was wafted down the line from Cleveland delegation to Cleveland delegation until it reached a portion of the "Anti-Snappers" from New York, who had seats in the rear, and who were the most persistent howlers. Some of them took off their coats in order to give better vent to their feelings.

William C. Goudy stood on the platform and, for once in his life, smiled, as the boys say, "on the dead square."

After a time the Cleveland banner was wafted over into the Illinois crowd, greatly to the delight of Jim Ewing, Thomas B. Corson, and a number of members of the delegation. It did not last very long, but went over into Tennessee and around through Arkansas, making the tour of a great many Southern States in less time than it takes to tell the story.

After fourteen or fifteen minutes of this performance a sort of ominous sound was heard coming over from the portion of the hall occupied by the New York delegation. It was a low rumble of discontent, but probably came from the crowd instead of the New York delegates, who were sitting quiet and saying nothing. Then a short man with a very tall, shiny black hat, bearing the trade-mark of a well-known hatter in Cedar County, climbed up a big pole right in front of the speaker's stand and put the Boies banner as high in the air as possible. When he had done this a shout went up that for once in his life Boies was higher than Cleveland. Then the Cleveland banner had to be taken down for repairs. It had been butted about and bumped up against the electric-light until the sheet was loose from its moorings. Don Dickinson assisted in repairing the injury and it went on on its winding way. Col. Nicholas Bell, who was doing the dramatic possibly with the hope of getting his old place back in case of Cleveland's nomination, stepped to the front of the platform and waved his hand as much as to say, "Peace, my children." But the convention was in no humor to quiet down and the delegates scoffed at Nick Bell.

MAJOR JONES OF ST. LOUIS.

They "Shucked" Their Coats.

A careful survey of the gallery revealed the fact that there was not a single man up there wearing his coat. In the vernacular of Georgia they had "shucked" their coats.

Twenty minutes after the ruction began Mr. Vilas resumed where he left off when the Cleveland banner was introduced.

Mr. Vilas rolled out the party catchwords in his best style, as though it were a declaration of independence and the occasion a Fourth of July celebration. He stopped at the proper points so that the crowd would know where to applaud, and his emphasis gave the cue when the enthusiasm flagged.

There was a big sop to the Southern delegation in the long drawn-out denunciation of the force bill. They cheered the first sentences but got a trifle weary as clause after clause was rolled out.

"The Republican policy of profligate expenditure" was not brought out quite so strongly by Mr. Vilas in his reading. The galleries, however, thought it was a hit at the "billion dollar" Congress and applauded feebly.

The tariff plank was watched with very great interest. The impression left on the convention was that the plank was in the nature of a straddle and not as radical as had been looked for from a convention which expected to make Grover Cleveland its nominee. It seemed to hedge all around the question. While the affirmation on the tariff was weak, Mr. Vilas wrung out "We denounce the McKinley Tariff Law" with a good deal of vigor.

PRESS MESSENGER CHARLES H. MANN.
["Keep yer badges in sight"!]

Got Lost in a Sentence.

"The sham reciprocity" was emphasized by Mr. Vilas in his reading of that clause, but the sentence was a very long and involved one, and before he had got to the end everybody had forgotten what he had been emphasizing.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver" was the first announcement that they had gotten down to a vital point of difference. The convention applauded the statement that both coins must be of equal intrinsic or exchangeable value, although they did not know just what that meant. The whole meaning of the silver plank none of the delegates grasped, but the prevailing belief seemed to be that it was a very good straddle.

"Public office is a public trust." Then Mr. Vilas paused and nodded to the convention. Lest they should make a mistake and stop too soon he took a drink of water and mopped his brow. But the applause only lasted thirty-five seconds. The civil service plank brought forth a storm of hisses from the galleries.

Then came the old platitude, as familiar as "we point with pride." It was "we view with alarm." It was high time that the "ides of November" were rung in.

A minute more and an old familiar friend popped up. It was the old "home rule, self government" platitude which the Democratic party has used for a great many years. Then the tribute to the "ruling race" made Bourke Cockran, Ed Murphy, and William F. Sheehan laugh immoderately.

The reference to the Chinese immigration question which followed caused a little commotion and a small round of applause from the California delegation.

With the reference to the Pension Office Gen. John C. Black pricked up his ears and smiled approvingly when the plank was read.

Reference to the improvement of the Mississippi River and the pledge of the party to bring about that end in case the party was successful met with the approval of the Louisiana and Mississippi and Alabama delegates, and the Missourians were pretty well pleased therewith.

FELLOWS OF NEW YORK.
[Slightly suggestive of P. T. Barnum.]

The World's Fair Plank.

"Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition," declared the reader, "as a national undertaking of vast importance, and in which the general government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of such invitations so extended, and the broad liberal effort being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provisions as shall be requisite to the national honor and the public faith." Such was the World's Fair plank, and it received a cordial round of applause when it was read.

Then came the plank calculated to catch the support of the Lutherans in Wisconsin and Illinois on school questions. This plank seemed to please the delegates immensely, particularly the delegates from the States above mentioned. The declaration that the party was opposed to State interference with parental rights in the education of children was received with tumultuous applause.

Sweating in the Reporters' Gallery.

The reference to the "sweating system" struck the occupants of the reporters' gallery as being extremely ludicrous, and Col. Julian Ralph of the New York *Sun* remarked, "If you will only abolish it here, Col. Vilas, we will be 10,000 times obleeged to ye."

The actual reading of the platform took about a half an hour, not counting the time spent in booming Cleveland and Boies. As soon as the reading was finished Col. Jones took the floor and moved the adoption of the platform as read.

L. P. Neal of Ohio was on his feet at once on the speaker's platform, saying he had given notice of his intention to present to the convention an amendment to the sections of the platform relating to the tariff. This was the first note of war to show and the radical tariff reformers were not satisfied with the straddle. Neal held in his hand a sheet of closely-written paper which contained his amendment. The amendment he wanted was a clear-cut denunciation of Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery, and other bad things.

Henry Watterson got up before Neal was half through. Bourke Cockran was on his feet crying "Louder." Other delegates from all parts of the hall demanded order. Mr. Neal read his plank with much force. It was short and clear, and denied the constitutional power of the government to collect tariff duties except for purposes of revenue only. Everybody knew what he meant. There was wild cheering everywhere. Bourke Cockran jumped on his chair and led the New-Yorkers in the cheering. The Kentuckians were on their feet at once, led by Watterson. A lot of Kansas people also jumped up, and a straggling of Illinoisans. A portion of the Ohioans also was led by Free-Trader Tom Johnson of Cleveland. In the Illinois delegation John A. King was the first to jump to his feet and mount his chair. Ben Cable, Thomas B. Sorson, and Bradford K. Durfee followed, and shortly afterwards almost all of the convention, except a few Clevelandites, were up howling and yelling a noisy second to Cockran's cries of approval of Mr. Neal's substitute.

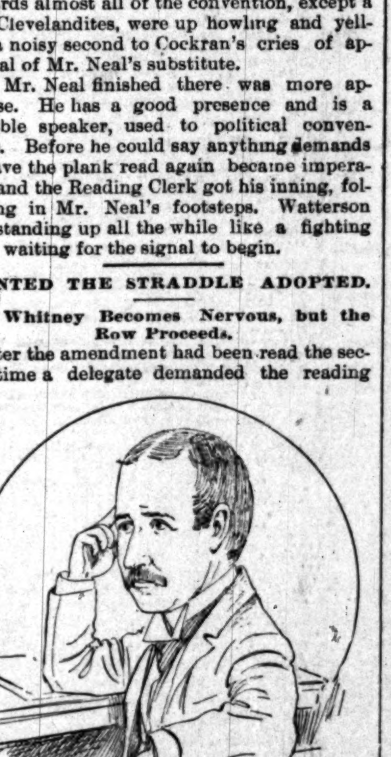
SENATOR VOORHEES ARRIVES.

As Mr. Neal finished there was more applause. He has a good presence and is a forcible speaker, used to political conventions. Before he could say anything demands to have the plank read again became imperative and the Reading Clerk got his inning, following in Mr. Neal's footsteps. Watterson was standing up all the while like a fighting cock waiting for the signal to begin.

WANTED THE STRADDLE ADOPTED.

Mr. Whitney Becomes Nervous, but the Row Proceeds.

After the amendment had been read the second time a delegate demanded the reading of the portion of the platform which it was proposed to strike out in order to substitute the Neal plank.



DELAVAN SMITH LOOKS PERTURBED.

Mr. Neal further explained that what was to be read would be the section which he proposed to strike out, to which one of the delegates from the cornfield of Iowa yelled out, "Good man! good man!" The generalities as read off did seem weak in contrast with Neal's outspoken free trade declaration.

Field Marshal Whitney, who had been sitting on the platform as still as a mouse, twirled his eye-glasses nervously. It was known that on behalf of Mr. Cleveland Whitney wanted the straddling proposition adopted.

Cries of "Strike that out, strike that out," were heard as soon as the reading was concluded. Neal then made his speech in support of his tariff for revenue or free trade amendment. Vilas came forward and whispered something in his ear, but Neal kept on without paying attention to interruptions from the rear.

There was no getting away from his argument from a Democratic standpoint. That tariff reform meant something more than was contained in the platform as reported by the Committee on Resolutions.

Neal clearly had the sentiments of the convention with him, though it was not clear how many of the delegates would allow their sentiments to be controlled by considerations of expediency. He believed protective tariff to be a robbery. He said: "We ought to have the courage of our convictions," at which the convention applauded heartily.

"Let us not turn our backs upon the enemy," was one of his sentences. "We won't," yelled a delegate in the middle of the hall While Neal was talking, Barnes, Compton, and Sheehan had been in frequent conference with Bourke Cockran. Compton came and went between Cockran and Chairman Wilson, also conferring with ex-Secretary Whitney.

Cried for Watterson.

Cries of "Watterson, Watterson," resounded through the hall, and Watterson left the Kentucky delegation and edged his way up to the platform. He held in his hand a bound volume of some sort which looked like a politician's cyclopedia. It was plain that the great Southern editor was in fighting trim, and whatever Bourke Cockran may have intended to say at that point he yielded, in order to let Watterson have a hearing. He scored a "ringer" on the first round by having read the tariff plank in the platform of 1876 before he made any speech.

"LARRY" NEAL OF OHIO READING AN AMENDMENT.
[As seen from below.]

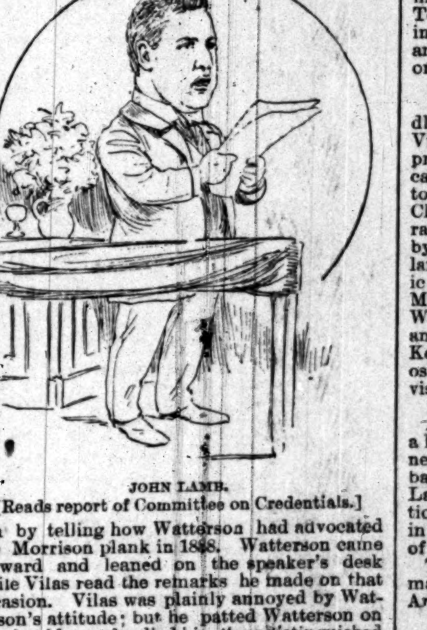
Editor Watterson struck a popular chord at once by recalling how this declaration on the tariff came from the sainted sage of Democracy, Samuel J. Tilden. For a brief space Tilden's ghost hovered over the convention. A side thrust was put in at Cleveland when he spoke of his rejoicing when he saw those sentiments confirmed by the message of the great Democratic President by the convention that assembled in 1888 in St. Louis.

The convention shouted with laughter when he spoke of the extraordinary essay which had been read from the desk that evening and he asked himself whether he was indeed in a Democratic convention or simply a Republican convention; a Republican convention revised by James G. Blaine or Benjamin F. Butler. The tariff plank, he said, was almost identical in principle with the minority reports made by Butler in 1884 and voted down almost unanimously. The convention, he said, either should reject the monstrosity which had been hurled at them or accept the simple lucid and true statement of Mr. Neal of Ohio. If they did not want to do that, if they wanted to take time to think about it, recommit the whole matter to the committee. This was what the conference had been going on about between Cockran, Whitney, and others.

Vilas Supported the "Monstrosity."

Mr. Vilas put in the first word in behalf of what Watterson calls "the monstrosity." He thought that no one could doubt that he was in full sympathy with the sentiments of the plank as proposed by Mr. Neal, as he had reiterated those views for years; but he called the attention of the convention to the fact that it was impossible to say too much in denunciation of the iniquitous tariff legislation which had been inflicted on the country. The resolution, he said, came from the committee of the National Democratic convention of 1888, over which he had the distinguished honor to preside. It was reported, he said, by that prince of tariff reformers, Col. William R. Morrison, and he offered those facts as a justification of the course of the committee in reiterating it now.

Then Col. Vilas got in a whack at Watterson by telling how Watterson had advocated the Morrison plank in 1888. Watterson came forward and leaned on the speaker's desk while Vilas read the remarks he made on that occasion. Vilas was plainly annoyed by Watterson's attitude; but he patted Watterson on the shoulder and called him "our distinguished and magnificent friend," and the two made up in a whispered confab.



JOHN LAMB.
[Reads report of Committee on Credentials.]

"Now, fellow Democrats," said Col. Vilas, after this little pleasantry, "if you desire additional expression of his further ideas in regard to the tariff which the gentleman from Ohio has read, why nobody can take it with more satisfaction than I."

"Take it! take it!" yelled the convention and Vilas was nonplused. When he could get a hearing Mr. Vilas went on to say he did not care much about verbal terms anyway, because five years ago a Democratic President had led the party into a position which was splendid and had given eternal perpetuation to the party. This reference to Grover Cleveland's free trade message of 1887 brought out applause. Then Vilas showed that he was weakening by saying if they wanted to take the additional plank with what Grover Cleveland had said he would be satisfied. Then he retired, not having made a brilliant success. All that Vilas evidently hoped for now was to keep in what had come from the Committee on Resolutions as a sort of buffer to the proposed addition of the Neal amendment. He did not want anything stricken out.

Defended His Position.

Watterson took the floor again and defended his position in 1884 by reciting how the party had been in the midst of a great internecine struggle over the tariff and the compromise was admissible. But now that there was no such conflict within the party he argued that there was no occasion for an indefinite declaration. In view of what had been accomplished since that time he said to himself, "My God, is it possible that we have to go back for our tariff plank to the straddle of 1884?"

The convention whooped it up at this and Editor Watterson retired in a blaze of glory.

Then Mr. Watterson talked gently into Mr. Vilas' left ear and Mr. Vilas responded softly in Mr. Watterson's left ear. They were billing and cooing like a pair of turtle doves and apparently endeavoring to patch up some kind of a truce.

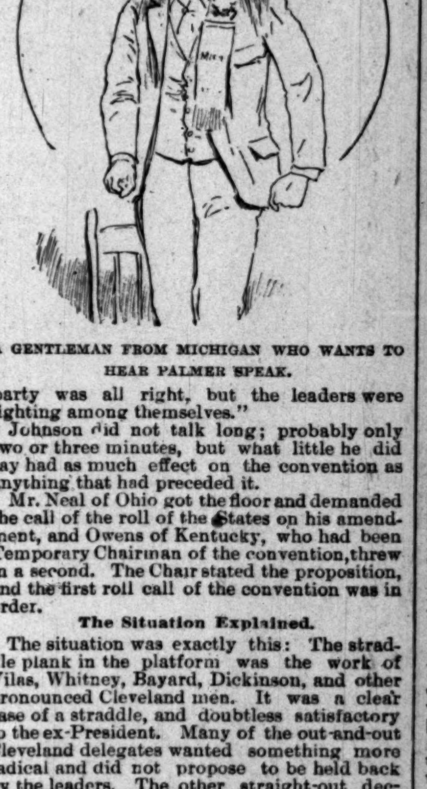
A moment later Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the committee, stepped to the front of the platform and said: "On behalf of the Committee on Resolutions we desire to say that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio has been accepted by the committee."

A shout of satisfaction went up, in which the New York delegation led off. Rogers had made his point. Vilas and Dickinson, on the platform, at once climbed, metaphorically, on the back of Mr. Jones. The way he had put it the Neal amendment would have been accepted as a substitute for the language of the declaration which had come from the Committee on Resolutions. What Messrs. Vilas and Whitney wanted was to keep that declaration in so that the tariff plank might after all be a sort of double-ender; with one end loaded for protection and the other for free trade.

Wanted It as a Substitute.

Neal was called down in front by delegates from Missouri, who insisted that he should strike out the committee's report and simply put in his report as a substitute. Watterson brought out the point again by taking the platform and saying the convention needed light on the question whether it was to be a substitute which he would support or whether it was to be a tail or an adenda. "No, no, no," came from the convention. Free-trade Tom Johnson, with his face beaming delight, mounted a chair and weakly squeaked: "Mr. Chairman." He did not get recognition because Chairman Wilson thought he might unravel the tangle. As he explained it Chairman Jones meant to accept the Neal plank simply as an addition.

The convention at once cried "No, no." and Johnson came to the platform. Tom Johnson is a short, fat man with a big, broad face. He is a talker from way back and a Henry George single-tax man. This was his day to fight—the happiest in all his life—and he struck right out from the shoulder, declaring it was time to strike out what was in the platform as reported by the committee and put in what had been offered by his friend Neal of Ohio. "Be honest," he said, "to your people, and say in the platform that the tariff is a fraud; the only trouble was the party was all right, but the leaders were fighting among themselves."



A GENTLEMAN FROM MICHIGAN WHO WANTS TO HEAR PALMER SPEAK.

Johnson did not talk long; probably only two or three minutes, but what little he did say had as much effect on the convention as anything that had preceded it.

Mr. Neal of Ohio got the floor and demanded the call of the roll of the States on his amendment, and Owens of Kentucky, who had been Temporary Chairman of the convention, threw in a second. The Chair stated the proposition, and the first roll call of the convention was in order.

The Situation Explained.

The situation was exactly this: The straddle plank in the platform was the work of Vilas, Whitney, Bayard, Dickinson, and other pronounced Cleveland men. It was a clear case of a straddle, and doubtless satisfactory to the ex-President. Many of the out-and-out Cleveland delegates wanted something more radical and did not propose to be held back by the leaders. The other straight-out declaration on the question met with the emphatic approval of the delegations from New York, Missouri, and several of the other States. Watterson stood on the steps of the platform and shouted to his friend McKenzie in the Kentucky delegation: "McKenzie, the proposition is to strike out and insert; it is indivisible."

"We understand that," retorted McKenzie.

An old man with spectacles on his nose and a long gray beard got well down to the front near the speaker's stand and yelled, "Alabama desires to answer the roll-call." Johnny Lamb was on his chair in the Indiana delegation demanding recognition, and the floor was in a good deal of confusion as a good many of the delegations were being polled.

The confusion was very great and the Chairman of the convention sent for Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, ordering him to clear the aisles and make the delegates take their seats. The

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.
[Senator Vilas waits for the applause to subside.]

[Continued on fifth page.]

LAST EDITION.

FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Free Trade Verbiage of the Democratic Platform.

THE OLD TILDEN PLANK.

It Is Adopted After an Animated Contest.

FREE COINAGE REJECTED.

Scant Courtesy Accorded the Silver Men.

WHAT THE RESOLUTIONS WERE.

The convention had just got fairly down to business last evening when Col. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, came upon the platform amid great cheers and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I presume that this committee in its relation to the convention presents a case of being better late than never. I wish to say, however, in behalf of my colleagues that any delay to which you have been subjected was due not to any lack of diligence and industry on their part. I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to present to you as a report of the committee the following resolutions and move their adoption.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado—In view of the statement just made, I will say that I represent a minority of the Committee on Resolutions, and I desire to announce that that minority expects to be heard to present its report before the previous question shall be put. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin then read the platform as follows:

Text of the Platform.

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States in National convention assembled do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

[This first mention of the name of Cleveland brought forth great applause, and was followed by a tumult lasting nineteen minutes.]

We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, solemnly declaring that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now [great applause], when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capitol has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic. [Applause.]

We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the greatest danger [great applause], scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic.

Arraignment of Force Bills.

It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white. It means a herd of deputy marshals at every polling-place on the Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated; of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of the people. [Applause.] A measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." [Applause.]

Such a policy if sanctioned by law would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party who were intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; and in contempt of the verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country hundreds of years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country. [Applause.]

As to the Tariff.

We reiterate the oft repeated doctrine of the Democratic party that the necessities of the government are the only justification for taxation and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable. [Applause.]

That when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor; and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and working men, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches exacts from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of government. And we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove every iniquitous inequality, lighten every oppression, and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. [Applause.]

But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected by the custom-houses have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and the capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in its execution to this plain dictate of justice.

Denounce The McKinley Law.

We denounce the McKinley law (applause) enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the enormity and atrocity of class legislation. We indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise repeal as one of the beneficial results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. [Applause.]

Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase.

We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation; and we point to the dullness and distress of wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus the homes of farmers of the country have become burdened with a real-estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; and that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita to the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff. [Applause.]

Attack on Reciprocity.

Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, [applause], but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a customhouse barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our people. We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

The Land Question.

The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage until now a few railroad and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than we with our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 1,000,000,000 acres valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens. [Applause.] And we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

The Silver Plank.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 [applause] as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver [applause] as the standard money of the country, and the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal but charge for coinage. But the policy of a united coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and ostensible value and be adjusted through international agreement, with such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times.

We demand that all paper currency shall be kept on par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmer and laboring classes as the most defenseless victim of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed. Public office is a public trust.

For Civil-Service Reform.

We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service; and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. [Hisses and cheers.]

The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his employés, his beneficiaries, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which Federal officeholders usurp control of public conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to a reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

As to Foreign Affairs.

The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, with our neighbors of foreign continents, whose destinies are closely linked with our own. And we view with alarm [loud laughter] the tendency of a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. [Applause.]

We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad. [Applause.]

Sympathy for Russian Exiles.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects; and we call upon our National Government, in the interests of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. [Applause.]

In Favor of Home Rule.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule [loud applause] and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland. [Prolonged cheering.]

Immigration.

We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe. [Applause.] And we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration [applause], and the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages. [Applause.] But we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands. [Applause.]

Pension Legislation.

The convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled union soldiers, their widows and dependents. But we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest. [Applause.]

River and Harbor Bill.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic [applause], so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction on the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

The World's Fair.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition [cheers] as a national undertaking of vast importance in which the General Government has invited the coöperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended, and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith. [Cheers.]

Public Schools.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. [Great applause.]

We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children [cheers] as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government. [Applause.]

New Mexico and Arizona.

We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. [Applause.] And we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources entitling them to Statehood; and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed. [Applause.] The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

Railway Legislation.

We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the rights and limbs of railway employés and those of other hazardous transportation companies; and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party and particularly the Republican Senate for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

The Sweating System.

We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor [applause], and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age. [Applause.]

We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of citizens.

Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods. Thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful. [Great applause.]

Another Tariff Plank.

Mr. Jones of Missouri—Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions I move the adoption of the platform as read.

Mr. Neal of Ohio—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: As a representative from the State of Ohio upon the Committee on Resolutions I gave notice of my intention to present to this convention an amendment to the section of the platform relating to the tariff. [Applause.] I have been unable conscientiously to agree with the majority of my fellow-members upon that section of this platform. I therefore gave notice to the committee that I would move, in open convention, to strike out of that section of the platform pertaining to the tariff all the words preceding the denunciation of the McKinley act and substituting therefor the following:

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud. [Cries and cheers.] The labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. [Cries of "Read it again."] We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only [applause and cheers], and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. Bourke Cockran of New York was recognized by the Chair and said: "If the gentleman will allow me for a moment, I desire to suggest that the amendment be read again by the clerk of the convention."

In pursuance to this request the Secretary re-read it.

Mr. Walker of Missouri: "We want to hear that that you wish to strike out read. We call for the reading of that that you purpose to strike out."

Mr. Neal: "Gentlemen of the convention, the proposition is to strike out the portions of the section relating to the tariff, which the Secretary will now read, and insert in lieu thereof the amendment proposed by myself." [A voice: "Good man."]

What Was Objected To.

Pursuant to the call of Mr. Walker the Secretary read the portion proposed to be struck out, as follows:

We reiterate the oft repeated doctrines of the Democratic party that the necessity of government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and working men, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches exact from labor a grossly unjust share of the expense of government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppression, and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely on legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plan to the dictates of justice.

Neal Makes a Speech.

Mr. Neal then said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The history of our country demonstrates the fact that the American people will consider and determine but one great public question at a time. Many questions in a government like ours, with its varied interests, will necessarily attract some share of public attention at one and the same time; but it is none the less true that some one question will overshadow all others in importance and command for itself the highest place in the thoughts of the people. Such a question we now have in the Federal system of protective taxation.

Tariff reform has been the leading political issue in this country since the Democratic party commenced to battle for a revision of protective tariff taxation more than four years ago. It must continue to be such until it shall be firmly established as any fundamental principle can be that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for revenue alone.

Even then the collection of such taxes should be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered. A protective tariff is a robbery of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few; we believe it to be so, and we ought to have the courage of our convictions.

We should not delay in the enunciation of it. The fact that its insidious purpose under the forms of law is called taxation renders it none the less robbery. And the claim that it is accomplished under the guise of law is as great a crime, and aggravates rather than lessens the enormity of the offense.

Republican protection is as hostile to our form of government as was the principle of taxation without representation [applause] for which our fathers rebelled and fought and achieved independence. The longer we heed the siren cry of protection will be to consent to the degradation of the masses in the interest of the classes, and to change the form and character of our government itself by converting it from a democracy—a government of the people—into an aristocracy of wealth. [Applause.] The rapid concentration of the wealth of the country under the fostering care of protection foreshadows this present change. The ownership of more than one-half of all the property of this great country by 17,000 persons, and the still more astounding fact that 250 of our 63,000,000 of people own—absolutely own—one-twelfth of all the property of our country, proves with striking force the necessity for this change.

Then, my friend, let us go forward in this great battle which we have commenced. Let us not turn our back upon the enemy [Cries of "We won't!" and "Time, time!"]; but let us make this the controlling question in such a manner that the most uneducated and ignorant man who reads that platform may understand it. [Applause.] Let us continue this fight until we, the people of this country, shall have reached a full and final conclusion upon this great question and shall have determined it in favor of the struggling, toiling millions of this land, who, too long already, have been the unwilling but misguided victims of this cruel and odious doctrine of protection. [Applause and cries of "Time! time!"]

Cries for Watterson.

There were cries of "Watterson!" "Watterson!" and Henry Watterson of Kentucky came forward to the platform, his appearance being greeted with prolonged cheers. When order was restored he said:

"Before I open my lips to express an opinion upon this matter I desire to have read an extract from the tariff plank of the National Democratic platform of 1876." [Cheers.]

The clerk then read the extract referred to by Mr. Watterson, as follows:

We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense, which yields a dwindling and not a yearly rising revenue; has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the product of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the values of American manufactures at home and abroad; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people: it costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

When the clerk finished the reading, Mr. Watterson resumed his address as follows:

This declaration of principles comes to us with the impression of the wisdom and the benediction of the spirit of that sage and saint of the Democrats, Samuel J. Tilden. [The mention of Mr. Tilden's name was received with prolonged cheers, all the New York delegation standing up and yelling.] Twelve long years I fought upon all occasions and at every opportunity to establish the doctrine of that plank as an article of cardinal Democratic faith, and finally when seeing it at last practically confirmed in three great Democratic tariff acts, and finally in the message of a great Democratic President [great applause]—finally, when I saw it confirmed and proclaimed by the Democratic convention which assembled in 1888 in St. Louis, I said: "My labors are over, my fight is ended, the victory is won, and I can go to sleep. [Applause.] I shall never again be needed in a Democratic Platform committee, and can intrust safely to younger and less experienced hands this work of my life and love." [Applause.]

And when I listened to the extraordinary essay we have heard from this desk this afternoon [great applause] I asked myself whether we were indeed in a Democratic convention or simply a Republican convention [laughter and applause]—a Republican convention revised by James G. Blaine [laughter and applause] or Benjamin F. Butler; for the tariff plank we have listened to this afternoon is almost identical in principle with the minority report submitted to the Democratic convention in 1884 by Benjamin F. Butler and voted down almost unanimously.

I have no dissertation to offer you, but simply a statement of facts which ought to accomplish one of two things: either you should reject this monstrosity which has been buried among you and adopt in its place the simple, lucid, and true amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [applause], or if you don't want to do that, if you want to take some time to think about it, recommit the whole matter to the committee with instructions to clarify and purge themselves. [Cries of "No, no," which were followed by cries for Vilas.]

Vilas Puts in a Word.

Mr. Vilas then stepped upon the platform, whereupon there were cries for Mills.

Col. Vilas waited until the crisis quieted down, when he said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I shall detain you but a moment. I presume there is no gentleman here who is at all acquainted with my public record and my private record as a follower of the Democratic party who does not know that every expression in the proposed resolutions read by the gentleman from Ohio I over and over again have reiterated from the stump, and from the platform now for these many years [cheers]; but I also desire to make this remark:

It is impossible to say too much, it is almost impossible to say enough, in denunciation of the iniquitous and reckless tariff legislation which has been inflicted upon this country. There are many things to be said with reference to it. There are many declarations to be made in regard to it. You can extend your platform to any degree you see fit, or the wearied powers of your committeemen in hearing argument and debate would enable them to sustain.

But this resolution which you propose to strike out was a resolution and reported to the convention of 1884 [cries of "that is right"], over which I had the honor to preside; and it was reported by that prince of tariff reformers, Col. William R. Morrison. [Applause.] And of all the eloquent voices that were lifted in behalf of it on that occasion none so sweet was there to the hearts of Democrats, none rung with such blissful joy on all ears as that of the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky. [Long continued laughter and applause.]

Mr Watterson walked up to Senator Vilas and handed him the report of the 1884 convention and pointed out the plank in the platform referred to and said: 'Read that, read it well; you can read it a great deal better than I can."

Mr. Vilas read from the book handed him. "Gentlemen on that occasion the distinguished gentleman said in reference to it: 'It is an honest platform, entirely so.' [Laughter and applause.] 'It is a sound platform, eminently so.'"

And then Mr. Vilas laid the book down at Mr. Watterson's side and proceeded as follows:

Gentlemen, I shall not now cause to be read at length the discussion which the distinguished gentleman made upon that occasion. Half of the words in that part of the platform which it is proposed to strike out and which we have heard baptized today as Republican I bowed down to in 1884 as sound Democratic doctrine under the leadership of our distinguished and magnificent friend.

Senator Vilas turned to Mr. Watterson with a polite bow, and the great Kentuckian seemed to enjoy the words of Mr. Vilas, as a broad smile played over his face. There were cries to go on, and Mr. Vilas proceeded as follows:

Now, fellow-Democrats, if you desire an additional expression of this father idea in regard to the tariff, which the gentleman from Ohio has read, why nobody can take it with more satisfaction than I.

The speaker was interrupted with the volume of cries, "Then take it, why not take it," which came from the delegates and galleries alike. The Chairman rapped for order and Mr. Vilas continued:

Gentlemen, I do not propose to enter into any debate or discussion of the particular form of words in which we declare our opposition to tariff legislation. I don't think it makes much difference in what form of words we repeat our unvarying and unswerving hostility to that great robbery and iniquity. [Applause and cries of "Good, good."] I don't care much for the words because five years ago next fall a President of the United States led the Democratic party into a position on that tariff question which was not only right and brave and splendid and Democratic [applause], but which has given life blood—eternal perpetuation—to the party. [Applause and cries of "Watterson."] Now, fellow Democrats of the convention, I desire only to suggest that if it pleases you to take in this form of words, you take it and leave that there also upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected President. [Great applause and cries of "Watterson."]

Col. Watterson Replies.

Mr. Watterson took the platform and replied to Col. Vilas as follows:

One word only in relation to a reference by my honored and distinguished friend, the Senator from Wisconsin, who presided over that convention of 1884 [cries of "Louder"], and that is this: In 1884 we were in the throes of a great internecine tariff controversy. The party seemed to be split wide open, and, after fifty-two hours of unbroken discussion in the platform committee, the best that the moderate and conservative members of the committee—myself among the number could obtain as common ground to stand upon was the platform of 1884 in that convention. But since that time we have had the second Morrison bill, the Mills bill [applause], the message of the President in 1887 [applause], the great campaign of education in 1888, and I say to myself, My God, is it possible that in 1892 we have to go back for a tariff plank to the straddle of 1884? [Applause.]

Willing to Compromise.

The Chairman—The question is on a motion of the Committee——

The sentence of the Chairman was drowned in a roar of applause and hisses, after which Col. Jones took a stand in front of the Chairman's desk and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: On behalf of the Committee on Resolutions I wish to say that we are willing to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio as an addition to Sec. 3."

At this point of Col. Jones' remarks there arose such a tumult in the chamber of hisses and applause that his voice was drowned and he could not be heard. After waiting patiently for some moments for the noise and tumult to cease Col. Jones retired in despair.

Mr. Walker of Missouri inquired the purport of Col. Jones' remarks, and then said: "We are opposed to it; we want that section stricken out."

Henry Watterson of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman, I arise to a preliminary inquiry. The convention needs to be instructed whether it is proposed to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio as a substitute, which motion I will support, or whether it is proposed to tack it on as a tail or addendum, which I will oppose.

This remark called forth shouts of applause.

The Chairman—The Chair will explain to the convention the status of the matter at present. It is this: The gentleman from Ohio offered an amendment by which he proposed to strike out certain portions of the platform as read and to insert therefor the amendment which he presented. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, speaking in behalf of that committee, offered to accept the proposed amendment as an addition to the platform. [Cries of "No," "No," and "Question," "Question," and "Call the roll."]

Thomas L. Jefferson of Ohio—Gentlemen of the convention, I indorse the amendment of my colleague of Ohio. [Applause.] The Democratic party have been hungering for years for a Democratic platform on the tariff, and, thank God, it has at last come. [Applause.] And not a miserable addition to that stump speech, but strike out what they put in, and put it in clear, ringing terms what they need. [Loud applause and cries of "that is right."] We, on the stump and in the Democratic press, denounce the protective tariff as a fraud. [Applause.] Say so in your platform. [Loud applause.] Be honest to your people. [Applause.] The only trouble has been that the leaders are frightened. The Democratic party is all right. [Loud applause.]

Getting to a Vote.

The Chairman—The question before the house is on the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Neal of Ohio—Mr. Chairman, I demand a call of the roll of States upon my amendment.

The Chairman—The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, which is a motion to strike out and insert, and upon that a call of the roll of States is asked.

There were several calls of "Mr. Chairman" by delegates wishing to be recognized, but he refused to recognize any one. John E. Lamb of Indiana arose in his chair and said: "I want to know how many and what members of the committee signed that minority report."

The Chair refused to recognize Mr. Lamb, and amid great confusion Mr. Lamb sat down.

Mr. Watterson—The motion is to strike out and insert an indivisible motion.

There was still great confusion in the midst of which the Chairman said: "The call of the States will be begun as soon as there is order."

Mr. Pettus of Alabama—Alabama desires to answer the roll call.

The Chairman—We cannot do anything until we have order.

The confusion continued and the Chairman pounded in vain for order. There were cries of "Mr. Chairman" all over the house from members endeavoring to be recognized. And Mr. Mulgrove of Mississippi arose to a parliamentary inquiry, but the Chairman refused to hear him. The confusion increased and the Chairman resumed his pounding with the gavel.

President Wilson ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to seat the delegates, and Col. Bright started in on his apparently impossible job. The Chair assisted him to the extent of his power with voice and gavel, but the excited delegates maintained their standing positions in the aisles on their seats, and over each other's shoulders with a determination which would not yield to any order or request.

"The Chair cannot recognize any one until the convention comes to order," shouted President Wilson, and continued: "This is a very important matter, and the convention ought to know the facts in regard to it."

Bourke Cockran of New York stood up and frantically yelled: "Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman," while at least fifty other delegates were on their feet or on their chairs with similar requests for recognition.

"The convention must come to order before the Chair will attempt to conduct any business," threatened the President of the convention, but his voice was not heard beyond a radius of fifteen feet from his position.

"I have a parliamentary inquiry which I wish to make," yelled Mr. Muldrew of Mississippi," and the Chair responded:

"The Sergeant-at-Arms will see that the gentlemen in the aisles are seated before we can go any further with the business of the convention."

Sergeant-at-Arms Bright moved out with a force of deputies into the crowded aisles and began to seat the delegates, but it was like pushing corks under water. As soon as the Sergeant-at-Arms with his retinue had passed the delegates bobbed up again with increased vociferousness and gesticulation. Cries of "Sit down! Sit down!" mixed with howls and yells and all sorts of horrible noises produced a scene of discord which would have brought an approving smile to the face of old Chaos himself.

Wanted to Recommit.

Mr. Compton, member of Congress from Baltimore, stood in his chair for five minutes in his attempt to gain the recognition of the Chairman, but he was not recognized. Mr. Bourke Cockran of New York stood in the aisle opposite the New York delegation and made repeated attempts to gain the recognition of the chair, but Chairman Wilson stated that he refused to recognize any delegate while such dire disorder prevailed. After the commotion had lasted for several minutes the band struck up "Hail Columbia," but this was not sufficient to cause any of the delegates crying for recognition to take their seat. After the music subsided the Chairman stated that if the convention would now allow the Chair to speak the business of the convention might proceed. The Chair recognized Mr. Muldrow of Mississippi who was asked to state his parliamentary question. Mr. Muldrow said: "Can a motion be now made to recommit the tariff plank of the platform back to the Committee on Platform?" There were vociferous cries of "No, no," and "Call the roll."

Mr. Muldrow—If that motion is in order, Mr. Chairman, I now make it.

The greatest confusion prevailed and none of the delegates who had so long been clamoring for recognition had as yet relinquished their demand to be recognized.

The Chairman—If order can be restored for a moment, the Chair will state the question to the convention, as it is a simple one. But in the disorder which now prevails the Chair cannot make the convention understand.

Mr. Muldrow—I ask for a ruling on my parliamentary question.

A great howl went up from the delegates for a call of the roll. In addition to the delegates already on their feet, clamoring to be heard, Mr. Bronson of Kentucky stood in his chair and asked recognition.

The Chairman—I cannot recognize any delegate until the convention comes to order.

A member of the Missouri delegation cried out, "What are we here for, anyway?" There were cries of "Call the roll" and "No, no." Burke Cockran, still on his feet, left his place at the side of the New York delegation and advanced to the platform. As he walked up the steps to the Speaker's table he said in a low tone, "I want to get into this confidential matter up here on the platform."

The band struck up "Star Spangled Banner," but all the charms of music had no effect to quiet the boisterous tumult which seemed to have taken possession of the vast multitude of people, as well as the delegates.

Result of the Vote.

The Secretary proceeded with the roll-call of the States, and upon calling Alabama the Chairman of that delegation said that Alabama would vote as soon as the platform was in order. After comparative quiet had been restored the Secretary again called Alabama, and the roll-call resulted in a victory for the Neal substitute as follows:

States.		Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	22	12	10
Arkansas	16	...	16
California	18	...	18
Colorado	8	8	...
Connecticut	12	...	12
Delaware	6	...	6
Florida	8	3	5
Georgia	26	22	4
Idaho	6	6	...
Illinois	48	33	15
Indiana	30	15	15
Iowa	26	26	...
Kansas	20	...	20
Kentucky	26	26	...
Louisiana	16	8	8
Maine	12	...	12
Maryland	16	7	9
Massachusetts	30	26	4
Michigan	28	28	...
Minnesota	18	...	18
Mississippi	18	11	6
Missouri	34	34	...
Montana	6	6	...
Nebraska	16	16	...
Nevada	6	6	...
New Hampshire	8	...	8
New Jersey	20	...	20
New York	72	72	...
North Dakota	6	6	...
North Carolina	22	17	5
Ohio	46	46	...
Oregon	8	7	1
Pennsylvania	64	...	64
Rhode Island	8	...	8
South Carolina	18	18	...
South Dakota	8	1	7
Tennessee	24	5	18
Texas	30	30	...
Vermont	8	...	8
Virginia	24	11	11
Washington	8	8	...
West Virginia	12	12	...
Wisconsin	24	...	24
Wyoming	6	6	...
Territories—			
Alaska	2	...	2
Arizona	6	6	...
Indian Territory	2	2	...
Oklahoma	2	2	...
New Mexico	6	5	1
Utah	2	2	...
District of Columbia	2	...	2
Totals	910	564	342

The Unit Rule Comes Up.

Illinois voted 35 aye, 15 no, but Mr. Stevenson in announcing this vote said: "Mr. Chairman, under the instructions of the State convention I ask that the 48 votes of the State be cast in the affirmative."

Loud cries and hisses greeted this request, but no action was taken by the convention and the call proceeded.

When Minnesota was reached a delegate protested, and the Chairman of the Minnesota delegation said: "I do not wish to be misunderstood. The delegation has been instructed to vote as a unit, and as there are thirteen who vote no and five vote aye, therefore I, as Chairman of the delegation, cast eighteen votes no."

The Chairman—The next is the State of Mississippi.

Pennsylvania Protests.

Pennsylvania was recorded 64 no and W. A. Wallace of Pennsylvania said: "On behalf of the fifteen of the delegation from Pennsylvania I protest, sir, against the power of the delegation to bind these fifteen men on questions of principle. I am here in my own sovereignty. You have no right to vote me nor does the delegation give any one the right to vote me on questions of principle."

The State of Rhode Island was called and Mr. Wallace again arose and requested the Chairman to announce how the vote of Pennsylvania was recorded. He was informed by the Secretary that the 64 votes were cast for the negative of the proposition.

William U. Hensel of Pennsylvania added: "Before the Chair decides that question I desire to state the condition under which the delegation from Pennsylvania presents itself to this convention, if the Chair desires information on that subject."

The Chairman—The Chair was about to state that he is not informed what the action of previous Democratic conventions has been when a question of this character has arisen. The Chair himself would rule that the vote of the delegation as returned by the Chairman of the delegation would be received unless the convention decided otherwise. [Applause and cheers.]

Mr. Wallace—I appeal to the convention and demand a call of States.

Mr. Hensel replied and said:

I arise to a point of order. The delegation from Pennsylvania comes to this convention delegated by a State convention which instructed it to vote as a unit upon all questions which might come before it, and that that vote should be cast in accordance with the directions of a majority of this delegation. Upon a poll being taken in the Pennsylvania delegation, it was ascertained that forty-nine of its members were in favor of the negative of this proposition. When the roll was called it was announced that after the division in the Illinois delegation, under their resolutions to vote as a unit, the vote of that State should be cast and should be counted as the majority directed, and presented its vote in this way. This convention by a unanimous vote, upon the unanimous recommendation of its Committee on Rules, readopted the rules of the National conventions of 1884 and 1888, and those rules, I submit, sir, provide, and the precedents of those conventions establish, that when a State delegation was instructed to vote as a unit, its vote should be announced by its Chairman, and should be so recorded by the officer of this convention.

I therefore, Mr. Chairman, raise the point of order that until the action of this convention taken this morning is reconsidered and the rules which it adopted have been rescinded or modified the proposition of the distinguished gentleman on my left is not in order.

Ruling of the Chair.

The Chairman—The Chair would like to make a ruling in view of some investigation that has been made in this question since he made the previous ruling. He has been informed by gentlemen familiar with the rules of the conventions for two or three conventions past, that wherever the States themselves have adopted the unit rule the convention has enforced it. He therefore repeats the ruling that he has made, that the announcement of the vote made by the Chairman of the State delegation must be accepted as the vote of that delegation, and that an appeal from the decision of the Chair cannot be taken pending a roll-call. [Applause.]

Mr. Wallace (Pennsylvania)—I desire to say, sir, that when I rose last I proposed to withdraw the appeal because I felt that my object had been attained. I have asserted the right of fifteen men to their individual opinions in the Pennsylvania delegation upon this question of principle and I now withdraw the appeal.

The roll-call was then resumed.

When Wisconsin was called the Chairman of the delegation said: "The State of Wisconsin, voting under the unit rule, casts her entire vote without protest, twenty-four no." [Cheers and hisses.]

A member of the delegation from the Indian Territory arose in his chair and said: "We desire to have Indian Territory placed upon the roll that we may vote."

Indian Territory was called by the Secretary and cast its vote two aye, whereupon some one shouted, "Bully for the red man!"

On the announcement of the result of the motion to strike out and substitute the amendment to the report of the Committee on Platform, as proposed by Mr. Neal of Ohio, there was tumultous applause. The New York delegation climbed into their chairs, Gen. Sickles waved his crutches in the air, and a member of the New York delegation called for three cheers for Henry Watterson and they were given amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Owens of Kentucky stood in his chair and said the country is still Democratic. A member of the Missouri delegation said sub rosa to one of his associates: "We better stop the silver question where we have it now."

Then Came Silver.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado, representing the minority report of the Committee on Resolutions, took the platform, and as he commenced to speak there were loud and repeated calls from several delegates for recognition, and the Chairman said: "The gentleman from Colorado is recognized, and the convention must come to order."

Mr. B. J. Sheridan of Kansas—Mr. Chairman, I want to be heard in the interest of the gentleman who is about to speak. I want to say that it seems to me that the gentlemen here who are not delegates are making a great deal of trouble in regard to what is announced to the convention, and the galleries are doing most of the voting, and if they cannot do it legitimately with their lips they endeavor to do it with their mockery, and I want the delegations to have a fair chance to vote, and if we cannot have a fair chance we might as well stop the transaction of business.

The Chairman—The Chair rules that the point of order is well taken. [Cries of "That's right."] The people in the galleries must keep quiet.

A Delegate from Kentucky—I would like to state that these cheers are all good Democratic cheers.

After the Chairman had partially succeeded in restoring order Mr. Patterson said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention: There was another matter of difference between the members of the Committee on Resolutions. The difference relates to the coinage plank [hisses], and it is embraced in the use of one single word; and a substitute of some of the principles from the South, and the phrase consists in the addition of one word of four letters—namely: the word "free."

The speaker addressing you accepts the unanimous amendment that is suggested by that word. It is a word of four letters only, as I say, and that word is "free." The substitute offered is the resolution of the committee word for word, with the addition of the simple word that I have suggested. I desire for the information of the delegates to read the substitute exactly as it stands.

"We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters as well as those acting under it ask for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as a standard money of the country; and through the free coinage of both gold and silver, without discrimination against either metal of charge for mintage, and a dollar of unity of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, and be supported through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes—the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

Arguments for Free Silver.

Gentlemen of the convention, if you will do me the honor and kindness to bear with me a short time, I will endeavor to tell you why this difference has been brought before the body of delegates. The difference, fellow-delegates, was fundamental—it was not a matter of whim. It has been charged that the free-coinage men of the West and South sought to foist the extreme views of bimetallists upon the Democratic convention. [Cries of "Time! time!"] Free discussion and a respectful hearing are due to every honest hearing of an honest cause. [Loud applause.] And though you may differ with me there are millions of people in this country whom you are seeking who do not differ with me and who will feel towards the party as you may conduct yourselves towards their representatives for the short time they are before you. [Loud applause and also cries of "Time! time!"]

It has been charged that the free coinage men of the West and South came to this convention to air what has been denominated as their extreme views on the coinage question. On the contrary they are satisfied to receive from this body its expression of faith as the most pronounced opponent of free coinage loves to assert as his belief. We agree that the free coinage of silver shall consist—[Cries of "Time! time!" and "Go on! go on!"]

Mr. McKenzie of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman——

The Chairman—For what purpose does the gentleman from Kentucky rise?

Mr. McKenzie—I rise for the purpose of making a suggestion to the gentleman from Colorado.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Colorado yields to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. McKenzie—It must be evident to that gentleman that in the impatient temper of this convention this is not the time to make the address that I know so much interest attaches to, as he is now making. I therefore venture to suggest that the whole matter be recommitted to the Committee on Resolutions. [Cries of "No! no!"]

Mr. Patterson—All we have sought to have ingrafted in the platform is the recognition—— [Cries of "Time, Time."]

Mr. Shields of Iowa—I protest against this interference by the gallery. It certainly cannot be that any delegate representing a State here will refuse to hear the gentleman from Colorado upon any subject connected with the business of this convention.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Colorado has the floor and cannot be taken from the floor by any other member.

Mr. Patterson—All we have asked is the recognition of the doctrine of free bimetalic coinage as a doctrine of the Democratic party, not the coinage of a 70-cent dollar but the coinage of gold and silver dollars of a fixed parity and each dollar containing metal of equal intrinsic value. The only matter of dispute between us and the committee was whether or not the Democratic convention would recognize the bimetallic coinage of dollars of equal intrinsic value as a part of the Democratic faith, or take refuge under the same kind of a contemptible straddle that disgraced the Republican convention at Minneapolis. [Cheers.] Gentlemen of the convention, I recognize and respect your impatience. I have stated all that was necessary to bring before you the matter of difference; having done that as a representative of the free bimetallic coinage men of the convention we have done our duty, and the responsibility now rests with you.

The Chairman—The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

The motion was put to the convention and declared lost.

The Chairman—The question is now on the adoption of the platform.

This motion was voted on by yeas and nays and carried.

FIGHTS IN THE COMMITTEE.

There Were Contests Over the Tariff and Silver Questions.

After remaining in session all night the subcommittee that had been assigned the task of drafting a platform by the Committee on Resolutions adjourned at 5 o'clock. Chairman Jones was directed to get the full committee together at noon. The members of the subcommittee were pretty well worn out, especially those who had undertaken the task of getting a free silver plank in the platform. Thomas M. Patterson made a desperate effort to get in a free silver provision, but he failed. When it came to the test Maj. Jones, Senator Daniel, and L. F. Garrard of Georgia were the only people who stood behind him and supported the silver resolution. It had been supposed that Mr. Thompson of California and Mr. Atkins of Tennessee would vote with the silver people but they did not.

Mr. Patterson and Senator Daniel favored a plank that would put the party on record as being for a law that would be substantially the same as that in operation prior to the act of 1873. The law as it existed prior to that date provided for the free coinage of gold and silver in a ratio of 16 to 1.

At 12 o'clock the subcommittee met and gave the platform the final touches, and at 1 o'clock the full committee started upon the work of considering the report. During the proceedings several delegations were admitted, although the report of the subcommittee practically covered the ground. Judge Archer, who had appeared for the Nicaragua Canal people, was requested to come before the committee, but owing to his being ill, E. F. Cragin represented him. The committee thought it unwise to incorporate in the plank the reference to the Monroe doctrine suggested by the canal people, and also thought it inexpedient to recommend that the undertaking should be given governmental aid. The Mississippi Improvement Association's representatives were also recalled, and the labor people were given a hearing. James A. O'Connell and John W. Nellis represented the Trade and Labor Assembly and J. W. McKinney the Building Trades Council. They wanted a plank inserted declaring against convict contract labor, and their efforts were successful. The women's suffrage people were not given another audience, although Louisa de Force Gordon of California was kept waiting impatiently in the corridor for some time and finally told that the committee had not time to listen to her. She wanted the enfranchisement of women as citizens under such educational and other qualifications as might seem best.

The committee then started out to take up the report of the subcommittee by sections and ran along smoothly until the tariff plank was reached. Here Lawrence P. Neal of Ohio interposed an objection. He wanted the plank to state that the party was in favor of a tariff for revenue only. He made a lively argument for his position, but it was unavailing, and the committee adopted the plank substantially as recommended.

The big fight of the day was over the silver question, and it took several hours for the committee to reach an agreement. Nearly every silver man in the room made a speech and emphasized the importance of the convention declaring for free silver. They were opposed chiefly by Senator Vilas and ex-Secretary Bayard, but both of these men stated that they were in favor of bimetallism. They were supported by John E. Russell, Senator McPherson, and those representing money centers. Mr. Patterson, Senator Daniel, and Maj. Jones, however, made the best fight they could, but the odds were too strong, and when the roll was called as to whether the plank should be adopted or not the result was 29 to 18. The discussion chiefly related to whether the plank should contain the words "free coinage" or simply the word "coinage." Mr. Patterson argued that it meant a great deal to the silver States, but his opponents were unyielding and he was finally defeated, as the vote shows. A great deal of interest was taken by the silver people outside of the committee-room, and during the session messengers were continually sent to the room to ascertain what progress was being made.

Clayton E. Crafts and Senator Vilas are responsible for the plank having reference to the school question. It was inserted as drafted by these two men, and it is believed that it will be of material aid to the Democracy in carrying Wisconsin and Illinois this fall.

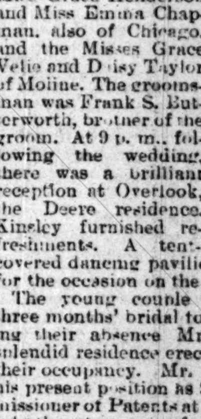
The colored people did not obtain their plank having reference to the adoption of some law that would prevent the wholesale lynching of colored people in the Southern States. Considerable of an effort was made to get up some kind of a resolution that would appease the colored people and at the same time not conflict with the statutes of the Southern States, but the task was finally abandoned.

The committee did not adjourn until after 6 o'clock, an hour later than the time to which the convention had adjourned. Appeals were constantly made to the committee to hurry up its work by those interested in pushing the proceedings of the body at the wigwam along.

BUTTERWORTH-DEERE WEDDING.

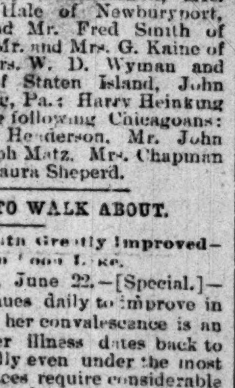
Large Attendance at the Celebration of the Event at Moline.

MOLINE, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The most brilliant social event in this vicinity this year was the marriage this evening of the beautiful and accomplished daughter of World's Fair Commissioner Charles H. Deere, Miss Catherine, to Mr. William Butterworth of Washington, D. C., son of Benjamin Butterworth of Cincinnati, which took place at the First Congregational Church, Pastor Theodore B. Wilson officiating. The prevailing colors were white and green. An immense bank of potted plants furnished a background for the wedding party during the ceremony. The audience itself presented a brilliant spectacle, the church being full to its utmost capacity of fashionably attired men and women. Fully 1,600 invitations had been issued.



MISS CATHERINE DEERE.

The bridesmaids were seven in number. Miss Mabel Cady of Moline, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor and the others were Misses Eva and Lute Kimball of Chicago, Miss Grace Henderson and Miss Emma Chapman, also of Chicago, and the Misses Grace Velie and Daisy Taylor of Moline. The groomsman was Frank S. Butterworth, brother of the groom. At 9 p. m., following the wedding, there was a brilliant reception at Overlook, the Deere residence. Kinsley furnished refreshments. A tent-covered dancing pavilion had been provided for the occasion on the lawn.



WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH

The young couple go immediately on a three months' bridal tour to Europe, and during their absence Mr. Deere will have a splendid residence erected near his own for their occupancy. Mr. Butterworth gives up his present position as Secretary to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington and will go into the plow manufacturing business with Mr. Deere in Moline. Among those present from abroad were ex-Gov. and Mrs. R. J. Oglesby of Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Butterworth and family of Cincinnati, Mrs. Atkinson and Mr. Hale of Newburyport, Mass.; Mrs. Howe and Mr. Fred Smith of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Kaine of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wyman and Mrs. Ada Wahman of Staten Island, John Milholland of Reading, Pa.; Harry Heinking of Cincinnati, and the following Chicagoans: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Mr. John Baldwin, Mrs. Rudolph Matz, Mrs. Chapman and daughter, Miss Laura Sheperd.

SHE IS ABLE TO WALK ABOUT.

Mrs. Harrison's Health Greatly Improved—Will Go to Loon Lake.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Harrison continues daily to improve in health, so that at last her convalescence is an assured thing. As her illness dates back to April 1 it will naturally even under the most propitious circumstances require considerable time to regain her general health and strength. Mrs. Harrison is able not only to walk about her room now, but spends a portion of each day in the corridor of the private part of the White House, where she walks about or rests on a comfortable sofa where she can watch the children at play and so feel that she is able once more to take part in the daily happenings of the family.

Mrs. McKee, accompanied by her two children, will leave Friday for Boston, where, after joining her husband, she will go to Marblehead or Nahant, the choice between the two places not yet having been definitely decided upon. This early departure has been necessitated by the effect of the warm weather upon little Mary Lodge McKee, who has been greatly prostrated. Otherwise Mrs. McKee would have remained in the city until her mother's departure and probably accompanied her to the Adirondacks. Unless something unforeseen occurs to necessitate a change in the present plans, Mrs. McKee will remain all summer with her husband on the Massachusetts coast.

President and Mrs. Harrison will leave July 1 for the Adirondacks, where they have taken a cottage at Loon Lake. Mrs. Dimmick and a maid will accompany them so as to be with Mrs. Harrison when the President's official duties necessitate his return to Washington.

DEPEW AS CHAIRMAN.

MAY BE PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

It Is Understood That He Will Not Accept the State Portfolio Some Say There Is No Truth in the Chairmanship Story—Land Commissioner Carter Said to Be the President's Choice—Senator Hill Little Excited—He Reads Mr. Dana's Paper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Just before he sailed for Europe John C. New in an interview intimated that Gen. Horace Porter would be the Chairman of the National committee, and the supposition was that his visit here was to make arrangements with the President for taking up that work. But it turns out that Mr. Porter will not be Chairman. He notified the President that his private duties were such that he could not afford to give all his time to the work, and, believing that the man who filled that place should give his entire time to it, he decided that he could not accept.

He, however, urged the selection of Chauncey M. Depew for the place. It is understood that Dr. Depew will not accept the State portfolio, but that in view of the confidential relations between the President and the Chairman of the National committee he might be induced to accept that position. According to one report, that was one of the matters discussed on the occasion of Mr. Depew's recent visit to the White House. With a Chairman like Mr. Depew the conduct of the campaign on a high plane would be guaranteed, and the confidence of those who supply the sinews of war would not be misplaced.

Men who have known Mr. Depew intimately for several years insist that he will not give up his great business interests for any political office. It has been urged that Mr. Depew could accept the Chairmanship of the National Committee without losing his grip on the strings of business, but it is stated by some that Mr. Depew will not be Chairman, and that he will not be even asked to accept the position.

Filling the vacancy of the Chairmanship of the National Republican committee, caused by the resignation of Gen. Clarkson, is giving the President some concern. Three or four prominent gentlemen, all of them shrewd politicians and party leaders, have been mentioned for the place, among them Commissioner Carter of the General Land Office.

The President, it is said, is anxious that Mr. Carter should assume the Chairmanship, relying upon his peculiar ability and fitness for the position to direct a successful campaign. Mr. Carter would readily accede to the President's wish were it not for the mixed condition of politics in Montana. Mr. Carter is not at present a member of the National committee, and unless some deal is made for his representation on the committee from Montana it would be impossible for him to receive the election of Chairman.

STRONG PROTEST AGAINST GRAY.

Indiana Democrats Believe He Will Weaken the Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—A large percentage of the Indiana Democrats are appalled at the prospect of Isaac Pusey Gray being nominated for Vice-President. No expression has been oftener heard about the bulletin-boards today than "I am glad it is to be Cleveland, and I hope Gray will not be put on the ticket with him." It is a matter of common remark that if the whole Cleveland faction have traded second place they have made a bargain that will in the end prove disastrous to him. The wires have been kept hot today with messages protesting against the fallacy of such a nomination, which is generally believed here to be the worst that could possibly be made, and will weaken the ticket, because the possibility of such a man as Gray becoming President would frighten many out of thought of voting for Cleveland. Neither as to learning, scholarship, nor achievement in life has he demonstrated qualifications for this exalted position.

HILL SEEMS LITTLE PERTURBED.

He Reads Dana's Paper and Drives to the Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Senator Hill seemed to be the least perturbed of any one on the Democratic side of the Senate chamber today. He arrived shortly before 12 o'clock and seated himself in his accustomed place in the rear row. He busied himself with perusing the columns of the New York *Sun* until interrupted by Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who greeted him warmly and stood in the aisle talking to the Tammany Hall Presidential candidate. Mr. Hill took luncheon in the Senate restaurant, and about 3 o'clock left the Senate for a drive to the Soldiers' Home, returning therefrom to his hotel.

GLAD HE DID NOT ENTER THE LIST.

Gov. Pattison Spends the Day at the Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphans' School.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Pattison spent the day at the Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphans' School as an official visitor to the commencement exercises. During his absence not a dispatch reached the Executive Department from Chicago. The Governor, referring to the lead Cleveland has in the convention, says the sentiment of the party appears to be with the New York men. He has congratulated himself that he did not openly avow his candidacy, as he might have shared the fate of Boies, Hill, Gray, Gorman, and others, and been confronted with the combined Cleveland force.

People's Party State Tickets.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 22.—[Special.]—The People's Party Convention here today nominated the following State ticket:

Governor, Leverett Leonard, farmer; Lieutenant-Governor, G. W. Williams, farmer; Secretary of State, David B. Page, advertising agent; Auditor, J. B. Dines, editor; Treasurer, D. V. Thompson, banker; Attorney-General, Alfred Harris, lawyer; Railroad Commissioner, John O'Hearn, real estate dealer; Supreme Judges, O. D. Jones, C. M. Moulton, and William Monks.

Mr. Leonard is the well-known rich stockraiser of Saline county. He says that he does not expect to be elected, but he feels that a loss of 100,000 votes to the Democracy will be the result of his ticket.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 22.—[Special.]—The State convention of the People's party reconvened this morning and put the following State ticket in the field:

Governor, Israel Preston Carnahan of Washington County.

Secretary of State, Paul T. Davidson of Clark County; Auditor, A. A. Steele of Sharp County; Treasurer, Warren Wight of Benton County; Attorney-General, W. B. Parks of Lafayette; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. Manning of St. Francis; State Land Commissioner, J. L. M. Thomason of Drew; Superintendent of Public Institutions, Dr. George W. Crosby of Claburne County.

Whitelaw Reid to Washington.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—Whitelaw Reid, accompanied by his private secretary, left Ophir Farm tonight for Washington. "It's simply a trip on business," said Mr. Reid. He said he expected to return to his farm some time tomorrow, but he thought he might possibly be detained longer at Washington.

Republican State Ticket in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 22.—The Republican State convention met here today. Levi K. Fuller was nominated for Governor, F. S. Stranahan for Lieutenant-Governor, and F. W. Baldwin, J. S. Carney, C. M. Wilds, and E. A. Park Presidential Electors. H. F. Field was renominated for State Treasurer by acclamation, as was also Secretary of State Chauncey Brownell of this city.

Nominations for Congress.

ABILENE, Kas., June 22.—The Fifth District Republicans have nominated J. R. Burton of this city for Congress.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 22.—The Ninth Congressional District convention has renominated Joseph D. Sayers for reëlection as Congressman.

An Unimportant Item.

He (after an elopement from boarding-school)—"You led me to infer that you would inherit $100,000."

"No, I didn't. I said my father was worth that much."

He—"Well, but you never said a word about having fourteen brothers and sisters."

She—"I didn't suppose you wanted to marry the whole family."—*Judge.*

Hygeia water prevents and cures Liver Torpidity.

CHAIRMAN:

D IN CHARGE OF
AL COMMITTEE.

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Chairmanship Story—
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Choice — Senator Hill
He Lends Mr. Dana's

, June 22.—[Special.]—
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that he could not afford
the work, and, believing
d that place should give
he decided that he could

ged, the selection of
r the place. It is under-
will not accept the State
view of the confidential
President and the Chair-
committee he might be
t position. According to
one of the matters dis-
n of Mr. Depew's recent
ouse. With a Chairman
conduct of the campaign
d be guaranteed, and the
who supply the sinews of
splaced.
wn Mr. Depew intimately
ist that he will not give
interests for any politi-
en urged that Mr. Depew
rmanship of the National
losing his grip on the
ut it is stated by some
l not be Chairman, and
even asked to accept the

of the Chairmanship of
lican committee, caused
Gen. Clarkson, is giving
concern. Three or four
n, all of them shrewd
leaders, have been men-
among them Commis-
General Land Office.
is said, is anxious that
sume the Chairmanship,
culiar ability and fitness
direct a successful cam-
would readily accede to
were it not for the mix-d
in Montana. Mr. Carter
member of the National
s some deal is made for
n the committee from
impossible for him to re-
Chairman.

ST AGAINST GRAY.

Believe He Will Weak-
he Ticket.

, June 22.—[Special.]—
of the Indiana Democrats
e prospect of Isaac Pusey
ed for Vice-President. No
oftener heard about the
y than "I am glad it is to
hope Gray will not be put
in." It is a matter of
at if the whole Cleveland
second place they have
will in the end prove di-
e wires have been kept
messages protesting
of such a nomination,
believed here to be the
ssibly be made, and will
because the possibility of
ray becoming President
y out of thought of voting
her as to learning, schol-
nent in life has he demon-
s for this exalted position.

TITLE PERTURBED.

Paper and Drives to the
er-' Home.

C., June 22.—[Special.]—
, to be the least perturbed
emocratic side of the Sen-
He arrived shortly be-
eated himself in his ac-
e rear row. He busied
g the columns of the New
rupted by Senator Wo-
o greeted him warmly
e talking to the Tammany
ndidate. Mr. Hill took
ite restaurant, and about
Senate for a drive to the
urning therefrom to his

OT ENTER THE LIST.

s the Day at the Chester
s' Orphans' School.

June 22.—[Special.]—
he day at the Chester
rphans' School as an offi-
ommencement exercises.
not a dispatch reached
ment from Chicago. The
o the lead Cleveland has
ays the sentiment of the
with the New York men.
himself that he did not
didacy, as he might have
es, Hill, Gray, Gorman,
confronted with the com-
s.

ty State Tickets.

ng 22.—[Special.]—The
ention here today nomi-
ate ticket:
Leonard, farmer; Lieu-
Williams, farmer; Secre-
Page, advertising agent;
editor; Treasurer, D. V.
Attorney-General, Alfred
oad Commissioner, John
aler; Supreme Judges: O.
n, and William Monks.
well-known rich stock-
y. He says that he does
ed, but he feels that a
o the Democracy will be

June 22.—[Special.]—
of the People's party re-
r and put the following
d:
an Carnahan of Washing-
ul T. Davidson of Clark
Steele of Sharp County;
rt of Benton County; At-
arks of Lafayette; Com-
, W Manning of St. Fran-
ssioner, J. L. M. Thoma-
endent of Public Institu-
osby of Cleburne County.

l to Washington.

—[Special.]—Whitelaw
y his private secretary,
night for Washington.
on business," said Mr.
xpected to return to his
row, but he thought he
etained longer at Wash-

Ticket in Vermont.

ne 22.—The Republican
here today. Levi K.
d for Governor, F. S.
enant-Governor, and F.
ney, C. M. Wilds, and
l Electors. H. F. Field
State Treasurer by ac-
. Secretary of State
this city.

for Congress.

22.—The Fifth District
inated J. R. Burton of

22.—The Ninth Con-
onvention has renomi-
s for reëlection as Con-

rtant Item.

s from boarding-school)—
that you would inherit

ny father was worth that

never said a word about
s and sisters."
you wanted to marry
e.

and cures Liver Torpid-

FOR FAVORITE SONS.

NOMINATING SPEECHES AT THE EVENING SESSION.

Cleveland and Hill Are Presented as Candidates to the Democratic National Convention—Their Names Received with a Storm of Shouts—A Wild Scene in the Wigwam — Gov. Abbett's Speech Followed by a Personal Encounter—Proceedings Interrupted by a Shower.

A steaming mass of human beings was the crowd that gathered in the wigwam for the evening session of the convention. At 5 o'clock the galleries were crowded and people were panting for breath in the hot, moist atmosphere. A myriad of waving fans fluttered over the front of the vast aggregation of humanity, and the flash of thousands of white handkerchiefs momentarily hid and revealed the faces of the sweltering thousands.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock Chairman Wilson pounded preliminarily for order and announced that he had a number of telegrams for delegates. There was only a momentary lull in the confusion which attended the assembling of the convention, and when he took his seat the tumult was resumed. At 5:18 the Chairman made another attempt to call the convention to order, but his efforts were useless. Another effort in this direction at 5:32 was more successful and the good-naturedly turbulent crowd adjusted itself for the evening session.

"The convention will be in order," said Chairman Wilson. "The proceedings will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Thomas E. Greene of Cedar Rapids, Ia."

The Rev. Mr. Greene offered the following prayer:

Let us pray. We praise thee, O God. We acknowledge thee to be the Lord. All the earth doth worship thee, Father everlasting. We adore thee as the King of Kings and Ruler of Nations, for of thy will all have their being. We worship thee as the source of wisdom and truth, for of thee comes every good and perfect thing. We adore thee as the great All Father, who hast made of one kindred all the nations of the earth. Vouchsafe to reveal thyself to us at this time in thy manifold relation of Creator, Father, and Guide. Rule thou over us, for thou art mighty. Give us wisdom, for we are ignorant. Still the turbulent voices of earth's contentions, for thou art righteous. Especially grant thy blessing to this convention assembled for the grave concerns of state, gathered from off the broad face of this land. Cover with thy manifold blessings, for we seek thee as is our bounden duty for thy guidance and thy grace. And as we come at this time to the great concern of this gathering grant thou especially the mighty benediction of freedom and of truth; and as thy servants shall choose one who shall be their leader in the contest for the Chief Magistrocy of this great nation, give them wisdom that they may choose right. May he whom they select be a man of clean hands and a pure heart; one who is above all selfish ambitions, whose aim shall be for the welfare of the country, and in whatever work he may engage in the days to come, may the right be victorious over wrong; may liberty be victorious over oppression; may virtue be victorious over vice; may thy righteousness that exalted a nation be ours, and may thy blessings be upon us and upon our children now and forever more. Amen.

Ineffectual Attempt to Adjourn.

The band rendered "America" in a manner which brought forth a hearty round of cheers. A Cleveland enthusiast in the gallery proposed three cheers for Grover Cleveland, but the response from the convention was weak. Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio upon taking his seat in his delegation was recognized by the delegates, many of whom arose in their seats and cheered him vigorously.

Mr. W. W. Van Diver of Georgia—I move that the convention adjourn until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. [Loud cries of "No!" "No!"]

The Chairman put the motion to adjourn and called for the ayes and noes. The response from those favoring an adjournment was feeble, those voting in the negative outdoing them in volume and in the length of their cries of "No!" and the Chairman, amid great cheers, announced the motion lost.

Gov. Glick of Kansas—As there is nothing before the convention I desire to offer this resolution, which I will send to the platform.

Mr. John Power of Michigan—I am requested to announce to the Chair that the Committee on Platform will be ready to report in fifteen minutes. [Applause.]

There was a delay of from 20 to 25 minutes after the calling of the convention to order, during which time consultation among the different delegations progressed with great activity, the result of which would now and then be announced by cheers. The report gained ground that the opposition to Cleveland was growing in strength with each moment's delay. At last the Committee on Resolutions being ready to report the Chairman of the Convention said:

The Committee on Resolutions have ended their labors and will be ready to present their report by the Chairman of that committee at once. [Applause.]

Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin read the platform and a long debate followed. Finally the platform was adopted with Mr. Neal's amendment to the tariff section.

[The platform and debate will be found in another column.]

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER.

Chairman Wilson Orders the Roll of States Amid Great Excitement.

After the adoption of the platform the Chairman said:

The next order of business, gentlemen, is the call of the roll of States for the nomination of candidates for the office of President. The clerk will proceed with the call of the roll.

Mr. W. C. Owens of Kentucky—We don't know what that roll is being called for.

The Chairman—Under the order of business the roll of the States is now to be called for nominees for the office of President.

The clerk commenced to call the roll and got as far as Alabama when he was interrupted.

Mr. Fenlon, Arkansas—I move that the rules be suspended and that this convention do now adjourn.

There were loud cries of "No, no," and the Chairman paid no attention to the motion.

The clerk again called the State of Alabama, from which there was no response. He then called the State of Arkansas.

Mr. Fordyce, Arkansas—Arkansas yields her place to New Jersey.

Mr. Clarke, Montana—I desire to know the question upon which we are voting.

The Chairman—We are not voting. We are calling the names of the States for the nomination of President. The State of Arkansas yields to New Jersey.

The clerk thereupon called the State of New Jersey, when ex-Gov. Abbett of that State came forward to the platform amidst enthusiastic cheers from the Cleveland wing of the convention, it being understood that Mr. Abbett was to nominate ex-President Cleveland.

The Chairman—The Chair presents to the convention Gov. Leon Abbett of New Jersey.

A fresh installment of yells greeted Gov. Abbett as he faced the convention.

CLEVELAND'S NAME PRESENTED.

Speech of Gov. Abbett of New Jersey Nominating the Ex-President.

Arkansas having given place to New Jersey, Gov. Abbett arose and addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: In presenting a name to this convention I speak for the united Democracy of the State of New Jersey, whose loyalty to Democratic principles, faithful services to the party, and whose contributions to its successes entitle it to the respectful consideration of the Democracy of the Union. Its Electorial vote has always been cast in support of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates. [Cheers.]

In voicing the unanimous wish of the delegation from New Jersey, I present as their candidate for the suffrage of this convention the name of a distinguished Democratic statesman, born upon its soil, for whom in two great Presidential contests the State of New Jersey has given its Electoral vote. [Cheers.] The supreme conviction in the mind of the Democracy of New Jersey is the success of the Democratic party and its principles. We have been in the past and will be in the future ready at all times to sacrifice personal preferences in deference to the clear expressions of the will of the Democracy of the Union. I believe that his name will awaken throughout our State the enthusiasm of the Democracy and insure success; it is because he represents the great Democratic principles and policy upon which this entire convention is a unit; it is because we believe that with him as a candidate the Democracy of the Union will sweep the country and establish its principles throughout the length and breadth of the land that we offer to the convention as a nominee the choice of the Democracy of New Jersey, Grover Cleveland. [Applause.]

Party Success Paramount.

If any doubt existed in the minds of the Democrats of New Jersey of his ability to lead the great Democratic hosts to victory, they would not present his name today; with them the success of the party and the establishment of its principles are beyond their love or admiration for any man. [Cheers.]

We feel certain that every Democratic State, though its preferences may be for some other distinguished Democrat, will give its warm, enthusiastic and earnest support to the nominee of this convention. The man whom we present will rally to his party thousands of independent voters whose choice is determined by their personal conviction that the candidate will represent principles dear to them, and whose public life and policy give assurance that if chosen by the people they will secure an honest, pure, and conservative administration, and the great interests of the country will be encouraged and protected. The time will come when other distinguished Democrats who have been mentioned in connection with this nomination will receive that consideration to which the great services they have rendered their party entitle them, but we stand today in the presence of the fact that the majority of the Democratic masses throughout the country, the rank and file, the millions of its voters demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland. [Cheers.]

Obedience to the People.

This sentiment is so strong and overpowering that it has affected and controlled the actions of delegates, who would otherwise present the name of some distinguished leader of their own State, with whom they feel victory would be assured and in whom the entire country would feel confidence, but the people have spoken and favorite sons and leaders are standing aside in obedience to their will. [Cheers.]

Shall we listen to the voice of the Democracy of the Union? Shall we place on our banner the man of their choice, the man in whom they believe? Or shall we for any consideration of policy or expediency hesitate to obey their will? [Cheers.] I have sublime faith in the expression of the people when it is clear and decisive. When the question before them is one that has exited discussion and debate; when it appeals to their interests and their feelings, and calls for the exercise of their judgment, and they then say we want this man, and we can elect him, we, their representatives, must not disobey nor disappoint them. It is incumbent upon us to obey their wishes, concur in their judgment; then, having given them the candidate of their choice, they will give their best, their most energetic efforts to secure success. [Cheers.]

Sure of New York.

We confidently rely upon the loyal and successful work of the Democratic leaders who have advocated other candidates. We know that in the great State across the river from New Jersey, now controlled by the Democratic party, there is no Democrat who will shirk the duty of making every effort to secure the success of the candidate of this convention, notwithstanding his judgment may differ from that of the majority. The Democracy of New York and its great leaders whose efforts and splendid generalship have given us a Democratic Senator and Governor will always be true to the great party they represent; they will not waver, nor will they rest in the coming canvass until they have achieved success. Their grand victories of the past, their natural and honorable ambition, their unquestioned Democracy will make them arise and fight as never before, and with those that they represent and lead they will marshal the great independent vote, and we will again secure for the Democrats victory in New York. The grand Democrats under whose leadership the City and State of New York are now governed will give to the cause the great weight of their organizations. The thundering echoes of this convention announcing the nomination of Grover Cleveland will not have died out over the hills and through the valleys of this land before you will hear and see all our leaders rallying to the support of our candidate.

They will begin their efforts for organization and success and continue their work until victory crowns their efforts. All Democrats will fight for victory, and they will succeed because the principles of the party enunciated here are for the best interests of the country at large and because the people of this land have unquestioning faith that Grover Cleveland will give the county a pure, honest, and stable government, and an administration in which the great business interests of the country and the agricultural and laboring interests of the masses will receive proper and due consideration.

Why Cleveland Is Demanded.

The question has been asked why is it that the masses of the party demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland? Why is it that this man who has no offices to distribute, no wealth to command, should have secured the stupendous support of the great body of Democracy? Why is it that with all that has been urged against him the people still cry "Give us Cleveland"? Why is it, although he has pronounced in honest, clear, and able language his views upon questions upon which some of his party men differ from him, that he is still near and dear to the masses?

It is because he has crystallized into a living issue the great principle upon which this battle is to be fought at the coming election. If he did not create tariff reform he made it a Presidential issue; he vitalized it and presented it to our party as the issue for which we could fight and continue to battle until upon it victory is now assured. There are few men in his position who would have the courage to boldly make the issue and present it so clearly and forcibly as he did in his great message of 1887. I believe that his policy then was to force a national issue which would appeal to the judgment of the people.

We must honor a man who is honest enough and bold enough under such circumstances to proclaim that the defeat of the party upon principle is better than evasion or shirking of true national issues for temporary success. When victory is obtained upon a principle it forms the solid foundation of party success in the future. It is no longer the question of a battle to be won on the mistakes of our foes, but it is a victory to be accomplished by a charge along the whole line under the banner of principle.

Gave Them a Living Issue.

There is another reason why the people demand his nomination. They feel that the tariff reform views of President Cleveland and the principles laid down in his great message, whatever its temporary effect may have been, gave us a living and vital issue to fight for, which has made the great victories since 1888 possible. It consolidated in one solid phalanx the Democracy of the nation. In every State of this Union that policy has been placed in Democratic platforms, and our battles have been fought upon it, and this great body of representative Democrats have seen its good results. Every man in this convention recognizes this as the policy of the party. In Massachusetts it gave us a Russell; in Iowa it gave us a Boies. In Wisconsin it give us Peck for Governor and Vilas for Senator; in Michigan it gave us Winans for Governor, and gave us a Democratic Legislature, and will give us eight Electoral votes for President.

In 1889 in Ohio it gave us James Campbell for Governor, and in 1891 to defeat him required the power, the wealth, and the machinery of the entire Republican party. In Pennsylvania it gave us Robert E. Pattison. In Connecticut it gave us a Democratic Governor who was kept out of office by the infamous conduct of the Republican party. In New Hampshire it gave us a Legislature of which we were defrauded. In Illinois it gave us a Palmer for Senator [cheers] and in Nebraska it gave us Boyd for Governor. In the great Southern States it has continued in power Democratic Governors and Democratic Legislatures. In New Jersey the power of the Democracy has been strengthened and the Legislature and the Executive are now both Democratic. In the great State of New York it gave us David B. Hill for Senator and Roswell P. Flower for Governor. [Cheers.]

Cleveland Gets the Credit.

With all these glorious achievements it is the wisest and best party policy to nominate again the man whose policy made these successes possible. The people believe that these victories which gave us a Democratic House of Representatives in 1890 and Democratic Governors and Senators in Republican and doubtful States, are due to the courage and wisdom of Grover Cleveland. And so believing they recognize him as their great leader.

In presenting his name to the convention it is no reflection upon any of the masterful leaders of the party. The victories which have been obtained are not alone the heritage of these States, they belong to the whole party. I feel that every Democratic State and that every individual Democrat has reason to rejoice and feel proud and applaud these splendid successes. The candidacy of Grover Cleveland is not a reflection upon others—it is not antagonistic to any great Democratic leader. He comes before this convention not as the candidate of any one State. He is the choice of the great majority of Democratic voters.

The Democracy of New Jersey therefore presents to this convention in this the people's year the nominee of the people—the plain, blunt, honest citizen, the idol of the Democratic masses—Grover Cleveland. [Cheers.]

UPROAR OVER ABBETT'S SPEECH.

Men and Women Grow Wild and Blows Are Fiercely Exchanged.

Gov. Abbett proceeded without receiving more than mild applause until he reached that portion of his address where he said: "If there was any doubt existing in my mind of the result of this national contest I would not urge on behalf of my State the views of its Democracy in favor of Grover Cleveland." The mention of the name was a signal for a thunder of cheers. Men and women who thronged the great galleries waved fans, umbrellas, and banners. Thousands of men who had sat for hours under the sweltering roof in their shirt sleeves waved their coats. Many of the State delegates arose, and standing on their chairs joined in the great volume of enthusiasm which seemed to possess the multitude. The Alabama delegation hoisted a Cleveland portrait on the end of an umbrella, which was the signal for renewed cheers.

An alternate for one of the Michigan delegates attempted to carry the Cleveland banner, which had once before aroused such enthusiasm, over into the New York delegation. He sought to enter at the end of the row of seats where Gen. Sickles sat. Great excitement prevailed when Gen. Sickles resisted the intrusion and pushed back the alternate. A personal encounter between Gen. Sickles and the delegate was averted by the prompt action of a number of the Michigan delegates, who rushed to the scene and compelled the bearer of the Cleveland banner to move away, with the suggestion that there were plenty of places where it would be more warmly received than in the New York delegation.

It was 9:22 p. m. when Gov. Abbett spoke the name of Grover Cleveland for the first time from the platform of the convention, and for nearly fifteen minutes the clamor was maintained.

All over the hall, but principally among the audience, men and women were wild with excitement. Some of them swung their hats and coats aloft, while others placed their tiles on canes or folded umbrellas and waived them frantically in the hot air. After about eight minutes of pandemonium the Chair thought it was about time to take a hand in the disturbance, and with his mallet pounded the desk and shouted for order. Nobody paid any attention to him.

At the right of the audience a few voices raised a rhythmical shout, which soon swelled into a great volume of sound to the tune of "Grover, Grover, Grover Cleveland!" A number of the delegates joined in the chorus, and thousands of feet beat time to the political slogan.

Life-sized portraits of Cleveland started into view at various points, and as each one rose above the heads of the people in its neighborhood a fresh wave was added to the ocean of sound.

Hisses Prove Ineffectual.

Ten minutes after the commotion began a number of hisses were heard, and the cheers became for a moment less vociferous; but after an instant of ebb the cheers had the best of it and the hall rang again with the yells and howls of the Clevelanders.

At the expiration of twelve minutes from the beginning of the demonstration the excitement died away sufficiently for Gov. Abbett to make another attempt at his speech, but his voice was like that of a child crying against a hurricane and he stopped. Thirteen minutes had elapsed before people were too tired to shout and after the uproar had continued that length of time Gov. Abbett was permitted to continue.

Gov. Abbett proceeded with his remarks until he came to allude to Senator David B. Hill of New York. This was a signal for an outburst of enthusiasm from the New York delegation. They seized the opportunity to neutralize in a measure, and to surpass, if they could, the prolonged outburst that had greeted the announcement of the name of Grover Cleveland.

They rose in their seats, they climbed into their chairs, they shouted, they threw up their hats, they swung their handkerchiefs and shouted themselves hoarse. The tumult was communicated to the galleries and to the platform of the Chairman of the convention, upon which were seated many hundreds of distinguished visitors.

Dr. Mary Walker created a diversion in favor of Senator Hill by arising at the back of the platform upon an elevated seat and waving her handkerchief and shouting for Hill.

Gov. Abbett could not continue his remarks or be heard for at least twenty-five minutes. The enthusiasm would quiet down for a while and then break forth in tremendous shouts and cries until it seemed that the end would never come.

Whereas, when Cleveland's boom was on the New York delegation remained glum and silent, now under the inspiration of Hill they rose in their seats and waved everything they could lay their hands on. Gen. Sickles raised on the end of his crutch a portrait of Hill, and a great swell of yells filled the hall. Other portraits of Hill were produced, and there was a determination evident on the part of the Hill men to equal the Cleveland demonstration not only in time but in quantity of noise. Among the delegates from New York who were the loudest and most vigorous in their demonstration were Delancey Nicol, Corporation Counsel Clark, Mayor Grant, William J. Ellis, Richard Croker, and David Leventritt.

New Yorkers Grow Boisterous.

Police Commissioner James Martin of New York was not to be outdone, and he shouted and yelled as loud and waved his hat as vigorously as any of the rest, jumping upon a chair to make himself look taller. Mayor Grant of New York endeavored to outdo others, and each of the others endeavored to outdo him. Dick Croker felt that his time had come, and mounting a chair he raised his stentorian voice in aid of the general clamor.

One of the interesting sights was Dr. Mary Walker at the rear of the platform, dressed in her conventional man's suit, and waving aloft a handkerchief, cheering lustily.

Fifteen minutes after the rumpus commenced President Wilson began rapping with his gavel, but succeeded only in increasing the awful uproar. Gen. Sickles, tiring of holding on his crutch the portrait of Hill, delegated that duty to a young man of extraordinary stature, who jumped on a chair and held the picture as high as he could.

Mr. Frederick Opp of Texas appeared in the midst of the confusion with a Cleveland portrait which he waved defiantly above his head. Some one rolled a newspaper into a ball and threw it at Mr. Opp, who dodged and still continued his performance. Finally a Hill man tore the obnoxious portrait out of the hands of the man from Texas and threw it at the face of the man from the Lone Star State.

While the demonstration was at its height one of Chicago's thunder storms passed over the wigwam, and with its deep tones emphasized the demonstration for New York's Senator. The delegates caught the idea and outthundered the thunder itself with their howls and yells.

Twenty minutes of horrible uproar and the Chair banged his desk with his big gavel, but the Hillites refused to heed his admonition. On the contrary they redoubled their yells and were materially assisted by the galleries.

While the excitement was at its height a Cleveland man on the west side of the house sang out: "Hurrah for Grover." In a moment he was banged under the ear by a Hill man and a lively fight was on at once. No one in the neighborhood interfered, but on the contrary the sluggers were given the greatest encouragement to proceed with their discussion. Before much blood was drawn a lieutenant of police and a patrolman jumped in and quieted the fracas, removing both of the pugilists from the hall.

Twenty-four minutes the demonstration lasted, when the exhausted delegates and audience relapsed into their seats and Gov. Abbett was permitted to continue.

On the conclusion of Gov. Abbett's speech a renewed outburst of Cleveland enthusiasm followed which did not cease for ten or more minutes. The confusion was greatly heightened by the violent thunderstorm, which poured down torrents of rain upon the open roof of the building, which soon drenched the vast assembly. The patter of the rain upon the boards overhead, the rolling of the thunder, added to the shouts and cries of the delegates and spectators, rendered it impossible to proceed with business. The Chairman of the convention had to abandon his position at his desk on account of the down-pouring torrent, and an umbrella was raised over his head.

DE WITT NAMES HILL.

The Rain Causes a Recess of Fifteen Minutes to Be Taken.

The Secretary proceeded with the call of the States, beginning with California. George F. Patton responded on behalf of the delegation, seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland amidst applause.

Colorado was the next State called, when Mr. T. J. O'Donnell announced to the Chair that Colorado gave way to New York.

William C. De Witt, from the New York delegation, was put forward to make the speech putting in nomination Senator David B. Hill, and he came forward upon the platform for that purpose. The Chairman said:

Gentlemen of the convention: I desire to present to you the Hon. William C. De Witt of the State of New York.

At this point the continued rainstorm and confusion in the hall made it impossible for the speaker to be heard by more than a few in his immediate vicinity. Hon. Bourke Cockran said:

Mr. Chairman: I ask that the proceedings be suspended for the present on account of the down-pouring storm which renders it impossible for the speaker to be heard.

Without a vote the Chairman declared a recess of fifteen minutes.

During the intermission the crowd amused itself with watching the glare of the lightning as it showed up threateningly through the windows and the opening under the roof and in listening to the swish of the rain. Everybody had yelled himself hoarse and was content to wait in comparative silence the passage of the storm.

The fifteen minute recess having expired, the chair said:

If the convention will come to order and the parties in the gallery will keep quiet we can proceed.

J. C. South of Arkansas—I move that the nominations be closed if no more are to be made.

The Chairman—The gentleman from New York has the floor.

Mr. Scott of Kansas—I agree with you that the gentleman from New York should be heard, and I move that the galleries be cleared unless they keep quiet. [Loud hisses from the galleries.] I move you, therefore, that the galleries be cleared unless this noise be stopped. [Hisses.]

Mr. Wells of Iowa—I move that we adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Loud cries of "No, no.

The Chairman—The convention will be in order. That motion has been made already.

A delegate—I understand that the gentleman on my left made a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Chairman—That is true. [Loud cries of "No! no!" and "Call the roll!"]

Mr. Fenlon of Kansas—Let us know what is in order.

The Chairman—It is in order to have order. The gentleman from New York has the floor and cannot be taken off the floor without his consent, and we are simply waiting for the convention to come to order before he proceeds.

Mr. De Witt came down then by the Secretary's desk in order to get away from the downpour of rain falling upon the desk of the Chairman and was about to begin when Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan of New York advised him not to proceed, as he could not be heard on account of the storm prevailing.

After a few minutes' waiting and amid cries of "Go on, go on," Mr. De Witt resumed his position in front of the Chairman's desk and spoke:

"OURS IS THE COIGNE OF VANTAGE."

In Nominating Hill, W. C. De Witt Says He Alone Can Carry New York.

When New York was reached in the call William C. DeWitt took the platform and said:

Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: By the favor of my colleagues I have now the high honor to speak the voice of the State of New York in this council of the Democracy of the Nation.

Our majestic Commonwealth needs no eulogy here. Gateway of commerce, both from the ocean and the lakes; vast arsenal of thought, through whose press the intelligence of the world is gathered and scattered throughout the land; joined to the agricultural regions by the fertile valleys of the Hudson, the Mohawk, and the Genesee; and opening up through the triple city, seated upon its bay, those greater, higher, affluent relations with the other peoples of the globe; the fullest development of which will be the source of our best prosperity, the State of New York is none the less paramount in our political than our national affairs. Her great city is the life giving heart of the Democratic party. [Cheers.]

Her Electoral vote is the keystone of the Federal arch, upon which alone we can rest the citadel of our hopes. She realizes in her present relations with the Democratic party of the nation what was said of the Roman Amphitheater:

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls—the world."

Triumphant History of the Past.

In view of this critical and important position occupied by our State in the impending contest, I take great pride, while speaking for its regular organization of the party, in pointing to our past triumphs. In 1885 we carried New York by 11,134 majority; in 1886, by 7,797; in 1887, by 17,077; in 1888, by 19,171; in 1889, by 20,527; and in 1891, by 47,937. So that the present organization speaks not only for the State, indispensable to your success in the Presidential campaign, but speaks for that State organized and arrayed upon the lines of victory. These are stubborn facts which hypocrisy cannot conceal nor detraction obliterate.

So too, at the outset, this convention should fully understand the true nature of the Democracy of the people of New York. It is fundamental and vital in character. We believe in the brotherhood of man and in all the hearty doctrines of equality and fraternity which arise from that faith. [Cheers.]

The supreme evil of our age is the use of the law-making power of State and Nation for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many. In olden times the bandit armed his followers and descended with fire and sword upon the industrial classes. In modern times the same spirit of rapine erects a manufactory or organizes a corporation, and through a clause in a tariff act, a donation of the public domain, or the acquisition of chartered privileges effects the same result.

Denounces Monopolists.

Of the 4,000 millionaires in the country 1,700 are said to have amassed their fortunes through the tariff and an equal number through the corporations. Out of these causes all the features of an aristocracy have arisen in our social life. Caste and class distinction, profligacy and splendor, social dudes and political ascetics have taken the place of the plain, earnest people of former generations.

The money power dominates the land and subordinates the sovereignty of the people. Patriotic statesmanship and oratory no longer enjoy the honors of the republic, and the apostles of truth, justice, and liberty are supplanted by the pliant instruments of vast pecuniary and political combinations. In such a crisis the Democracy of New York wants a revival of the fundamental principles of the party. [Cheers.] A leader who holds that corporations created by State or Nation are not amenable to the control of their creator, or who fails to sympathize with at least an international effort to enlarge the currency of the world in the interests of productive industry, or who makes his friends and counsellors among the plutocrats of the land, lacks the qualities indispensable to a triumphant standard-bearer of our unterrified constituency. [Cheers.] Humanity is better than dogma, and the love of man is the life of the republic. [Cheers.]

What the People Want.

Our people want a leader filled with the instincts, aspirations, shrewdness, sagacity, hopes, fears, joys, and sorrows which crowd their struggle for life and happiness. [Cheers.]

We therefore present for your suffrages the name of him who, having enjoyed all the honors of our State, still finds his highest boast in the sentiment, "I am a Democrat." [Prolonged applause.] However eminent may be his post of duty he does not descend to us from above, but in the roll-call of the Democracy he steps proudly from the ranks. [Cheers.] Do you ask for his credentials? We point you to the unbroken series of victories by which he has rendered New York a veritable Gibraltar to the Democracy of the Union. [Applause.] When with all the power and patronage of the Federal government at his command the distinguished ex-President lost the State of New York by a minority of 14,000 votes, Gov. Hill carried it by a majority of over 19,000 votes. At every election during the last ten years he and his friends have met with constantly increasing success. [Applause.] No sane man can reject the force of these statistics, and in pointing the finger of destiny it must outweigh all theory, prophesy, promises, and dreams. [Applause.]

The experiences of the past must, under like circumstances, forecast the events of the future, and in this instance the conditions remain unchanged.

Roasts the Anti-Snappers.

Mr. Hill never had any alliance with malcontents nor any favor in the Republican party. The class of men from our State who so violently oppose his nomination today have uniformly opposed him in the past. He has always been nominated under a shower of their vituperation and abuse, and he has always emerged from the conflict with the increasing commendation of the people. Beginning public life as an associate of Samuel J. Tilden in the Legislature, he has been Mayor of the city of his home, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor by the largest vote ever given to the candidate of any party in the State of New York, he has been twice elected its Governor, and now represents it in the Senate of the United States. [Cheers.]

It is not essential that I should embark in fulsome eulogy. His signally successful administration of these great trusts establishes his capacity, and you will pardon the liberty of a friend when I say that the fact that he is a poor man, fully and absolutely devoted to the service of his party, is worth a thousand labored eulogies in demonstrating the patriotism and integrity of his character. He is a Cavalier rather than a Roundhead. [Prolonged cheers.]

In opposition to sumptuary laws, in persistent advocacy of the bill granting freedom of religious worship, in the increase of public holidays, labor day, and half holiday, in supporting outdoor sports and pastimes, he has done more than any public man of his time to foster and develop general liberty appropriate to modern civilization. For these services he encounters the hostility of the bigot and the hypocrite. [Wild cheering.]

He Is an Economist.

He is a firm adherent to the principles of frugality and economy in public affairs, so long characteristic of the party. During his administration as Governor our State debt of $7,000,000 was reduced to virtually nothing, while the property and interests of the State were adequately maintained and improved. These things speak in tones of thunder against the vilifications of his enemies. [Applause.]

From the beginning of his public career he has remained the faithful, efficient, untiring friend and servant of the laboring classes and they have reciprocated his devotion by loyalty and support which has rendered him invincible. [Cheers.]

You will understand how a character thus radical and active should stir up enmity and strife.

It is said if we make another nomination we shall have a calm election, our dear business interests will not be disturbed, and the people will be quite indifferent about the result.

Why Hill Is Successful.

If it indeed be true that politics has sunk so low that no man can serve his party earnestly without personal reproach; if national contentions through regular organizations have indeed become pernicious and disreputable, then the entire system of popular government is a failure. Nothing is more healthy than political agitation, and nothing is more dangerous than political stagnation. Men of kindred convictions and emotions naturally combine on all great questions of civil government, and where population is immense there must be parties governed by appropriate organizations. It is because Mr. Hill awakens party feeling, agitates the contending forces to the very dregs, excites the wrath of the Republican and the enthusiasm of the Democrat, that he is a healthy and successful candidate. Politic nominations to men who esteem themselves better than their party, or to suckle and support the heartless middleman of the times are distasteful to our people.

We present David B. Hill [cheers] as the candidate of an unterrified and aggressive Democracy. [Cheers.] His experience teaches us that such is the way to success.

Why They Love David.

We love him not merely for the enemies he has made, but for the enemies he has conquered. [Cheers.] He has never been defeated, and having just entered upon the high office of Senator of the United States, if he entertained the slightest doubt of his ability to carry his State, he would not suffer his name to be connected with the nomination. Besides, the delegation from New York is not itself unmindful of its own responsibility, and of the great duty of truth and candor it owes to this body.

We have never misled you in presenting a sterling Democrat to your favor. [Cheers.] We gave you Horatio Seymour [cheers] and our people indorsed him; Samuel J. Tilden [prolonged cheers] and in turn our State indorsed him. We acquiesced; we did not advise the nomination of 1888. The consequences are known. Not for a single instant would we counsel and urge this convention to nominate David B. Hill were we not sure, from careful scrutiny and deliberation, fortified by the tests of our elections, that he can carry the State [cheers], the vote of which in the Electoral College, under the recent apportionment, is absolutely indispensable to a Democratic victory. [Cheers.]

Another thought, Mr. President, higher and deeper than any mere matter of individual candidacy, must be expressed before my task is completed.

Apologizing for the "Snap" Convention.

In this national household of the Democratic party a certain comity between the different States is due to the sovereignty of each and the fraternity of all. [Cheers.] The delegates from New York were elected by the unanimous votes of a State convention, duly called under the authority which has held undisputed sway since 1848, and which was approved by the party at the last election by a majority of 48,000 in the State. [Applause.]

Not a dissenting voice marred the harmonious action of this regularly constituted and authoritative body. [Applause.]

Our delegation is headed by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, freshly chosen by unprecedented party majorities [cheers], and it is filled by representatives from the various districts, many of whom are well known to you all.

For no earthly reason worthy a moment's consideration other than that this State convention preferred the leadership of Senator Hill, and this delegation sympathized with that preference, a revolt was set afoot in our State, an organization was formed, an attack was instigated upon us through an unfriendly press; a parcel of gentlemen were selected to come here to contest our seats and nullify our influence, and thus a distinguished candidate for the Presidency, whom heretofore we had assisted in becoming Governor and President, was put upon a war footing toward the regular State organization of the party.

Cleveland a "Hostile."

The contesting delegation has been dismissed from your doors, and now you are asked not merely to defeat the choice of our State for the nomination, but in addition to force upon us a candidate from our own homes, hostile to our organization. Such is the measure of courtesy and friendship which we of New York State should think due, under like circumstances, to the representatives of a sister State. [Cheers.]

That concern for the rights and sentiments of others which is the source of all gentility is indispensable to the nobility of this body.

There is no alloy of enmity or opposition in the fraternal affection with which the delegation from New York greets its brethren upon this floor. [Applause.]

No scaly gauntlets with joints of steel glove our hands. [Cheers.]

Our pulses will throb in unison with our brothers from any State whose chosen son shall be presented to the consideration of this convention. [Applause.]

We salute the rising leader from Iowa whose home victories shine upon our arms like a sunburst from out the parting clouds of his far Western sky. [Cheers.]

We bow to the venerable sage of Illinois or the rugged foe of the tariff barons who stands by his side. [Cheers.]

We appreciate the capacity which has organized victory against the overwhelming odds in Pennsylvania. [Cheers.]

We are at home with our friends from Indiana. [Cheers.]

Taffy All Around.

We fully sympathize with the battle-stained and indomitable leader in Ohio. [Cheers.] We watch with anxiety and affection the wonderful power for organization and triumph which characterizes the Senator from Maryland, and our hearts burned once more with the immortal fires of the sunny land when he was presented, who in the form of his incomparable genius evoked from the humanity of his character and the elevation of his oratory and statesmanship, towers in the vanguard of our thickening hosts like a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, the Senator from Kentucky. [Applause.]

Whosoever of these may be selected or whatsoever State may succeed in this convention, we shall join in the exultation and bear our part to the uttermost in the ensuing contest.

This is the spirit in which we meet our brethren and this is the spirit we expect to be reciprocated. In no other way can the harmony and dignity of the States be fostered and preserved by this convention.

"Ours Is the Coigne of Vantage."

In thus presenting and conceding the force and strength of the candidates of the various States, you will not understand us as abating a single jot from our own preferences, or gainsaying in the slightest degree our unclouded conviction that the fortunes of our party will rest most safely in the custody of our chosen leader in our own State. Hill beat Harrison in New York in 1888 under conditions less encouraging than those which confront us today, and he can repeat the triumph with redoubled effect. [Applause.] This is the conclusive point. Contemplate the ensuing controversy from whatever standpoint you may choose, you cannot escape the fact that our State is the battleground of the campaign. [Cheers.]

Ours is the coigne of vantage, the point of strategy, the spot of victory or defeat. We appreciate the responsibility of our position, and would speak to you like men whose blood flows in their words. The common enemy is strongly entrenched in the capital. You are the Generals of the army of invasion in grand council assembled. We hail from Waterloo; and we fearlessly proclaim that Hill is the Blucher who can drive the Republican chieftain to St. Helena in November. [Prolonged applause.]

Duncombe Names Gov. Boies.

The clerk then called the State of Iowa.

Mr. J. H. Shields of Iowa—Iowa has selected the Hon. John M. Duncombe to present to this convention her candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. Duncombe took the platform amid applause.

The Chairman—I present to you the Hon. John M. Duncombe of the State of Iowa.

Mr. Duncombe addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Today, for the first time in the history of the American Republic, the name of a man whose home is west of the Mississippi River will be presented to a Democratic National convention for nomination to the exalted position of President of the United States.

Heretofore the Northern, the Southern, the Eastern, and the Middle States have furnished all but one of the Presidential nominees of the Democratic party.

For thirty-five years the Republican party has chosen all but one of its candidates from the West, and the Eastern candidate was defeated. For thirty-five years the Democratic party has chosen all its candidates from the East, and during that time only one Democratic President has been inaugurated. For over a quarter of a century no man residing outside of the limits of the Empire State has had the honor of a Democratic Presidential nomination. If the Democracy of New York were united today her honored statesmen might furnish Presidential candidates for a quarter of a century to come, and the Democracy of the great Northwest and the great Southwest would not complain or seek to pluck one honor from the brilliant stars which New York has placed in the crown of the Republic.

Touched on New York's Row.

All Democrats deeply regret that there is dissension within her borders, which they fear, if a candidate should be nominated from New York, would imperil Democratic success; and they know that there is a country west of the Mississippi River, purchased and made part of the Union by Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, where there is but one Presidential candidate; a country forever honored by the bravery of the gallant sons of the South, who fought in its defense under the lion-hearted leader of Democracy, Andrew Jackson. [Cheers.]

There is a land, the great Empire of the Gulf, whose brave sons made the name of the Lone Star State immortal in their heroic struggle for liberty; [cheers] where, forever enshrined in memory, are the names of those who were baptized in blood at the Alamo; whose deeds stand forth above the bravest acts of men like mighty mountains on the plain. There is a land, fragrant with flowers and orange groves, where the golden rays of the setting sun are reflected from the waves of the Pacific. There is a land where the glistening snow capped mountain peaks of Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and the Dakotas sparkle with their silver and gold. There is a land, the heart of America, where hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat and corn, and millions of cattle furnish food for our fathers and mothers in the East. [Cheers.] A land filled with schools, colleges, and universities unsurpassed.

Eulogizes Iowa.

In that land west of the Mississippi, is a State, larger than New York, surrounded by her elder sisters, Missouri and Illinois, and her younger sisters Nebraska and Minnesota; a State bordered on the east and on the west by the father and mother of waters, and held in their embrace; a State whose springs and brooks and rivers flow on unceasingly to the Southern Gulf, emblematic of the eternal love which should forever bind in unity the dwellers in the great Mississippi Valley. In that State there lives a noble son of New York, honored by an election to her Legislature over a third of a century ago; a son worthy and well qualified for the highest honor which this great intelligent convention can place upon him. A son who, born and reared in poverty, accustomed to hard labor, has thereby learned to sympathize with the poor and distressed, with the laborers of the land. The name of that noble son of New York and adopted son of Iowa is Horace Boies. [Prolonged applause.]

In the days of Lincoln he was a Republican. But at that time, and until 1880, the Republicans of Iowa were as ardent advocates of tariff reform as are the Democrats of today. Year after year they met in their State conventions and resolved in favor of a revenue tariff, but never before that time in favor of a protective tariff. At that time there was no prominent Republican in Iowa who favored a protective tariff. Grimes, Kirkwood, and Allison, were then all tariff reformers.

When Boies Became a Democrat.

When the Iowa Republicans, in 1880, deserted their tariff principles, and Iowa followed the worshipers of protection, and when, by sumptuary legislation in Iowa, they confiscated millions of dollars' worth of property without any compensation, our candidate refused to follow his party and united with the Democratic party. He did this without any hope of political reward. He did it when the Democratic party in Iowa had been defeated by a majority for Garfield of over 78,000. He did it when Iowa was the banner Republican State. He was led to the Democracy by the courage of his convictions, by his conscience, and his innate love of justice. [Cheers.]

From that time he has fought unceasingly for the cause of Democracy. His eminent legal talents led the leaders of the party to offer him the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and his name has been frequently mentioned for offices, but since he came to Iowa and until 1889 he has declined to accept any nomination, and only consented to accept the nomination for Governor then at the urgent solicitation of his friends and when chosen by acclamation. After receiving this nomination his sincere, logical, powerful, truthful, and convincing arguments brought dismay to the intolerant bosses of the Republican party all over Iowa. He abused no one, but was the subject of constant abuse. He kindled the smoldering embers of Democracy into a blaze of enthusiasm on every hill top and in every valley in the State. [Cheers.]

Led Them to Victory.

His scimiter flashed at the head of an army of Iowa Democrats, who had fought more than thirty battles, only to be overpowered by numbers, but never conquered. He infused new courage in the hearts of all his followers, and the Iowa Democracy, by the aid of tariff-reformers and the opponents of sumptuary laws, who have since become Democrats, routed the enemy and placed the laurel wreath of victory upon the head of their hero, Horace Boies. [Prolonged applause.]

Again, in 1890, his voice was heard rallying the forces of Democracy against the iniquities of the obnoxious McKinley law; against intolerance; against sumptuary legislation; against paternal government; against centralization; against that tyrannical Kingly invention, the force bill; and again the pennant of Democracy waved aloft in victory. [Cheers.]

In 1891 he was again by acclamation placed at the head of the Democratic column for reëlection; and in the most stubbornly fought political battle that Iowa ever witnessed, when 22,000 more votes were polled than had ever been polled before in any State election, and nearly that number more than in any Presidential election, his majority for Governor was increased from 6,523 to 8,216, and the entire Democratic ticket was elected. [Prolonged applause.] This increase in Democratic votes came, not from the residents of the cities, but from the farmers of Iowa, who were tired of being impoverished by constantly contributing to the wealth of others under the false pretense of raising money to pay the burdens of governmental taxation.

His Good Record.

Under his administration the business of the State has been conducted systematically, successfully, honestly, and satisfactorily. He has proven his eminent executive ability. He has by his acts silenced the vituperation of his political traducers, and stands today at the head of a united Democracy in Iowa, as aggressive, as courageous, and as heroic as the noble Democracy of Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, or any other State. Among the great leaders of the party, no one has sounder views on the tariff, or on any other political question. [Cheers.] His ideas are those of a plain, old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat. He is by nature a Democrat, as well as a Democrat from principle. His writings, his speeches, and his messages prove him to be a statesman, standing at the very head of the list of eminent men of the Nation. His firmness, his judgment, his courage, his intelligence, his honesty, his easy assimilation with the masses, his power to make men feel his brotherly affection, his power to give confidence to all his followers, well fit him as a great leader. Iowa Democrats love him for the friends he has made, and because he has led them through the wilderness into the promised land. [Applause.]

When our Democratic fathers are convincing themselves that the right to nominate a Democratic candidate for President from the East is an exclusive God-given right, let them remember that their Western sons are of age; and let them do justice to their honored names by doing justice to their sons. [Wild cheering.]

He Wears a Halo of Honor.

Our candidate has no one to fry fat from lusty protective tariff beneficiaries to corrupt voters, but around his head beams a bright halo of honor [cheers], of virtue, and truth, which will, like a pillar of fire in the night time of Republican misrule, lead a united host of Democrats and liberal independent voters to the glorious day of victory. [Prolonged cheering.] If nominated, as a laborer he will rally the laboring men of the country. As a practical farmer he will rally the farmers all over the land. His conservatism will bring to his standard the solid business-men of the Nation. New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, as they study the conservative character of our candidate, and Democrats all over the Union will thank God that under our leader they can fight the battles of tariff reform unitedly. [Cheers.]

The Champion of Labor.

In moving the nomination of the candidate of the Iowa Democracy I plead for one who, if nominated, will be supported by every Democrat and thousands of independent voters; I plead for the champion of labor, the champion of the farmers of the Nation. [Cheers.] I plead for the rights of that great country west of the Mississippi, in extent over one-half of the Nation, that never before has had a Democratic Presidential candidate. I plead for the Democracy of eighteen States and Territories of that vast empire. I plead for the gallant men of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri, who never falter in their Democracy. [Cheers.] I plead for a candidate whose nomination will insure the Electoral vote of Iowa to the Democratic party. I plead for harmony and for Democratic victory. [Prolonged applause.]

The delegates to this convention will make an irreparable mistake if they forget that before November there will be a calm of the surging billows of this great ocean of enthusiasm, during which calm the voters, in their quiet homes, at their firesides, in the midst of their families, and with their neighbors and friends, will discuss and decide the Presidential question; during which calm every voter will consider who is nearest his own heart; who is most in sympathy with his own condition, and who will best fill the Executive office in that plain, honest, old-fashioned democratic way which the people most dearly love.

Has No Foes to Conciliate.

But this convention will make no mistake if it shall select as its nominee that man of correct habits; of honest purposes; of patriotic motives; of clear cultivated mental vision [cheers]; of sterling integrity; of calm deliberation and judgment; of manly and moral courage; of deep thought and study; of unflagging industry; that careful, painstaking man, without spot or blemish; that noble son of the East, and adopted son of the West, who has never been defeated [cheers]; who has no foes in his own party to conciliate; who has no errors to correct and no explanations or apologies to make; and who will, if nominated, fill the struggling, fighting Democracy of Iowa, the great West and the entire Nation with unconquerable courage; that born peerless leader, who will in November, if nominated, march at the head of an army of 7,000,000 of voters with 50,000 waving banners under the triumphal arch [cheers] and on whose brow will again be placed the wreath of victory; whom Iowa now nominates, Honest Horace Boies. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Duncombe in the course of his speech mentioned the name of Horace Boies as the candidate of Iowa for the Presidential nomination, the whole delegation from that State jumped up on their chairs and sent up a yell. Immediately it was taken up by the delegations from South Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, and New York, Gov. Flower and Bourke Cockran of the latter State setting the time for the cheers. It was evident that a Boies boom was on tap, but it had nothing like the dimensions of the Cleveland and Hill demonstrations earlier in the session. One of the Iowa delegates elevated the State flag bearing a portrait of Gov. Boies.

The outbreak was encouraged by a burly individual who rushed about the convention hall, in spite of officious policemen and decorous sergeants-at-arms, distributing life-sized portraits of the Governor of Iowa. Some of these which passed into the hands of Cleveland men were at once rolled up into balls and shied at the head of the distributor. Others were taken up and paraded about the hall. Two or three Cleveland pictures appeared and a number of Hill's portraits were shown in the delegations and also by the crowd in the galleries. The Boies boomers altogether numbered about 150, but the noise they made was as great as that of a charivari. After a while the band broke into the clamor with "Aint I glad to get out of the wilderness," and after eight minutes of jubilee the Boies boomers subsided and Mr. Duncombe was permitted to conclude his speech.

MR. FELLOWS SUPPORTS HILL.

A Ringing Demand for Recognition by the Eloquent Tammany Chief.

At the conclusion of Mr. De Witt's speech the entire New York delegation arose and cheered the name of Senator Hill, but the Chairman motioned for silence, and when order was restored he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I now have the honor of presenting to you the Hon. John R. Fellows of the State of New York.

Mr. Fellows came forward amid cheers and addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: I shall certainly not worry your patience by lengthened speech, and in this vast ampitheater and with a weakened voice I beg of you the courtesy of your silence and attention for the very few moments it is my privilege to stand in your presence.

The honor has been assigned me in the delegation, of which I am a part, of seconding in behalf of the Democracy of New York the nomination of David Bennett Hill, just made in your presence. [Cheers.]

It has been my privilege, as many of the delegates assembled before me know, through many years of the past, through service in which my hairs have grown gray in the cause of the Democracy, to stand in the presence of the representatives of that party assembled in its national councils and voice the sentiment of the State of New York. I occupy precisely that position today. With one unbroken voice, reaching from the cataract upon our western coast to the ocean which washes our eastern shore, it comes here demanding the nomination of Gov. Hill for the Presidency. [Cheers.] In the past there have been differences, and here and there some portion of her people have dissented in view from the great overwhelming sentiment of the State; that is but natural and to be expected; it is difficult to get the Democracy of as great a State as the State of New York to be thoroughly in accord in opinion. The oldest man who sits before me hardly remembers the time when New York, with an unbroken front and a united voice, has come into a Democratic convention making to their brethren of all the Union the appeal which New York makes today.

New York's Solid Appeal.

There is no break in our column, no faltering in our expression. Sirs, I am one of those Democrats who, like my brother and colleague that has just left this platform, believe in relying upon Democratic sentiment, Democratic faith, and Democratic energy to win our victories. We welcome with gratitude and thankfulness accessions from every quarter. If those who have formerly acted with the Republican party, now animated by the consciousness and the reproach of wrong doing in the past, now enlightened as to the principles and purposes of our party, choose to ally their faith with ours, our doors and our hearts alike are open to receive them. But when they come to us protesting that they must lead and guide and we must be the followers; when they come to us telling us that if we will give them a certain name they will ally themselves with us, and if we give them any other they will range themselves in the opposition, I tell them that it is not by such rewards as that we seek their friendship or their association. [Applause.]

I want to know, sir, what the Democratic demand is first, and responding to that we have seldom failed to be successful. I speak in disparagement of no candidate. I am not here to coin epithets, to create divisions or differences further than they now exist, but when a State like New York, whose vote in November is absolutely essential to your success, comes with such unanimity of expression and purpose as animates her now, we have the right to appeal to a Democratic convention to deliberate long and well before they fling their defiance in our face.

Gentlemen of the convention, what is the situation? We welcome our brothers from every State in the Union. We are glad to feel the beating of the pulse and to touch elbows with them in this great council of our party; but after all we must look with more of deference, it seems to me, to those States from which we expect to realize the support that will enable us to win in November than to those who can give us no aid in the final battle of the ballot-box. [Applause.] Where will you turn on the night of Nov. 8 next for the news either of victory or defeat? Where will the heart, the ear, and the expectations of every Democrat in this broad republic be directed after the voting has closed and the ballots which record the people's will are being counted? The Democrats of Pennsylvania are true, earnest, faithful, patriotic, and steadfast, but you know now as well as you will know the night of the 8th of November next that Pennsylvania by many thousands will be found in the Republican column.

New York Will Decide.

We must look—you will look to New York to decide th is battle. Her verdict will be the verdict that makes victory or defeat. We present to you a candidate whose name is the synonym for victory. He came into power with the State in the hands of our political foes. Its Legislature was Republican; its State officers were many of them Republicans. With ceaseless vigilance, with tireless patience, with an energy that never faltered and a devotion that never weakened, with steady purpose and resolute will, this strong, bold, brave, gallant Democratic leader grappled with the Republican vote upon every part of the field until last January, standing in the place from which he had been sent as Governor to the higher councils of the Nation, he turned over to the honored Chairman of the delegation sitting before me a State that in every department, in every officer, in both branches of the Legislature, in every department and function of government was solidly Democratic. [Applause.] Gov. Hill organizes victory. What he has done in the State he would do for the Nation. Make him President, give him four years in the White House and there would not be enough left of the Republican party to sweep up and carry to its grave. [Loud continued laughter and applause.] I do not wonder they hate him. I do not wonder that through their press today, through the voices of their most prominent leaders, they implore the Democratic convention to nominate some other than Hill. [Cries of "That is so." Hisses. "No, no."]

Some one in the gallery proposed three cheers for Cleveland, which were given. Continuing, Mr. Fellows said:

Maligned, traduced, slandered, vilified as few men have been, this man to those who know him stands before the country as he stands in the affection of his friends, a man without a shadow of stain, either upon his person or official career. [Cheers and hisses.] Singularly poor, as he has said, in this world's goods, never listening to the demands of the tempter, never swerving from the path of official rectitude, but constantly and forever pursuing a course which built up his party, which destroyed his foes, this man has made himself the idol of the Democracy of New York. [Cheers.]

Triumphs of His Party.

One thing may truthfully be said of David B. Hill: He never won a victory in all his long career that, when it was won, did not leave the Democratic party infinitely stronger and better equipped for the succeeding conflict. [Cheers.] His triumphs have been the triumphs of his party; until today, with a candidate meeting the sentiment of the Democracy of New York, it is as rock-ribbed and certain a Democratic State as is Texas or Kentucky. [Cheers.]

As has been said, the Governor of the State is here. The Lieutenant-Governor is here, and also there are here the Secretary of State, its Treasurer, the State Controller, its Democratic members of Congress, its Democratic members of the Legislature, all telling you from every part of the State of the danger that threatens if certain action is taken, and of the triumph that awaits us if you meet the will of the Democracy of New York. [Cheers, mingled with a few hisses.]

Gentlemen, do not misunderstand me. There is many a man sitting in this audience today whose voice has filled with its clamor the streets of Chicago in vituperation and denunciation of the regular delegates who sit here, whose voices will be heard no more until election day. [A voice: "You bet your life."] The old guard, the solid Democracy of the State, the men who sit before you there, representing the constituencies from which they come, are the men that you, and you, must rely upon to win victories in New York if any are to be won. [Applause.] We have held that State in the Democratic line for nine years now. We have fulfilled well the trust which the people reposed in us. The organization has been efficient and active. The people have responded with alacrity to its demand because its demand has met their sentiment. Intrust us now with a candidate who meets the requirement of the New York Democracy and it is just as certain as that the sun will go down on the night of Nov. 8 that we will give you the thirty-six Electoral votes of that State. [Applause.]

I leave the question with you. [Cries of "go on" and "Time! Time!"] I am not to be at all disturbed by the clamor of the galleries. [Cheers and cries of "that is right."] The convention is yielding a most respectful attention for which I am profoundly grateful. I shall not occupy its time longer. To you who sit before me, and not to the men who occupy those benches, the duty is intrusted of speaking for the Democratic party of this republic. [Applause and hisses.] Upon you the stern duty and solemn obligation rest.

In a United Column.

New York may have wearied you with her demands in the past, but New York comes now as she never came before in a united column, pledged by the strongest ties, with the memory of past victories, with present achievements and triumphs in their hands to be shown here as the reward of their labors—New York comes here now asking the Democracy of the Nation to intrust to her keeping in one more national battle the interests, the responsibilities, the sacred trusts which hitherto in her State relation she has taken up and discharged so faithfully. And that she will still do as God lives and reigns, if you will give us the candidate to whom the sentiment of New York, with a unanimity which never before was known in our State, in the person of— [Cries of "Grover Cleveland," and "Go on, go on."]

Mr. Fellows continued:

I should have finished some time ago, gentlemen, if the galleries had not undertaken to debate the question with me. [Laughter.] I am speaking to delegates who presently will be called upon to vote. I know the solemn sense of responsibility they feel; I ask them to heed the protestation which the Democracy of New York makes. I bid you look upon the gallant leaders who have in years already passed headed us in these glorious triumphs which [illegible] heart and commanded the services of the Nation. And I ask you once more to leave the Democratic banner in our hands and our keeping.

ILLINOIS AND INDIANA AGREE.

Both States Second the Nomination of Cleveland as the People's Choice.

The conclusion of Mr. Fellows' speech was followed by loud and continued applause, and a grand outburst from the New York delegation.

The Secretary continued the call of States beginning with Connecticut, which announced that it had a candidate present. The States of Delaware, Florida, Georgia, and Idaho all successively made the same announcement. When the State of Illinois was reached Gen. Stevenson arose and said:

Mr. President, the delegation from Illinois have selected the Hon. A. W. Green, one of its members, to second the nomination of one of the candidates whose name has been placed before this convention.

A. W. Green came upon the platform and was presented to the convention by the Chairman. His appearance was greeted with loud applause. Mr. Green said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Illinois casts forty-eight votes for Grover Cleveland.

This terse announcement brought out a shout from the Cleveland phalanx which was loud and long.

When the roll of States of this convention shall be called that will be the answer of the great State of Illinois, and I will tell you the reason why. We have assembled here today as the representatives of the Democracy of this great Union. The conventions of the various States and Territories have met and selected us as their representatives, and in their name and stead to perform the work of this convention. A part, and the most important part, of that work is to select a candidate for the high office of President of the United States. [Applause.] It is a fundamental principle of the Democracy that the will of the people must prevail. [Loud cheers.] It is radically opposed to the Republican doctrine that there should be a government of the minority and for the minority. That distinguished statesman, the late Governor of New York, who has been placed in nomination here tonight, has recently in a letter called attention to this Democratic doctrine, and cited in illustration of it, from the writings of another Democratic statesman, these words: "If chosen by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work I shall, with God's help, be the efficient instrument of their will." These are the words of the great Democratic statesman, whose leadership we loved in his lifetime and whose memory we now revere—Samuel J. Tilden. [Loud applause.]

Must Obey the Constituencies.

We have been chosen by the suffrages of our countrymen to perform the work of this convention. If we can discover their will it is our duty to become the efficient instrument of that will. Who that looks over the occurrences of the last few months can fail to be convinced that in this mighty contest which we are now entering the Democratic voters of this country have chosen as their leader that tower of strength, that stood four years to all the winds that blew—Grover Cleveland. [Applause and cries of "Time, time."]

Why is this? The cause of tariff reform is the great cause of the Democratic party. And in that cause the Democratic party has chosen Grover Cleveland as its leader. That cause must be fought to the end. We have fought it for years. It is old, but, as Grover Cleveland himself said in his speech in Rhode Island, the ten commandments are thousands of years old, but they and the doctrine of tariff reform will be preached and taught until mankind and the Republican party shall heed the injunction, "Thou shalt not steal."

Give us Grover Cleveland, gentlemen, as your candidate, and in November we will bring the State of Illinois into the Democratic column—aye, in Cook County alone, with such a cause and such a man, we can redeem the great State of Illinois. [Cheers.]

When the State of Indiana was called Mr. Morss arose and addressed the Chairman as follows:

"In behalf of the entire delegation of Indiana the Hon. William E. English will very briefly second the nomination of Mr. Cleveland."

The Chairman—I have the honor of introducing to you the Hon. William E. English of the State of Indiana.

As Mr. English advanced to the platform he was greeted with cheers, and addressed the convention as follows:

Letter from D. W. Voorhees.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I desire to say in the outset that I am not only here to represent the Indiana delegation, but I am here to render an explanation to this convention, and I promise you that, as the hour is late, I will detain you but three or four minutes at the outside.

Mr. Chairman and gentleman of the convention, it was the will and the desire of the Indiana delegation that that well-beloved son of Indiana, the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, should appear when Indiana's name was called to second the nomination of a great name, which has been already presented to this convention, but, Mr. Chairman, it is my unpleasant duty to announce to the convention that that distinguished Democrat, who is loved and honored wherever the word Democracy is known, is confined to his room by serious indisposition, and will not be able to be present at this session of the convention, and I shall read to you a letter which he addressed to the delegation from Indiana, for he is now, as always, loyal to the interests of that great State, and has written to us a communication expressive of his opinions of the situation. It is as follows:

"CHICAGO, June 22.—Hon. John E. Lamb: My Dear Sir: I am so indisposed today that my physician strongly advises me against going into the convention, and especially against making the exertion necessary to a speech. As you are fully aware I would most gladly carry out the wishes of the delegation in seconding Mr. Cleveland's nomination. This duty must be performed by some one from our State, and it rests with the delegation to make the proper selection.

"I sincerely trust that our position in regard to this matter may be left in no doubt whatever, and that the convention may be fully assured that the Democracy of Indiana accepts and indorses Mr. Cleveland's nomination without reservation or hesitation. Let the convention also be assured that it is our firm resolve to face the enemy in our State in an unbroken line of battle, and to win a decisive and glorious victory in November. Very faithfully yours, D. W. VOORHEES."

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter from Senator Voorhees Mr. English further addressed the convention as follows:

Now, Mr. Chairman, the delegation from Indiana did me the high honor to select me to take Mr. Voorhees' place in this regard; but, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, it would be a bold man who, at any time or under any circumstances, in any great forum where eloquence and oratory and ability were important factors, would attempt to take the place of Daniel W. Voorhees.

I recognize my inability to do so, and I shall not attempt to, further than to say, on the part of the united delegation from Indiana, that in fulfillment of the sentiment of the citizens of Indiana as expressed in that letter of our great leader, in fulfillment of our duty to our conscience as Democrats, in fulfillment of our duty to the instructions of the gallant Democracy of Indiana, in the State convention assembled, in fulfillment of our duty to the rank and file of that Indiana Democracy, on behalf of the united delegation from that State, on behalf of the Democracy of the State that knew and loved Thomas A. Hendricks, I desire to second the nomination of him who has already been chosen first in the hearts of the rank and file of the Democracy of this Nation [prolonged applause], that great foe to monopoly, that great defender of honesty, that great leader of leaders, that great Democrat of Democrats, honest Grover Cleveland. [Renewed applause.]

KANSAS AND KENTUCKY SPEAK.

The Former for Cleveland, the Latter Divided—Mr. McKenzie's Speech.

While Mr. Duncombe was making his way to his seat the Secretary proceeded with the call of States. When he reached Kansas Gov. Glick said:

The Kansas delegation has selected one of her distinguished citizens, in the person of Thomas B. Fenlon, to second the nomination of one of the candidates who have been placed before this convention.

Mr. Fenlon mounted the platform and was received with cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Delegates: Having been thirty-six hours at hard work in preparing the magnificent set of resolutions that you adopted today, my voice is in no condition to make a speech, and the Chair warns me that you are in no temper to listen to a speech, therefore I will make no speech. [Applause.] The only thought that occurs to me in looking over this magnificent assemblage of delegates and these brave men and fair women [applause] is, am I indeed addressing those whom the Senator from our own State has denounced as the street-walkers of the nineteenth century? [Cheers and cries: "Yes, yes!"] Let me make one remark—that distinguished gentleman is now a pedestrian himself. I will not say a street-walker. He is in his own felicitous language a statesman without a job, and about the only Republican statesmen of late years that has not had a job of some kind or other. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I am directed by the courtesy of my fellow-delegates, and by the unanimous voice of a hundred and twenty thousand Democrats in Kansas, to second the nomination of the distinguished son of New York and the ex-President of the United States. [Great applause.]

Amid great confusion the speaker struggled for a few moments, and after regaining the attention of the convention, proceeded:

Gentlemen, but one word—time is up now—but one word. Let me make a prediction. That if we are true—although I am no prophet nor son of a prophet—I am going to indulge in the prediction that the ides of next November will bring to us glad tidings of great joy, like those that were brought to the hills of Bethlehem long ago. I thank you, gentlemen. [Loud cheers.]

Kentucky Divided.

The Secretary resumed the call of States with Kentucky. That delegation announced that they had no candidate as a unit, but they had selected the Hon. James A. McKenzie to second the choice of one part of the delegation, and the Hon. Henry Watterson to second the choice of the other part of the delegation.

The Hon. James A. McKenzie mounted the chair where he sat and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am not going to make any lengthy speech and I want to say in the outset that I trust that if I address this convention longer than three minutes I sincerely hope that some honest, higher Democrat will suspend my cadaver from one of the cross-beams of this highly artistic but somewhat leaky auditorium. [Long laughter and applause.]

I arise here for the purpose of seconding the nomination of a distinguished New-Yorker—one whose nomination has already been made. [A Voice—"Hill, Hill."]

Mr. McKenzie—You just wait a minute—of one whose nomination has already been made by a convention consisting of unbought and unpurchasable Democrats. [Loud cheers.] A convention remote from town, unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain. A convention whose influence will reach from Rainy Lake to Key West, and from Androscoggin to Yuba Dam. [Loud laughter and applause.] Pardon the force and seeming profanity of the last geographical allusion; but all over this country the Democrats are realizing that Mr. Cleveland [loud cheers] is the honest, earnest, persistent, defiant, and relentless opponent of that axiom of the Republican party which announces that by the sweat of a hired man's face shalt thou eat bread. [Laughter and applause and cries of "Go on, go on!"]

Mr. McKenzie resumed:

Now, one moment; if you knew how many good things I had to say you would keep as quiet as a dormouse in a prayer meeting. [Laughter.] The American people believe that Mr. Cleveland is the persistent advocate of everything on God's green earth that is right [applause], and the persistent opponent of everything that is wrong; and he wants to see the blessings of civilization and religious liberty prevail in this land, and if you can pick a flaw in that platform, why just dart in. [Laughter and applause.]

The Republican party has laid a tax upon everything that enters into the consumption of the average household except air, sunshine, and water [laughter and applause]; and the only reason they have not taxed those articles is because nobody in New England is engaged in the manufacture of any one of them. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Blue Grass Virtues.

Mr. Chairman, if anybody in New England ever sets up a sunshine factory they will start a report that God Almighty is making an indifferent article of sunshine, and that it is militating against the dignity of American labor. [Loud laughter and applause.] I represent today—allow me to say in conclusion [Cries of "Go on, go on"]—I represent in my judgment more than half of the unterrified Democrats of Kentucky—[applause]—a State, thank God, where a damn lie is the first lick. [Loud laughter and applause.] A State that produces a kind of liquor so good as to make intemperance a virtue. [Laughter and applause.] A State that produces a line of horses so fast as to keep the wind in perpetual jealousy and make lightning look like a pulling paralytic. [Renewed laughter and applause.] Representing, Mr. Chairman, more than half of the Democrats of that great State, it affords me great pleasure to say that on every hillside, in every field of that magnificent Commonwealth, where the sun delights to kiss her cheek like a lover, everybody, male and female, including Indians not taxed [laughter], is for Grover Cleveland. [Loud and long-continued cheering and applause.]

Mr. McKenzie was warmly congratulated by his colleagues seated near him and by those of distant delegations who came around him.

WATTERSON SPEAKS FOR BOIES.

The Kentuckian Seconds the Nomination of the Iowa Candidate.

Henry Watterson stepped upon the platform, was greeted with cheers, and spoke as follows:

I second the nomination of Horace Boies of Iowa [prolonged cheering, led by the Iowa delegation], and bear witness to the truth of all that has been said of him by his friend and neighbor, Judge Duncombe. He comes from a State which stand behind him as rock-ribbed and impregnable as the everlasting hills. [Cheers.] He represents a section which henceforward the Democratic party must look to for generous inspirations and increasing majorities. [Cheers.] Thrice has he led the legions of Democracy to victory in the Republican stronghold, and if he be chosen by this convention to bear our standard he will plant it over the roof of the White House and rivet it to the dome of the National Capitol. [Prolonged cheers.]

When the State of Louisiana was called E. B. Kruttschnitt addressed the Chairman as follows:

Mr. Chairman: The State of Louisiana has no name to present to the convention, but one of her delegates will ask the privilege to second one of the nominations already made.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, I present to you the Hon. T. J. Kernan of Louisiana.

Mr. Kernan stepped to the front of the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: If you will permit me, I will tell you a story. Louisiana has no favorite son to present for the highest office within the gift of the people of the republic, but it is no doubtful State, and it is content to guarantee beyond the shadow of a doubt the support of its eight Electoral votes to the nominee of this convention, no matter who he may be. [Cheers.] But speaking for a number of its delegates upon this floor and speaking for a majority of the Democrats of the Democratic district which I represent, and speaking, as I believe, for a majority of the Democrats of Democratic Louisiana, I claim the privilege of seconding the nomination of one whose name has been placed before you. Louisiana, that bright and sweet State, the land of sunshine and of sugar, recognizes in him one who has made a special study of the corn fields in the West. [Cheers.] And it, who is well versed in the study of cotton-fields of the South, is well contented to intrust in his hands the guardianship of tariff reform and of all the great principles of the grand old Democratic party as announced in the magnificent platform adopted by this convention tonight. I second the nomination of Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa. [Great applause.]

The clerk called the States of Maine and Maryland, who had no candidates to offer, but there were loud cries for Gorman when Maryland announced that she had no candidate.

Collins for Cleveland.

When Massachusetts was called Patrick A. Collins came forward and was received with cheers.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, I need hardly introduce to a Democratic convention Gen. Patrick Collins of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Gen. Collins said:

"If my worn voice were on its last errand the request conveyed by it to every delegate would be this: 'When you are voting for a candidate for President heed the voice not of locality but the voice of the Democracy of the whole Union.'" [Great applause.]

I belong to that class of Democrats, fortunately very large, who are for and not against some other Democrat. [Applause.] I am a constructionist and not a destroyer. I believe that every State in this Union contains at least one Democrat fit to be President of the United States [applause], and I deplore the malignity with which certain eminent gentlemen not very far from the State of New York have been hounded and misrepresented by the fool friends of other people. [Applause and hisses.] I believe, as I say, that every State contains at least one man large enough, including my own State too, to be President of the United States; but there stands one man forward taller than the rest. [Applause.] Quarrel with the sentiment if you please, analyze the reason and reject it because you cannot solve it, as it eludes analysis—and yet stronger than any man in this or any preceding generation in the hearts of the Democracy of the country is the name and fame of Grover Cleveland [Loud and long continued applause.] My friend from New York who made the proposing speech implored some 300 suppositious delegates to stand together as the Greeks stood in the pass at Thermopylae. Does he mean to say that the other 600 here bearing commissions from Democratic constituents are Persians? [Applause.]

I address myself not to 300 but to 900 Democratic delegates. I do not argue with a faction. I address myself to the entire Democracy. [Cheers.] Today we have several candidates, but tomorrow we shall have but one [cheers], and upon whomsoever your choice falls I believe that a united Democracy will see that he bears the title of President of the United States. [Cheers.] And among them all, friends, when you go to the people, dismiss locality and forget individual friendship, and you will find that ninety-nine men out of one hundred in the United States of America, taken altogether, will ask you to give them a chance to fight the wrong and rectify the mistake made four years ago by voting for Grover Cleveland.

When Mr. Collins referred to ex-President Cleveland tumultuous cheers rose up from perhaps half of the convention and a large section of the audience. Three formal cheers were called for by a delegate, and the Massachusetts members rose in a body and delivered the cheers earnestly, but with a trifle of hoarseness in their tones.

After the commotion had subsided the State of Michigan was called by the Secretary and Mr. Fisher of the Michigan delegation said: "The State of Michigan will cast eight votes for the nominee of this convention. It has no name to propose."

The roll-call proceeded and Mr. Wilson responded for Minnesota as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I am directed by the delegates in this convention from the State of Minnesota to give expression to the almost unanimous wish and sentiment of the Democrats of that State by seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. [Great applause.]

In response to the roll-call the Chairman of the Mississippi delegation said that the State had no candidate to present.

The Democracy of Missouri.

William H. Wallace responded for the State of Missouri, and as he ascended the platform was received with cheers and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates of This Great Convention: Men come and men go. Parties and governments rise and fall. The very stars leap from their sockets in the skies and rush on to ruin in their trackless voyage. The sun is often eclipsed and once we are told it stood still! But the Democratic majority of grand old Missouri goes on forever. [Cheers and applause.] No man or devil can divide it; no defeat can conquer it; no sophistry can change it; no money can buy it. [Cheers.] It is as fixed and as resplendent in the political heavens as Venus, as warlike as Mars, as resistless as Jupiter. Roll what way it will, whether it be Know-nothingism or prohibition or Farmers' Alliance or Republicanism, it dashes against Gibraltar and gathers sea foam for its victory when it reaches the Missouri lines. [Long continued laughter and applause.] Say whatever else you will about us, let Republicans scheme and plan until their heads are gray, let the battle rage until filthy lucre or filthy mammon has expended its last dollar, red-plumed Lucifer has shouted himself hoarse with urging on his fiery steeds, never yet will the Democratic flag go down on Missouri soil. [Cheers and great applause.]

We have served you so long and so faithfully that my heart is trembling and has trembled all along with the thought that we have served you so faithfully that possibly in this grand council chamber of the nation you do not wish to hear me. I wish you knew us better. Come and see us. Come all of you at once—delegates, audience, Tammany braves, and all. [Laughter.] Come! Come! I invite you as the disciples went forth to the world—without purse and without scrip. Come! Twenty thousand hospitable Christian homes will receive you and bed and board shall be as free as the song of the whip-poor-will that serenades you by night [applause and laughter], or the mocking bird that wakes you up when Aurora strews the skies with her flowers. Gentlemen of the convention, I bear but one message from magnificent Missouri. As the prairie sunflower turns its face to the king of day as he mounts up into the sky, as it looks at him, receiving from him his light with steadfast gaze [laughter]—that, I say to you, comes from the Democracy of Missouri—from her loving, confiding, childlike heart—for Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] Intending, as I believe, tonight to say my last word, with one joyous hope I come in the name of Missouri to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.]

Montana for Boies.

Upon Montana being called Mr. W. A. Clark of that State said:

Iowa's favorite son is good enough for Montana. [Applause.] Under him the power of the moneyed and corrupt influences of the land will have no control—[A voice: "That is right."]—and as a great representative of the great and magnificent West, into which the center of population is rapidly and surely gravitating, and with which we are intimately associated and identified, we are willing that the interests of our State and that of the United States shall be placed under his guidance. Montana is one of the newest States, and one of the greatest producers of metals, and gladly seconds the nomination of Horace Boies. [Cheers.]

The Secretary then called the State of Nebraska and the Chairman of that delegation announced that Nebraska had no candidate.

The Secretary resumed the call of States, beginning with Nevada, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, which announced that they had no candidate to present to the convention. When New York was reached that delegation asked to be passed, which was done by consent of the convention.

North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, and Oregon presented no candidates.

KEYSTONE STATE FOR GROVER.

William U. Hensel Voices Its Sentiments—South Carolina for Boies.

When Pennsylvania was reached William U. Hensel was put forward by that delegation. Mr. Hensel came upon the platform, and on being presented to the convention by the Chairman spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Pennsylvania's 500,000 Democrats have sent their representatives here to make no demands. [Applause.] They come hither to indulge in no idle threats [applause] and they stand here to extend to the Democrats assembled within these walls no empty promises. [Loud cheering.] Second in numbers only to but one constituency represented on this floor they will yield neither to that nor to any other in their loyalty to Democratic principles and their fidelity to Democratic nominees. [Loud cheering.] Only twelve years ago by the invitation of our good brethren from our sister State of New York they gave their favorite son, the gallant and glorious Hancock [applause], to the Democracy of the Union as their candidate for President, and when he fell on the field of battle no shot from Pennsylvania struck him in the back.

Seeking only here the selection of such men and the approval of such measures as will promote the best interests of their party and of their country, they anticipated the expression of the popular will that its interests would be best served by the renomination of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] They declared that he had given to his party by intellectual and political leadership, and to the country, a pure and elevated administration. [Applause.] They remember that, nominated eight years ago in misgivings and doubt, he had vindicated the sagacity of that choice and had carried the standard of his party to its first substantial victory achieved within nearly the period of a generation. [Loud applause.] Under his administration the dignity of American citizenship was maintained at home and enforced abroad. [Loud cries of "No, No."] The departments of the public service were administered with efficiency and economy, and under wise executive directions was first taken the practical step of rehabilitation of an American navy [applause], to the end that there should be constructed an armament that would be the terror of the nations and the glory of the seas. [Loud applause.]

Courage Born of Conviction.

It has been seen that with a courage born of conviction a Democratic President dared to stake his own immediate political fortunes and to postpone temporary success for permanent party advantage upon the great Democratic maxim of "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation." [Loud applause.] The slender sapling of tariff reform, planted, it seems, but yesterday by Morrison and Carlisle, and Watterson and Mills, under the careful nurture of Grover Cleveland, has become a sturdy oak, wide-branching to the storm, deep-rooted in the soil. [Loud applause.]

Another inspiring influence of the political ideas which it was boastfully said had gone down four years ago in the campaign of education, we have witnessed the annihilation of a Republican Congress, the restoration of the popular branch of the government from Representatives faithless to the people's cause, until the few survivals of the opposition stand melancholy memorials like blasted pines in the track of the forest fire. Moreover, we are encouraged in this convention to second his nomination because he is the candidate of no State. There stands Massachusetts; she brings to this convention the standard which her gallant young Governor has carried twice to victory, and he bids his friends to group it here with those of Oregon and California. Illinois, with two favorite sons, either of them fit for the highest honors of this convention, records her vote with those of all New England. Not only from shattered strongholds of Republican power in the Northwest, but from the South, where Democratic representatives on this floor have the best right, hear we the same voice of accord. Not more surely is he the desire of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota than he is of the great Democratic States of Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. Nor have we misgivings for New York, for well we know that in the last roll-call of this convention and in the roll-call of the Electoral College that great State, though long the pole-star of political leadership, will see to it that no other in the sisterhood records more votes for the candidate of a united Democracy than the imperial Commonwealth of New York. [Cheers.]

There was no response when the State of Rhode Island was called. When South Carolina was called Mr. V. K. Tillman arose and addressed the convention as follows:

Coming from the South Atlantic coast to this great inland city I would be glad, if you were not so tired, to say a few words. In behalf of the Democrats from that State who are represented here, we desire to second the nomination of Horace Boies of Iowa. [Long cheers.]

At 2:15 o'clock Mr. Cockran moved to adjourn until tomorrow. The motion was greeted with cries of "No, no," and he took the platform to second the nomination of Hill.

PROTEST AGAINST THE OUTRAGE.

Citizens Denounce the Way in Which the Carette Horses Are Abused.

The half-starved, overworked, much-abused carette horses have been receiving a good share of the public's sympathy lately, judging by the letters upon that subject which have been received by THE TRIBUNE. Less than a week ago mention was made in THE TRIBUNE of the fact that a team of carette horses gave out in front of the Virginia Hotel. The team was a little more lean and hungry-looking than the average, and attracted quite a crowd of women, who were loud in their denunciations of the persons controlling the company for working such ill-conditioned animals. Several of the women who had been in the carette got out, and, with a number of others who had been waiting to come down-town in it, declared that they would rather walk than patronize a concern which was so inhuman to horses. Several of them declared their intention of making complaint to the Humane Society.

Since that time several instances have been reported to THE TRIBUNE of the brutal treatment of carette horses by the drivers. One instance was reported in a letter dated June 20, by a woman living on the North Side, who said that at 8 o'clock that evening one of the carette teams, being unable to haul the heavily-loaded vehicle, was most brutally beaten by the driver. She said the poor, dumb creatures were nothing but skin and bone, and that it would have been a difficult task for them to draw an empty carette, to say nothing of one filled with passengers. But the driver was merciless, and continued to beat the poor animals until a number of the passengers interfered.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE EXERCISES.

The Day Well Celebrated—Members of the Graduating Class.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of Williams College took place this morning in the Congregational church. As President Carter is in Europe the Rev. Robert Russell of New York acted as presiding officer. Among the speakers from the class was Robert Hait Johnson of Chicago, who delivered an oration. Among those receiving the B. A. degree were: Eugene Avery, Detroit, Mich.; John Charles Campbell, Oak Park, Ill.; Harry Gilson Gardner, Chicago; Robert Hait Johnson, Chicago; Leander W. Jones, Peoria, Ill.; William C. Smith, Chicago; Henry T. Town Jr., Chicago; Henry K. White, Detroit, Mich.; William R. Wilson, Peoria, Ill.; Ernest G. Wood, Lake Forest, Ill. Immediately after the exercises, all the alumni present formed in line according to classes and proceeded to the large gymnasium, where the tables for the alumni dinner were in waiting.

The first Benedict prize in German was taken by Lander W. Jones, Peoria, the second by Robert F. Johnston of Chicago. The second Griffin prize in history was awarded to Harry G. Gardner of Chicago. Starr W. Cutting, Williams, '81, professor in Chicago University, was awarded the degree of U. A.

For the Satisfaction of His Friends.

"I must fix upon some place where I shall spend my vacation."

"When do you take it?"

"About the close of the summer."

"Isn't it a little early to be thinking about it now? A good many things may happen before then."

"O, it isn't on my own account that I am anxious to fix upon a place, but for the satisfaction of my friends who are daily wanting to know where I am going to spend my vacation."—*New York Press.*

Hygeia Wild Cherry Phosphate is a refreshing nerve tonic.

GROVER IS ANXIOUS.

SUMMER PASTIME SUSPENDED AT BUZZARD'S BAY.

He Spends the Time in His Library Enjoying the Breezes and Perusing the News from Chicago as Received on a Telegraph Instrument—Gov. Russell Becomes Master of Ceremonies—Joe Jefferson the Only Visitor Received by Mr. Cleveland.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—All day long Grover Cleveland has been buried from the outside world in his airy library at Gray Gables, where the clicking telegraph has brought him minute by minute the great story from Chicago. Everything else has been forgotten in the absorbing interest of the game he was watching by electricity. His game, for no one in the Cleveland household has had a moment's doubt that success was and must be his. Still it was exciting to study each move as made, and the ordinary amusements and occupations of the day were tame in comparison.

The whole family rose earlier than usual and breakfast was dispatched in half the accustomed time. Then Mr. Cleveland and Gov. Russell, in summer costume, intrenched themselves in the library with all the windows open and let the hours pass unheeded while they waited and discussed developments as coolly as was possible on a day which was scorching, even at the edge of Buzzard's Bay. For the first time in her life, Baby Ruth was almost neglected by her usually attentive father, and was allowed to laugh and crow on the back piazza with no one but the women to applaud her efforts. She tried to catch the yellow sun or blow the sail boats out into the bay with her puffing cheeks. To be sure, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Russell, the one in blue, the other in pink, sat by the baby much of the time, but even they were drawn frequently into the library by that tempting "tick-tick" as now and then Miss Ruth was left alone in her jumper with no one but the kind-faced nurse.

Usual Pastimes Forsaken.

For the first time this summer Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Cleveland's black-hued stable boy, saw a fine day go by with no call upon him to hitch-up "Mack" or "Jerry" for the regular afternoon drive, and the man who digs Mr. Cleveland's bait had a fine bucketful of clams ready in the hope that his master would go out for bass or flounders, the wind being just right, but the ex-President had other fish to catch and the clams were wasted, while "Jerry" and "Mack" switched their tales idly in the stables.

Benjamin Johnson was standing near the drive as THE TRIBUNE correspondent approached the house about 11 a. m. His lips were parted in a grin. The correspondent asked him the cause of his merriment, and finally gathered that he was getting a large amount of amusement from watching the people who came with great importance to interview Mr. Cleveland and then went away without having so much as set eyes on him.

Benjamin was asked if he thought Mr. Cleveland would be nominated, and he said he did, but refused to allow his statement to be made public. Benjamin is about 19.

Just then a man came out of the Cleveland barn, leading two horses. He was a neighbor who had come to water them at the Cleveland fountain.

"Does Mr. Cleveland let you do that?" he was asked.

"Certainly he does. He ain't no hog."

When the correspondent first set eyes on Grover Cleveland a few moments later he was chasing a yellow dog almost as large as himself.

"Come back here, you rascal," shouted the ex-President, and the dog came back. Then with a remark that "the dog bites strangers," and a hurried excuse, Mr. Cleveland withdrew through the open window into the room where the clicking machine was at work.

Gov. Russell Talks a Little.

He left upon the piazza a gentleman clean shaved and courtly, who was recognized as Gov. Russell of Massachusetts. He was asked what was the news and said there was none. "Mr. Cleveland has positively refused to make any statement to the press," he explained; "at the present moment you will easily see that he can have nothing to say."

"But if he is nominated, sir?"

"That will be different. When he has got the nomination he will be glad to see the newspaper representatives. Until then silence is golden."

"What are your own views as to the probability of Cleveland's nomination?"

"I have the utmost confidence that the convention will decide upon him on the first ballot. We are not certain though that the matter will be decided today. There may be delay."

"Are you receiving many telegrams already?"

"Shoals, from all parts of the country; but I must not make them public. Indeed, in this whole affair I am a sort of master of ceremonies, and have taken upon myself the responsibility of shutting Mr. Cleveland in from the outside world for twenty-four hours to come."

It was plain that Gov. Russell, as master of ceremonies, had taken his rôle in earnest, and no amount of persistence could induce him to talk further. All who called were received in the same way and went away disappointed.

The only person Mr. Cleveland received today was Joe Jefferson, who towards evening drove over from his country seat, a few miles distant, with his wife and daughter. Mr. Jefferson was allowed to pass within the vale of the telegraph, while the women were received by Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Russell on the balcony overlooking the bay.

Sympathy for Mr. Blaine.

In the course of their conversation Mr. Cleveland expressed himself in the most sympathetic manner regarding the death of Emmons Blaine and spoke with kindness and respect of the bereaved father. Mr. Jefferson was much impressed by his beautiful language.

The little community of Buzzard's Bay has been shaken out of its perennial calm by the presence in their midst of the distinguished Democratic candidate, and although most of the voters here are Republicans by tradition, they all wish Grover Cleveland well and had gathered at the station tonight almost to a man to cheer him when he should drive up for his evening mail, as he does every day. But they waited in vain and will have to keep their cheers for tomorrow.

Wonderful stories are in every mouth illustrating Mr. Cleveland's knowledge and sagacity. Even the fishermen were sounding his praises this afternoon in front of the post-office, and that is saying much, for the Democratic idol is a notoriously bad man to have in a boat, his autocratic ideas being distinctly opposed to shifting himself from side to side in the event of having to luff tack or otherwise maneuver. He also has his own notions about the proper way to fish and the proper place, and always insists on carrying these notions out, whatever the more experienced anglers of the party may think.

"I went out one day with Mr. Cleveland after rock bass," said one fisherman, "and when we got out a ways he told me to let down the sail and anchor. He wanted to fish there. I told him it was no use because there were no rocks there and so there couldn't be any rock bass, but he said he didn't give a d——; he was going to fish there anyhow. So I let him have his own way, and I'll be gosh darned if we didn't find out when we come to anchor that we had stopped right over a ledge of rocks nobody had ever known anything about and there was rock bass as thick as mosquitoes. We've always called that place Cleveland's Ledge ever since. That just shows you the kind of a man he is."

Shot Himself in the Head.

A young man who gave his name as Henry Hansen and his address as No. 12 Temple street registered at McKuhn's hotel, No. 93 West Madison street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening and paid for a room in advance. He went up-stairs, and an hour later a bellboy who was passing his room heard two pistol-shots. The proprietor of the hotel was at once notified, and Mr. McKuhn, upon entering Hansen's room found him lying on the floor with two bullet wounds in his head immediately behind the right ear, from which blood was freely flowing. A revolver was lying by his side and he was unconscious. He was taken to the County Hospital, and his condition was pronounced serious.

Charles S. Martin of Kansas, chief clerk of the last House, was today appointed reading clerk of the Senate after a competitive examination.

CANADA MUST PAY HEAVY TOLLS.

Retaliation Measure Introduced by Senator Davis of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Senator Davis today introduced a retaliatory resolution in accordance with President Harrison's Canadian message of last Monday.

The resolution provides that after August 1 next, whenever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the passage through any canal or lock connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, the great lakes, or the waterways connecting the same, of any vessels of the United States or of cargoes of passengers in transit to any United States port is prohibited or is made difficult or burdensome by the imposition of tolls or otherwise, which, in view of the free passage through St. Mary's Falls Canal now permitted to vessels of all nations, he shall deem to be reciprocally unjust and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend by proclamation for such time and to such extent, including absolute prohibition, as he shall deem just, the right of free passage through the St. Mary's Falls Canal, so far as it relates to vessels owned by the subjects of the government so discriminating against the citizens, ports, or vessels of the United States or to any cargoes, portions of cargoes, or passengers in transit to the ports of the government making such discrimination, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations. In such cases, and during such suspension, tolls shall be levied, collected, and paid as follows—to-wit: Upon freight, not to exceed $2 a ton; upon passengers, not to exceed $5 each, as shall be from time to time determined by the President; provided that no tolls shall be charged or collected upon freight or passengers carried to and landed at Ogdensburg or any port west of Ogdensburg and south of a line drawn from the northern boundary of the State of New York through the St. Lawrence River, the great lakes, and their connecting channels to the northern boundary of Minnesota. The second section of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations for the collection of the tolls and require sworn statements from the masters of vessels. The tolls are constituted a lien on the vessel.

The Senate bill extending time for the completion of the bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha within three years was passed.

The Postoffice and Agricultural appropriation bills were reported and placed on the calendar.

The conference report on the Military Academy bill was presented and agreed to.

The Senate also passed a bill subjecting to the Homestead law the public lands undisposed of within the Fort Fetterman Hay Reservation and Wood reserve in Wyoming.

After disposing of some bills on the calendar the Senate spent the three subsequent hours on the Free Silver bill.

Mr. Perkins made a speech against the bill, in the course of which he questioned the statements of his colleague, Mr. Peffer, and of Mr. Morgan in their speeches some time ago as to the impoverished condition of the farmers and the country and the high rates of interest charged on farm mortgages.

This started a discussion participated in by more than a half-dozen Senators, and which lasted till about 5 o'clock, when the bill was laid aside without action.

The Chaplain of the House this morning offered a prayer for help and sympathy for Mr. Blaine and his bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow, and, as his voice filled the chamber, the members stood with bowed heads and in perfect silence, each one sincere in his sympathy for the greatest American, who received such a magnificent tribute of respect and esteem from political opponents in Chicago.

BELOIT COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT DAY.

A Large Class Graduated from That Thriving Institution.

BELOIT, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The college commencement closed with the graduation exercises given in the First Congregational Church today with the usual large attendance. After the graduation exercises President Eaton announced that the Finance committee of the college had secured the balance of the $120,000 for the science hall. This is the endowment upon which depended the college receiving the gift of $60,000 from Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago for a science hall building. Mrs. Edwin Ely of Chicago has given $25,000 to endow a professorship in astronomy. Dr. Williams of Philadelphia has given $10,000 towards the science hall endowment. A Chicago woman has given some Chicago property. Mrs. Prof. Joseph Emerson has presented the institution with her fine art collection, including 10,000 photographs, etchings, paintings, and other things of interest to students.

The faculty appointments are: The Rev. L. E. Holden to be Professor of Oratory; Robert Chapin, '84, to be Professor of Politics; George L. Collie, '81, to be Professor of Geology and Zoölogy. G. H. Ide, D. D., of Milwaukee and E. P. Bacon, President of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, were elected trustees.

The senior class concert, the musical event of the year, took place tonight, Chicago supplying the talent.

The graduates today were:

Ernest L. V. Benson, Algonquin, Ill.; Charles S. Brett, Chicago; George L. Briggs, Delavan, Wis.; John C. Burchard, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Glenville A. Dowd, Beloit; Joseph G. Dudley, Eau Claire, Wis.; S. Freeman Hersey, Earleville, Ia.; Frank E. Hinckley, Racine, Wis.; Eliphalet Hunt, Moline, Ill.; George R. Jenkins, Chicago; Walter F. McCabe, Glasston, N. D.; Matthew N. McIver, Bloomington, Ill.; Truman S. Morgan, Rockford, Ill.; William L. Musser, Orangeville, Ill.; Edmund S. Noyes, Chicago; Richard C. Peck, Beloit; Payson W. Peterson, Sharon, Wis.; James L. Seaton, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Edgar L. Shippee, Lawrence, Ill.; Alfred S. Thompson, Beloit; W. Albert Whitcomb, Beloit.

James Blaisdell, '89, Beloit, delivered the master oration.

RIPON COLLEGE EXERCISES.

The Last Day Opens with an Inauguration—Closes with Speeches.

RIPON, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The exercises of the twenty-third annual commencement of Ripon College were completed this evening by the Athenian Society. This morning occurred the inauguration of Ripon's new President, Dr. Rufus C. Flagg. The exercises were very impressive and the gentleman enters upon his duties under the most auspicious circumstances. He was received by Dr. Merrill, the retiring President, in some very fitting and cordial remarks. The charter and keys were then handed over by the President of the Board of Trustees, W. C. Hamilton of Fond du Lac. President Flagg then delivered an address outlining his policy and defining his position on educational matters and dwelling at some length on the claims of Ripon College and its high standard of scholarship.

This after on the graduates all executed their portion of the program in an excellent manner. Mr. Arthur J. Mercer of London, England, presented an oration on "William the Silent." Mamie J. Newton of Mondovi, Wis., read an essay on "Public Opinion." C. H. Dunbar of Metomen spoke on "Party Government in the United States." Emily May Stickle of Ripon graduated from the select course. The closing oration was by J. Oscar Strom of Chicago on "Wordsworth in His Poetry." After the presentation of diplomas the following were announced: James Prize, for excellence in English composition and literary merit, for the junior class, first, E. F. Chandler, Ripon; second, E. A. Stickle, Ripon; third, H. O. Betnel, Kent. For the sophomore year, first, C. D. McFarland, Oshkosh; second, E. R. Scribner, Rosendale; third, F. L. Selden, Minneapolis. For the freshman year, first, A. H. Griffith; second, Blanche Thompson, Ripon; third, Julia Dickinson, Ripon. The degree of Master of Arts was bestowed upon R. M. Phelps, M. D., of Rochester, Minn., and the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Moritz Eversz of Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Frederick Receives.

An afternoon reception was given by Mrs. Frederick at her home, No. 4614 Lake avenue, yesterday. The house was decorated in pink and white. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. M. D. Kimball, Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. W. F. Brown, Mrs. William R. Page, Mrs. Edwin F. Bayley, Mrs. Van Kirk, and Mrs. Keen.

Idle Servants.

Out of 240,000 domestic servants in London 10,000 are always out of employment.

WANT MORE SPACE.

SIR HENRY WOOD TALKS OF COLUMBIAN FAIR MATTERS.

England's Commissioner Arrives and Tells of the British Interest in the Great Exposition—Germany's Representative Will Also Ask More Room—Kaiser William's Wishes for the Empire—Walter G. Oakman Appointed Receiver for the Richmond Terminal.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—Sir Henry Wood, World's Fair Commissioner for Great Britain, was a passenger on the City of Paris, which arrived from Liverpool today. He registered at the Brevoort. This is the second voyage he has made to this country in a year on business connected with the Columbian Exposition. Sir Henry said:

Since I have taken hold of this matter I have many times wished that the distance between England and this country was no greater than between England and France. My primary object in coming over here this time is to make an appeal to the Chicago men who have the Fair in charge for more space. So great is the interest in this American Exposition become in England that I believe the English exhibit would fill half of all the buildings if the space could be secured.

At my headquarters in London letters are pouring in from every corner of Great Britain with urgent requests for space for exhibits, but there is no possibility of satisfying even a small percentage of these requests. The result will be the exhibition made by Great Britain must be of a select character. From this time, until the Exposition opens it will require all of our powers of selection to assign space to those exhibiters who have something to show that will be interesting in the eyes of Americans and visitors from other countries, and at the same time illustrate Great Britain's natural, mechanical, scientific, and artistic resources.

While the great interest in the Columbian Exposition will enable us to make a better exhibit of manufactures than we had at Paris or any other exposition, I am conscious that we could have made even a better showing in this line had not the McKinley law been passed by the American Congress. Many of England's greatest industries will have no representation on this account. The Sheffield Cutlery company will scarcely be seen at the Fair, and I feel that we might have been able to collect a better exhibition of the textile fabrics had not this tariff act gone into effect just at the time when the interest of English people was beginning to be aroused in the American Exposition.

Herr Schuan Alquist, the Commissioner from Germany, who has also just arrived, was present while Sir Henry Wood was talking and said:

I also am on a mission to Chicago to get more space and I am prepared to launch the wrath of the German Emperor at the heads of the Chicago men if they refuse to give me the space. I do not think the American people are aware of the intense interest which Emperor William takes in the United States, and it is largely through his efforts that the German Empire will make a better showing at this American Exposition than it ever did at any previous affair of the kind. Of course, we people of Germany could not have been expected to feel very enthusiastic over the Paris exposition, and all of the effort we might have put into an exposition at that time had it been held in some other country will be utilized in gathering together a great German exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. Emperor William has personally importuned the great manufacturers to make their best possible showing at Chicago. I will not say that his interest in the matter is altogether unselfish, for he appreciates very thoroughly the value of the American trade.

Herr Alquist showed a handsomely bound volume, printed in German, containing complete information regarding the Chicago Fair. This volume has been widely circulated in Germany by the German commissioners, and its distribution has been very fruitful in results.

W. G. OAKMAN APPOINTED RECEIVER.

He Is Directed to Take Possession of All Richmond Terminal Assets.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Upon application made before Judge Addison Brown in the United States Circuit Court today by William P. Clyde and others an order appointing Walter G. Oakman receiver for the Richmond Terminal was granted.

Upon motion of solicitors for the complainants the defendants appearing thereto by counsel and assenting to the order, it is by the court ordered upon the consideration of the verified bill of complaint and exhibits filed, that Walter G Oakman of New York City be and is hereby appointed receiver of all and singular the property, assets, causes in action, moneys, credits, and effects of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse company wherever it shall be, to hold the same as the officer of and under the orders of this court from time to time given. He is hereby authorized and directed to take immediate possession of all the property of said corporation, real, personal and mixed, and wherever situated, and also to take into his custody all its books, papers, and vouchers in any way relating to its affairs and business.

Auditor William Young Wedded.

At noon today William Young, Auditor of Disbursements of the Pullman Palace Car company, Chicago, was married to Miss Annie Hovey, daughter of James H. Hovey, a merchant of this city, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Holley Dunn, Glenwood avenue, Yonkers.

Irish Peace Commissioners Sail.

The Peace Commissioners to Ireland appointed by the Irish National League of America, for the purpose of trying to unite the warring factions in Ireland, sailed on the steamship City of Chicago this afternoon. The commissioners are O'Niel Ryan, St. Louis; George Sweeney, Cincinnati; M. P. Gallagher and William Lyman, New York.

WHITELAW REID ON CLEVELAND.

While Not as Strong as Formerly, He Will Be a Formidable Opponent.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—Whitelaw Reid before his departure tonight was informed that Gov. Abbett had presented Mr. Cleveland's name.

"It seems certain that Mr. Cleveland will be nominated," said Mr. Reid.

"What do you think of that nomination?"

"Well, Mr. Cleveland is not a Democrat exactly, but he is certainly a respectable man, who, in many States, will be strong. Mr. Cleveland, however, has had the political misfortune to be vehemently opposed in his own State. From the purely political point of view, Republicans think their opponents might have selected a stronger candidate. Mr. Cleveland, however, commands their respect, and Republicans recognize in him an antagonist who will force them to exert their full power to elect their ticket. Nevertheless, the Republicans believe and have believed for many months that they can carry New York against Mr. Cleveland. Four years ago he was beaten in this State by 15,000 majority. Republicans believe that Mr. Cleveland is weaker now than he was then, and that President Harrison is stronger. At the same time they do not underrate Mr. Cleveland. No Republican will disparage either his strength, his sincerity, or his character. His nomination will make it sure that we shall have a clean canvass of discussion and not of vituperation. Mr. Cleveland's candidacy will necessarily force the protective tariff to the front. Republicans who recognize New York State as one of the greatest manufacturing States, and New York City as one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the Union, have no occasion to dread that discussion or to doubt its result. I do not believe that Mr. Cleveland is as strong as he was in 1884, nor even as strong as in 1888, yet I think he enjoys more respect of his opponents than he ever did before. And the devotion of his followers is such that they will surely give us a hard fight."

OVERCOME BY HEAT WHILE BOATING

Martin Schoenher Falls into the Kankakee.—Farmers Sunstruck at Mascoutah.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Martin Schoenher of Saint Libery, aged 20 years, was overcome by heat while in a boat on the Kankakee River south of here yesterday. he fell into the river and was drowned. The body was swept away by the swift current and has not yet been recovered.

George Lentz, a farmer, was sunstruck in the field today, and his recovery is doubtful. Harvesters have been struck down by the great heat and horses have fallen dead while at work in the fields.

Why the Democracy Will Win.

One of the reasons why the Democratic party is sure to win in the coming campaign is that they have more votes than the opposite party, but the principal reason is that the managers of the Democratic convention will use only Hygeia water in the wigwam. This insures a good clear head to all the visiting delegates, and they will undoubtedly nominate the winning man.

Hygeia water prevents as well as cures all kidney complaints.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

HAS ARRIVED AT THAT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT WHERE IT CAN SAY THAT IT FEARS

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BECAUSE THE PEOPLE ARE WISE ENOUGH TO RECOGNIZE A FIRST-CLASS PAPER WHEN THEY SEE IT.

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MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS EVER COLLECTED BY ANY NEWSPAPER IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

FOR INSTANCE:

THE NEWS OF CHICAGO
Is gathered by a corps of trained reporters who know their business.

IMPORTANT EVENTS ABROAD
Are sent by a special cable service which misses little worth the knowing.

WHAT HAPPENS IN CONGRESS
Is chronicled by a veteran correspondent and sent over a special wire.

IN EVERY GREAT CITY
Special facilities have been acquired for learning all that is going on.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL GAME
Is treated by an expert who knows good ball news whenever he sees it.

LIVELY TIMES ON THE TURF
Invariably receive an adequate notice in this paper of all others.

REAL ESTATE IS BOOMING
In this city and vicinity, and dealers look on "The Tribune" as an authority.

RAILROADS MAKE A COUNTRY
And hence this department was first started in this paper.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT
Reflect accurately a cool judgment on important current events.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE
Have each a regular department equipped to suit the business world.

ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM
Has been carried by THE TRIBUNE to a point where it rivals the magazines.

THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY
Are reported upon weekly by a special agricultural service.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
Furnishes a topic for several columns daily, besides a weekly review.

THE NEWEST AND BEST BOOKS
Are noticed in these columns in a way to post you on current literature.

THE BEST THINGS AT THE THEATERS
Receive proper mention from day to day at the hands of trained critics.

ART, MUSIC, SOCIETY, FASHIONS—
All have their place in the make-up of this cosmopolitan newspaper.

BESIDES ALL THIS

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Gives to its readers each week, without regard to labor or expense, an unequaled collection of story, wit, humor, pathos, fiction, travel, and other special features, from new writers as well as authors of established reputation like . . .

Mark Twain, Sir Edwin Arnold,
John Habberton,
Ella Wheeler Wilcox,
Rena A. Michaels, Jerome K. Jerome,
Andrew Lang, M. Quad,
Carmen Sylva, Sarah Bernhardt,
W. D. Howells, Walter Besant,
Thomas A. Edison,
Clara Louise Kellogg,
Mme. Adelaide Ristori,
Octave Thanet, Jeannette L. Gilder,
Florence E. Kollock,

And many others, who will contribute their best thoughts to

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

VOTED AGAINST HIM.

CLEVELAND'S STRADDLE ON THE TARIFF DEFEATED.

The Convention Sat on the Report of the Committee on Resolutions—The Democratic Party Is for Revenue Only—Neal's Substitute for the Original Plank Adopted—Scene When Gov. Abbett Nominated the Big Claimant—Vilas and Watterson Have a Conference.

[Continued from first page.]

truth of the matter was a great many outsiders had gotten on to the floor one way or another and were making themselves very offensive. The Chairman said he would not recognize anybody until the convention came to order, but order was a long time being brought about. Six men were on their feet at one time demanding that the Chair should recognize them; but he declined so to do, saying that no business would be transacted until order was restored.

All Wished to Speak.

Pat Collins wanted to speak and so did Cockran. Barnes Compton had his hand up like a country boy in school and Johnny Lamb stood like the boy on the burning deck. Johnny Lamb held his base. Mr. Vilas was perspiring quite freely, and so were Mr. Dickinson, Senator Bayard, and Gen. Edward S. Bragg. Since the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms could do nothing in the way of preserving order the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," or something of that sort, but the noise and bustle went on just the same. "Bring in the police," bawled a man up in the gallery and Cockran laughed to his heart's content. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes a little gray-haired man got in his work by a question of parliamentary inquiry. His voice was lost in the storm.

One minute ran into five and five into ten and ten into fifteen. The Chairman contented himself by rapping his gavel occasionally and feebly chirping for order. Mr. Wilson himself was not overly anxious that the roll should be called; he wanted to give the Cleveland people all the time possible for consultation. Meanwhile Chairman Brice had got down among the Ohio delegation, where he was a more prominent figure than Gov. Campbell. Cockran came to the platform, where he had a long conference with Whitney, Barnes Compton, and Pat Collins. Negotiations of some kind or other were in progress, but nobody knew the exact nature of them. The band rendered "The Star Spangled Banner" in the slowest possible measure, and the noise and confusion went on all the time.

VOTING ON THE QUESTION.

Neal's Substitute for the Tariff Plank Adopted by a Big Majority.

"Alabama," called the clerk, and a venerable old gentleman with a long gray goatee played back a Roland for an Oliver by retorting, "Alabama will vote when the platform is in order." Alabama was called again and voted 12 yeas and 10 nays. Rogers of Arkansas placed his delegation 16 in the negative. California came in the negative. Colorado came out afterwards with 8 in the affirmative.

Mr. Bayard announced the State of Delaware six in the negative. Georgia's vote was a surprise. It was twenty-two in the affirmative and four in the negative. Cleveland was supposed to have two-thirds of the delegation at least.

Gen. Stevenson of Illinois, in announcing the vote of that State, said that there were thirty-three ayes and fifteen noes. This was another hard fall for the Cleveland people; but by the rule of the State convention to vote as a unit he would cast the vote of Illinois forty-eight in the affirmative. This was a body blow; the unit rule had cut the wrong way.

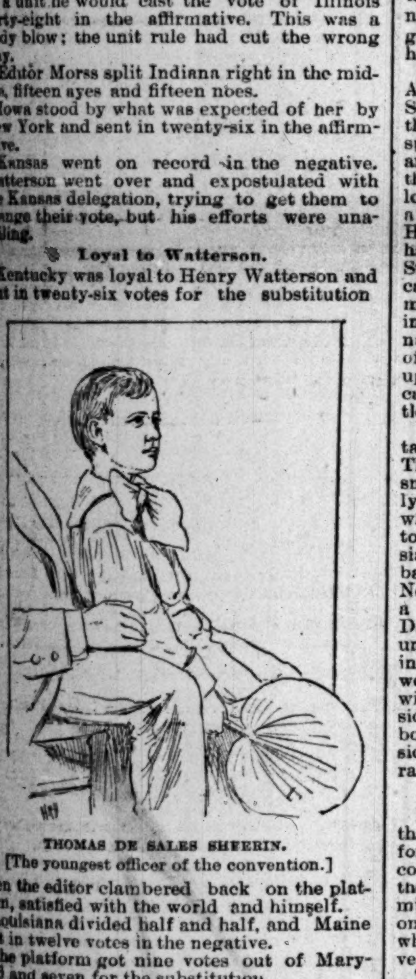
Editor Morss split Indiana right in the middle, fifteen ayes and fifteen noes.

Iowa stood by what was expected of her by New York and sent in twenty-six in the affirmative.

Kansas went on record in the negative. Watterson went over and expostulated with the Kansas delegation, trying to get them to change their vote, but his efforts were unavailing.

Loyal to Watterson.

Kentucky was loyal to Henry Watterson and sent in twenty-six votes for the substitution



THOMAS DE SALES SHEERIN.

[The youngest officer of the convention.]

Then the editor clambered back on the platform, satisfied with the world and himself.

Louisiana divided half and half, and Maine sent in twelve votes in the negative.

The platform got nine votes out of Maryland and seven for the substitution.

Pat Collins announced Massachusetts twenty-six aye and four no. The straddle was bound to be defeated now.

Don Dickinson recognized the situation and got into the band wagon his blooming self and landed twenty-six votes of Michigan high and dry in favor of "Larry" Neal's substitute.

There was a ripple of excitement when Minnesota was reached, because there was one member thereof who has been kicking against the unit rule ever since he landed in Chicago. Judge Wilson, Chairman of the delegation, announced thirteen aye and five no, but they went on record as a unit, eighteen against the substitute.

Mississippi went 2 to 1 for the substitute.

Editor Jones' State sent in 34 votes against the recommendation of the great editor, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Kentucky gave 6 in the affirmative.

Nebraska followed up with 16 in the same way.

Six ayes came from Nevada.

New Hampshire went 8 the other way.

New Jersey gave 20 noes.

Roswell Flower rose up to announce New York and everybody got up and cheered the Governor, and when order was restored he gave New York's 72 votes in the affirmative. Then came a howl as was a howl. The tariff plank in the platform, which everybody believed had either been drawn by or submitted to Mr. Cleveland—ex-President Cleveland—for approval was beaten. It was a clear case of preambulating music box after this, delegation after delegation getting into line.

Support for Neal.

Ohio plumped her 46 votes for Larry Neal's side of the question. It was all over but the shouting. Pennsylvania went on the losing side, but ex-Senator Wallace rose to his feet and sent in a howl of disapproval. There were sixteen, he said, who were in favor of the substitute, and he proceeded to make a kick against the unit rule.

Watterson, who sat on the edge of the rail, leaned over to Tom Johnson, who was below him, and said in a sarcastic tone: "Tom, they will withdraw their objection to the proposition to recommit now."

"The devil you say," said Johnson. "We have got them beat."

The Chair, after some argument being presented to him, made a ruling on the unit rule. He said he had been informed by gentlemen who were familiar with two or three conventions passed that wherever the States themselves have adopted the unit rule the convention has enforced it. He therefore repeated the ruling that the announcement of a vote made by the Chairman of a delegation must be accepted as the vote of the delegation, and that an appeal from the decision of the Chair could not be taken pending the roll-call.

Then ex-Congressman Owens, Temporary Chairman of the convention, arose to a question of inquiry. "How is the vote of Pennsylvania recorded?" he queried.

The clerk answered "sixty-four in the negative."

"As against that," he said, "I want to call attention to the fact that New York is still Democratic." This shot provoked uproarious applause.

Roger Q. Mills' State, Texas, cast its solid vote in the affirmative.

Vermont voted in the negative and some groans were heard.

Mr. Vilas' State remained loyal to the last and went down with a lost cause.

That the inhabitants of Alaska were pleased with the homeopathic tariff plank was evidenced by the fact that the united delegation went on record in the negative.

Oklahoma had more political acumen than most of the Territories and newly formed States and got in with the winners.

Gave Them a Nasty Fall.

The result was a nasty fall for the Committee on Resolutions, probably the hardest one of the kind the history of conventions affords. The tariff plank is recognized by every one as the main feature of a national platform, and this particular one had been framed so as to say more and mean less than anything of the kind on record. The convention rose and sat on it as one man, the vote for the substitution being—yeas, 564; nays, 342.

New York rose up and cheered and Gen. Sickles swung his crutch. It was a clear case of first blood, and first knock-down, too.

Three rousing cheers were given for Henry Watterson. Congressman Owens hopped up and shouted, "The country is still Democratic."

Whitney sat like the picture of the melancholy days. The convention had gotten completely away from him. He may have been thinking of the morrow which is to follow, when the campaign is made on a platform of which he disapproved.

When the tariff excitement had subsided Mr. Patterson of Colorado got the floor to present his minority report on the silver question. He said the difference was in a single word. What the South and West offered consisted in the addition of the word free. Mr. Patterson lost his count, saying it was a word of five letters. The gallery prompted him, saying "four letters."

Emphasized His Points.

For the information of the convention Mr. Patterson read his substitute, emphasizing the points he wanted brought out. Mr. Patterson checked some manifestations of impatience by telling the galleries and the delegates who were getting uneasy that though they might differ with him on silver there were millions of people who did not differ, and whose votes would be needed. Nevertheless the convention kept calling time. McKenzie of Kentucky made a suggestion to Patterson that the whole matter be recommitted, but of course the delegates themselves would not listen to it. Patterson kept on amid interruptions from the galleries and protests from the delegates against the galleries taking part in the proceedings.

Some interest was stirred up when Mr. Patterson hoped the Democrats would not take refuge under a "contemptible straddle," which had been done by the Republicans at Minneapolis.

When Mr. Patterson finished it did not take thirty seconds to clear up his amendment, and he had been simply making a speech for form. A few feeble yeas were heard in favor of adopting his substitute, but the nays were overwhelming. Then the motion was put on the platform as a whole, and it was adopted. There was a feeling of relief all over the convention.

MAKING THE NOMINATIONS.

Gov. Abbett Presents the Name of Stephen Grover Cleveland.

"The next in order of business," said Chairman Wilson, "is the call of the States for the nomination of candidates for the office of President of the United States."

Tom Fenlon of Kansas had something to say, but nobody knew what it was. Fenlon insisted on his motion, which was that the convention take an adjournment. It was not entertained, however, and they started in on the roll-call for the purpose of receiving nominations. When Arkansas was reached Congressman Rogers said that Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey.

New Jersey was next called, and Gov. Leon Abbett of that State came forward to the Speakers' stand and laid his manuscript thereon and led off with the first nominating speech of the convention. He spoke slowly and deliberately, and began by saying that the Democratic vote of New Jersey and loyalty of the party in that State entitled it to a great deal of recognition in the convention. He spoke of one who was born on its soil, and had twice received the Electoral vote of that State. If the convention nominate this candidate New Jersey would give him, meaning Mr. Cleveland, its Electoral vote in 1892. Presently he uttered Cleveland's name and every Cleveland man on the floor of the convention and in the galleries got upon his feet and roared. It was an old, typical convention roar, interspersed with whistles, cat-calls, and cheers.

The Michigan banner was played to advantage once more and carried around the hall. The seventy-two delegates from the "anti-snapper" Syracuse convention yelled as loudly as they could, but the seventy-two men who had the proper credentials and who were to do the voting did not engage in the enthusiasm. The Michigan man took his banner and walked over to the New York delegation, but met with a stormy and instantaneous rebuke. Gen. Dan Sickles got up and shook his crutch under the standard-bearer's nose and in an instant the other seventy-one in the delegation were at Sickles' back. The Cleveland banner, with its bearer, were pushed over to the other side of the aisle in a jiffy, and the man who bore the standard was told to keep on his own side of the fence, and the band played "Ta, ra ra boom de ay."

Would Get All the Votes.

In about ten minutes the noise subsided so that Gov. Abbett could resume his speech, but for a few minutes not a word that he uttered could be heard. Sheerin, who sat down by the Secretary's desk, told Gov. Abbett he might as well subside a few minutes, that no one could hear a word he was saying. After a while quiet came and he fluttered along at a very good speed.

Then he said: "Not only will he receive the support of every Democrat in the land"—and a storm of cries in the affirmative and the negative were heard. Abbett repeated: "I said every Democrat." Again a noisy demonstration resulted instantaneously.

Then Gov. Abbett said he would not only get every Democratic vote, but he would get thousands of independent votes. Shouts were heard: "No he won't. No he won't."

The majority of the delegates he said wanted Grover Cleveland and the majority of the delegates represented the will of the people. He said the people wanted Cleveland because they saw embodied in him the principle of tariff reform. This caused the New York delegates to indulge in laughter; they were evidently thinking of the action of the convention an hour or two before when they sat down on the tariff plank so carefully drawn by members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

Democratic rule, he said, had given Russell Massachusetts; Pattison in Pennsylvania; it won victories in New Hampshire and Connecticut, out of which the party had been deprived by fraud. It had given Boies in Iowa; it had given Peck as Governor and Vilas as Senator in Wisconsin; Winans in Michigan, and would give the Democrats eight Electoral votes there. New Jersey had a Democratic Governor and a majority of both Houses of the Legislature.

Then Gov. Abbett ran along with a long list of Democratic victories in Southern States, and in Illinois it had given Palmer. Strange to tell, this reference to the victory achieved by the gallant one hundred and one, with the aid of Moore and Cockrell, failed to touch a responsive chord. It had given a Democratic Governor in Nebraska.

Cheers for Hill.

The mention of Hill's name made by Gov. Abbett brought about 300 delegates to their feet and a big cheer went up. A man in the rear of the hall held up a big Hill lithograph and the cheers were renewed. An anti-snapper who sat near by "pasted it" one with a big roll composed of ragged handbills.

Dr. Mary Walker stood way back of the speaker's stand up against the wall. She was leading the applause, waving her handkerchief, apparently forgetful of the stormy scene that was going on before her. Dr. Mary does not think much of Grover. He "throwed" a pension bill for her once.

Do not think for a moment that such men as Roswell P. Flower, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Slocum, Edward Murphy, Amos Cummings, and Ben Wood cannot make a noise. They howled and yelled like lusty young fellows of 25 years, waving their hats and flags and cheering at the top of their voices. Possibly it was not a wise thing for Gov. Abbett to introduce Hill's name, and he looked as if he had made a mistake and realized that fact, but the applause went on just the same. He was in for it now.

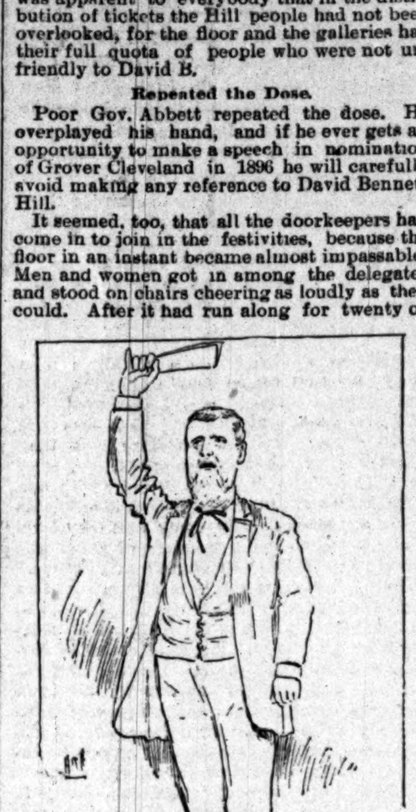
After a while Gen. Dan Sickles got up on his chair and held aloft on one of his crutches a big picture of the Senator from New York. The funniest part of it all was the fact that the Hill outburst came in the midst of a speech putting Grover Cleveland in nomination before the convention.

Col. Croker started in and emphasized the "boom de ay" which the band began to play. Abbett waited patiently for the noise to subside, and every time the Chair rapped for order the louder the Hill people yelled. It was apparent to everybody that in the distribution of tickets the Hill people had not been overlooked, for the floor and the galleries had their full quota of people who were not unfriendly to David B.

Repeated the Dose.

Poor Gov. Abbett repeated the dose. He overplayed his hand, and if he ever gets an opportunity to make a speech in nomination of Grover Cleveland in 1896 he will carefully avoid making any reference to David Bennett Hill.

It seemed, too, that all the doorkeepers had come in to join in the festivities, because the floor in an instant became almost impassable. Men and women got in among the delegates and stood on chairs cheering as loudly as they could. After it had run along for twenty or twenty-five minutes some of the Cleveland people indulged in some manifestations of displeasure by hissing and cat calls. The Chairman rapped for order, but the noise of his gavel produced no more effect than the beating of a tin pan at the foot of the Horseshoe Falls. And so the matter went for at least a half hour. Abbett had a good time to get his second wind and slake his thirst.



MR. DELANEY OF ALASKA.

["Mr. Chairman: I have a resolution ——"]

He ought to have taken warning from his reference to Hill, but in the very next sentence he made a very complimentary remark concerning Roswell P. Flower which threatened another tumult. As a yell-maker Abbett was a monumental success, for immediately after referring to Roswell P. Flower he gave utterance to a compliment concerning Gov. Campbell. This gave the Ohioans a chance to shout.

When he had closed his speech for the third time the Michigan banner was played. After it was first produced and marched around the hall Don Dickinson had it taken apart and put under his chair; it was hastily put together on the occasion of its second triumphal march, and now a third time it was being flouted in the face of the Hill men. The truth is not always a pleasant thing to see in cold minion type, but if the truth is to be stated on this occasion as it ought to be regard for facts compels the statement that Gov. Abbett's effort in the way of speech-making was not a blooming success.

The Cleveland people made an effort in the way of a counter-demonstration to the applause for Hill, but it lacked in volume and intensity. As fast as one corps of shouters grew tired and weary and hoarse another sprung up to take its place.

WORKING UNDER UMBRELLAS.

Rain Interferes with the Progress of the Nomination of Hill.

A big storm was raging outside now and the lightning flashed and played around the building and the rain came dripping through. Umbrellas were raised by a great many people, a steady stream poured down on the speaker's stand and Chairman Wilson had hard work dodging it. The business of manufacturing enthusiasm was becoming tiring. An umbrella was hoisted over the Chairman's head and the call of States was continued. Colorado yielded to the State of New York. This was the first chance Hill had had. William C. De Witt, Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, a stocky man with a fine head and a self-asserting manner, came upon the platform.

The rain poured in and Chairman Wilson was going to insist upon introducing De Witt. Bourke Cockran came forward and asked that the proceedings be suspended during the continuance of the rainstorm, as it was impossible to understand what was going on. New York did not propose to have the dramatic effect of Hill's nomination spoiled. Col. Fellows came up and said: "Don't begin yet, wait a little while, they can't hear you." So De Witt sat down to wait for the storm to blow over.

One delegate getting weary of waiting moved an adjournment until 10 o'clock in the morning. As this would have been manifestly unfair after one nominating speech had been made the chorus of nos was very emphatic. The motion was not put because Mr. De Witt had the floor, and the Chairman explained that it could not be taken from him without his consent.

Mr. Sheehan came to the front to give Mr. De Witt some advice about not going on until order could be had.

Started In Familiarly.

After half an hour or so the rain stopped, and Mr. De Witt was heard saying "Fellow-delegates." He put his hands in his trousers pockets in an easy fashion and started to talk familiarly about New York's position. Her voice, he said, ought to be heard. By easy stages Mr. De Witt came to the political contest which was pending, saying that the electoral vote of New York alone was the keystone of the federal arch upon which they could erect the citadel of their hopes. The New York delegation watched very anxiously to see how his remarks were taken. The convention gave a very respectful attention.

The nature of the Democracy of the City and State of New York was explained by Mr. De Witt to the satisfaction of the Empire State delegation. The manifold wants of New York in the shape of a candidate for President were recited by Mr. De Witt at great length. They wanted true Democracy, he said, pure, simple, and unalloyed, and associated with a different element, rampant and aggressive.

"We have never failed you, fellow citizens," he said, "when you put up one of our sons who was true, singly and alone, to the Democratic cause."

Hisses were heard at once from parts of the galleries, but the speaker paid no attention to them.

"You asked for his credentials and he has never been defeated."

This was the approach of Mr. De Witt to the mention of Hill's name, and it took him some time to reach that point. He made a center shot when among the other virtues of Hill he said that the Senator was never popular with the Republican party. The dilettante and the press were referred to in a rather sneering way because these two elements have been opposed to Hill.

Radical Democracy Is the Thing.

"We have found out in the State of New York that radical Democracy is the thing to triumph," was one of his catchy phrases. While there was not direct reference to the mugwumps the speech was full of innuendoes.

The weight to which New York as a State was due was cunningly put. The Albany convention was explained and the personnel of the delegates was run through with by Mr. De Witt to show that they represented the real Democracy of the State. Gen. Slocum and Gen. Sickles also came in for complimentary remarks. The anti-snapper movement was analyzed as stump organization, and Mr. Whitney flinched when Mr. De Witt recited that the Syracuse convention did not even ask for seats on the floor. All this was for the purpose of showing that the opposition to Hill was of an undemocratic kind.

"We salute the rising leader of Iowa," he said, in paying compliments to their delegation, and Iowa yelped its pleasure.

"We venerate the sage of Illinois," he said. This fell with dead silence, although Gov. Palmer sat just behind him on the platform.

He then paid a great compliment to Mr. Carlisle, which brought the Kentuckians up standing. He said they were conscious of the responsibility which rested on the party and he hoped a strong ticket would be nominated. The work of dislodging the Republican party, he said, would be very great and very difficult. They came from the field of Waterloo, the field that must be the Waterloo for Harrison or the Democratic party, and they proclaimed fearlessly that Hill was the Blucher that could drive Harrison to St. Helena. Hill, he said, carried his State by 20,000 majority and he knew he could repeat the castigation with a doubled vote. In conclusion, he said he wanted to address a word as a delegate to his brethren on the floor. It took just 300 brave men to stop the Persians at the Pass of Thermopylæ, and they rescued the immortal genius of Greece. "If we have 300 votes upon this floor we have a chance to make the President of the United States right here and now. If we have 300 votes, like the Greeks, let us stand as a wall of living and impenetrable fire."

MUST WATCH NEW YORK.

John R. Fellows Tells the Delegates That Is the Pivotal State.

After the applause which followed Mr. De Witt's speech was finished little Col. John R. Fellows, whom Abe Hewitt eulogized for his simple Christian character and in whose favor Grover Cleveland, when President, wrote a letter recommending him for District-Attorney, took the platform.

It was a good speech which Col. Fellows made, though much of it has been heard in previous Democratic conventions. But he is in earnest in his support of Hill. He put the matter before the delegates in an argumentative way, telling them the difficulties of New York politics; the differences which have existed and the condition which had been reached, but New York was now able to come into a National convention and make a united appeal for Hill. There is no break in her column, said Col. Fellows. He was one of those Democrats who, like Mr. De Witt, believed in relying on Democratic sentiment and Democratic energy to win their victories. They welcomed with gratitude and thankfulness accessions from every quarter, but they wanted genuine conquests.

Col. Fellows' characterization of the mugwumps without mentioning their names was a masterpiece. "When they come telling Democrats they must lead and the Democrats follow; when they come telling Democrats they must give them a certain name and they would ally themselves, but if they got another they would range themselves with the opposition, I tell them," said Col. Fellows, energetically, "it is not by such rewards we seek their fellowship or association." This brought out a good deal of applause. "I want to know what the Democratic demand is first," said the Colonel.

He calmly urged on the delegates that when a State like New York came with singular unanimity they had a right to appeal to a Democratic convention to deliberate long and well before they flung their defiance in the face of New York.

"Where will you turn November next for news either of victory or defeat?" said Col. Fellows energetically. "Where will the hearts, the ear, the expectation of every Democrat in this broad republic be directed after the voting has closed and the ballots which record the people's will are being counted?"

He paid a compliment to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, saying they were honest, earnest, zealous, and steadfast; but they knew now as well as they would know on the night of the 8th of November next that Pennsylvania by many thousands would be found to be a Republican State. New York, he said, would decide the battle and it was her verdict which would make victory or defeat. Hill's name was the synonym for victory.

Col. Fellows then briefly traced Senator Hill's public career, and told of his first appearance in politics, saying that he had never lost a fight in which he engaged. To some extent Col. Fellows traveled over the same ground as did Mr. De Witt. Make Hill President, he said, give him four years in the White House, and there would not be enough left of the Republican party to sweep up and carry out. He did not wonder the Republicans hated him, nor did he wonder that the Republican press and through the voices of their leaders, the Republican party implored the Democratic party to nominate some other man than Hill. This provoked a storm of cheers and hisses in which the hisses had a shade the best of it, but Col. Fellows had been in assemblages of this kind before.

Col. Fellows talked for about twenty minutes, having an occasional set-to with the galleries. He wound up very gracefully, however, appealing to the delegates to observe a sense of their responsibility.

When Illinois was reached Gen. Stevenson said the delegation had selected A. W. Green to second the nomination of one of the candidates. Mr. Green ambled up to the platform and at once coppered his speech by saying pompously: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, Illinois casts forty-eight votes for Grover Cleveland." At this the Cleveland men set up a wild whoop of delight. Then he went on to tell why Illinois was going to cast forty-eight votes for Cleveland. The reasons were somewhat ambiguous.

A policeman in the back end of the hall, No. 27, who had been posing as a statue of Apollo Belvedere, moved forward as if drawn by a magnet to hear Mr. Green's eloquence. He cuffed two messengers and walked proudly down the aisle of the Illinois delegation, smiling on everybody there. It was a great triumph for Mr. Green. Policeman No. 27 was with him.

Mr. Green plagiarized a gentleman who had spoken early in the day by his frequent repetitions of Bedloe's Island Goddess of Liberty attitude. As Mr. Green's remarks continued a steady movement set in on the part of the galleries for the doors. Even his reference to Samuel J. Tilden failed to elicit applause from the worn-out crowd, and calls of "Time" became very frequent. But Mr. Green had a speech all ready and he proposed to go through it. "Make that the windup," called a delegate, who wanted to get home for breakfast. But Mr. Green declined to wind up in the middle of his speech.

Ex-Secretary Whitney took advantage of the occasion to take a cat nap. Mr. Green finished somewhere with a promise to bring Illinois in the Democratic column in November if they had Grover Cleveland for their candidate. With Cook County alone he promised to redeem the great State of Illinois, and then he quit suddenly.

MORSS MADE THE BEST SPEECH.

He Simply Said His Whole Delegation Was for Cleveland.

Editor Sam Morss seconded the nomination of Cleveland with the best speech that had been made. He simply stated that the whole delegation was for him. When it was found that Mr. Morss had projected William E. English on the convention a groan went up. Mr. English apologized for himself by explaining that Dan Voorhees had been selected to second Cleveland's nomination, but was unable to be present because of illness. Mr. English read a letter from Dan Voorhees indorsing Cleveland, and then after a little general commendation for Cleveland and Voorhees jointly retired. The closing sentences of young Mr. English's speech brought a derisive smile to the face of Edward Murphy Jr.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock Iowa was called, and John T. Duncombe of Fort Dodge wended his way to the platform. Mr. Duncombe looks like a man who had a strong conviction of the responsibilities of the situation and of the great duty with which he was charged. The Democracy of Iowa had a candidate for the Presidential nomination for the first time in the history of politics. A wicked young reporter who sat down in the king row dived down deep in his trousers pockets and produced a copy of Mr. Duncombe's speech, which was executed in fine style in a Fort Dodge job office, and proceeded to read copy on him. In the course of a few minutes the wicked reporter laid aside his copy of the speech, saying that Duncombe had lost the thread of the argument.

Mr. Duncombe, W. C. Goudy, and A. W. Green were the only three men in the vast audience whose shirt-collars withstood the heat, thus raising the presumption that some little trade had been done in celluloid. Mr. Duncombe's effort was a trifle prosy and his style of oratory was a cross between that of a lawyer trying a chancery case in a court of superior jurisdiction and a Campbellite Baptist preacher. In glowing colors Mr. Duncombe depicted the natural advantages and the beauties of the Hawkeye State to the delectation of Ed Campbell, who sat in the front row of the Iowa delegation. The residents of the Hawkeye State could not help being gratified with the compliments Mr. Duncombe bestowed upon the State. He said it furnished corn to the Eastern countries, which remark caused a New-Yorker to say that Peoria, Ill., got the most of it and made it into bad whisky.

Presently Mr. Duncombe trotted out the name of his candidate, and the Iowa delegation rose up and yelled. The New-Yorkers stood up with them, and Ohio followed suit. Kansas sifted very materially, and some Illinoisians were seen to wave their fans and heard to cheer most lustily. Uncle Horace would have been proud had he been here to witness the enthusiasm with which his name was greeted. The cheering ran along for a few minutes, during which Mr. Henry Watterson, who it was understood was to second the nomination of Boies, whispered gently in Mr. Duncombe's ear. The wicked young reporter who was following Mr. Duncombe with a copy of his speech said he was only one-third through. Lithographs of Gov. Boies made their appearance on the floor and were waved with great gusto.

THE WEST AND EAST FRATERNIZE.

Iowa and New York Unite in Shouting for Cleveland.

New York gave Uncle Horace a great whooping up. All the shouters were on their feet and nobody made more noise than did Col. Tim Williams, who was Gov. Hill's private secretary and succeeded to that office under Gov. Flower. The "Rowdy West" and "Effete East" were fraternizing now. New York and Iowa were together.

A young enthusiast who came from the classic regions of "Stormy" Jordan's home, or from the adjacent section of Hacklebarney, which is just over in Davis County, through which Soap Creek perambulates, mounted a chair in the rear of the space set apart for correspondents and began yelling for Boies. He was pelted vigorously with paper balls, but an Iowan never stops when he shuts his teeth, and he stood the fire like a major.

During all this time E. G. Dunnell, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, kept his eye on Iowa. After Mr. Duncombe had talked twenty or twenty-five minutes strenuous efforts were made to bowl him out with cries of "Time, time!" but his heart was in his task and he went on and on. It was Iowa's night to howl, and Mr. Duncombe was going to make the best of his opportunity. The cries "Time, time!" were renewed, but Mr. Duncombe begged the indulgence of the audience by saying that he was entitled to be excused, for, for the first time in a thousand and one years, the Democracy of Iowa had a chance to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. It did really look now as if Mr. Duncombe was going to be knocked out altogether, but he struck another platitude that bunched the "Ides of November," "the tower of strength," and "it was the man who." He "man whoed" about a dozen times, skipping at least a column of his printed speech.

The convention was pretty boisterous. Midnight had come and the convention had been in session seven hours. The Chairman interfered feebly in Mr. Duncombe's behalf, but the fates and the convention were against them both. But he got as much applause as anybody did. He had made a pretty good speech and everybody was glad when it was over.

Editor Don Dickinson, who had been out and combed his whiskers afresh and put on a clean suit of clothes, was the first to rush up and grasp him by the hand.

James P. Fenlon of Leavenworth, Kas., came to the platform to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Fenlon was one of those short, snappy talkers who batted his eyes at the expiration of his sentences. He was smart enough to know that the convention was not in a temper to listen to a speech and he said he was not going to make one. He started out in his remarks by taking a pop at John James Ingalls, but by short and easy stages led up to the gist of his argument. Now, the convention was all cocked and primed to put Fenlon in the nine-hole the same as it had done with John M. Duncombe. Before he had said many words the same old howl went up: "Sit down; let us vote." He said something about the ides of next November and wound up his remarks, thanking the gentlemen for the courtesy and kindness with which they had listened to him.

Kentucky was called, and a short, red man who had been acting as the spokesman of the delegation said that the friends of Mr. Cleveland had selected the Hon. James McKenzie to second the nomination of that gentleman, and the friends of Gov. Boies had asked the Hon. Henry Watterson to say a few words in behalf of the Iowa statesman.

McKenzie is a familiar figure in all National Democratic conventions and usually makes a very effective speech. He led out by saying that if he talked more than three minutes he hoped that some honest Democrat would suspend his cadaver from one of the cross beams. The delegates howled as if they were willing to do it after he had talked one minute. He referred to the wigwam as highly artistic but somewhat leaky. He said he rose to second the nomination of a distinguished New-Yorker. A man in the gallery bawled out, "Which one?" "Well," said McKenzie, "you wait a minute, and I will tell you." His candidate, he said, had been nominated by a convention which covered the vast territory reaching from rainy lakes to Key West and from Androscoggin to Youbedam. McKenzie talked just three minutes and at the expiration of that time had the audience pretty well with him. He made a little bluff as if he was going to sit down, but he didn't mean it at all. After various little subterfuges and bits of clap-trap to get the audience with him, he talked about as long as he pleased. McKenzie raised a big laugh by saying the only reason the Republican party had not taxed sunshine and water was because nobody in New England was engaged in the manufacture of those articles.

In conclusion Mr. McKenzie said that everybody in Kentucky, male or female, including Indians, not taxed favored the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

THE EVERLASTING HILLS.

Henri Watterson Drags Them Into the Convention.

Henri Watterson followed McKenzie and began his speech by seconding the nomination of Horace Boies of Iowa. "Hooray," yelled the corn fields of Iowa. Mr. Watterson bore witness of all that had been said of him by his friends and added a great deal of testimony of his own. Mr. Watterson brought in the everlasting hills, which had not done duty during the night in any of the nominating speeches.

Mr. Watterson made his speech very brief, but it was long enough to show that he was heartily in favor of Boies.

A great strapping Louisianian, by name P. J. Kernan, said that the Pelican State would give her Electoral votes to the nominee of the Democratic party, no matter who he was. He warned the convention that if anybody interrupted him he would tell a story. He was going to second Horace Boies and the Iowans set up a noisy yell of approval. This seemed to be a surprise to the Boies people, and they were greatly pleased. If ever he should happen to come out to the Sioux City Corn Palace, or the Creston Hay Palace, or the Ottumwa Coal Palace he would be treated to the best in the land. But he will not find the bar-rooms run on the same principle as those in the Sunny South.

When Maryland was called Barnes Compton said that Maryland had no candidate to propose.

Massachusetts was called and Pat Collins came to the front. Don Dickinson, who had recovered his voice and gotten on a fresh collar, led off with three cheers for Pat Collins. Mr. Collins began by saying that if with his last voice he should make any request of the Democracy he would ask them to heed the voice of the whole Nation and not of any locality. He belonged to a class of people who were for and not against any Democrat. He was a constructionist and not a destroyer. He deplored the malignity with which certain eminent gentlemen not very far from the State of New York had been hounded by the fool friends of other people. Every State, he thought, contained one man large enough to be President of the United States, and Massachusetts was no exception to the rule. There stood out, though, to his mind, one man taller than all the rest; stronger than any man in this or any preceding generation in the heart of the Democracy was the name and fame of Grover Cleveland. Then the seventy-two quasi-delegates from the anti-snapper convention got up and howled. The gentleman from New York, meaning Mr. DeWitt, had implored some 300 delegates to stand in the gap. Did he mean by that the other 600 were Persians? Today they had several candidates, but tomorrow they would have but one.

Whomever the choice fell on, the united Democracy would see that he would be elected. He predicted Cleveland's triumphant election in case of his nomination, and left the platform after a three-minute speech, which by the way, was one of the most effective and best received of the convention.

Michigan had no name to propose.

Judge Wilson, on behalf of Minnesota, said that the delegates from that State would obey the voice of the Democrats of the State and cast its votes for Grover Cleveland.

THE GIBRALTAR OF THE PARTY.

Missouri Is Said to Be the Impregnable Fortress of the Democrats.

Mississippi passed its hand and Missouri was called and William H. Wallace was presented to the convention by Chairman Wilson. Mr. Wallace led off by saying men come and men go and parties came and went, and the stars played hobb every once and a while, but the Democracy of old Missouri went on the same. No defeat could conquer it, no sophistry blind it, no money could buy it. Then there was a howl. It was fixed and resplendent in the heavens as Venus, the Democracy of Missouri was. Know-Nothingism, Prohibition, Farmers' Alliance, and Republicanism dashed against the Gibraltar of the Missouri Democracy and away it went. But, O, Mr. Wallace was flowery, and he brought with him a fine stock of metaphor, probably the smoothest lot of the kind that had been seen in the convention up to that time. Mr. Wallace diverged long enough to invite the whole convention and their wives and children and relatives to come out and see the Missourians, whom, he said, were the most hospitable people on earth. They would have great times by day and the whippoorwill would regale them by night, so Mr. Wallace said. He bore but one message from Missouri. But he got so flowery that the delegates got weary. John O'Neal, who sat in the front row of the Missouri delegation, looked as if he thought it was time Wallace should quit. A minute more and he said that the Democracy of Missouri had instructed him to indorse the candidacy of Grover Cleveland.

Montana was called and William A. Clarke said that Iowa's favorite son was good enough for Montana. Mr. Clarke would have made quite an extended speech if he had had half a chance, but the convention was very impatient and he succumbed to the inevitable.

New York was called and Mr. Flower said that his State asked to be passed for the present.

Attorney-General Hensel of Pennsylvania got his inning when the call reached that State. He is one of the round-faced kind, with apple cheeks, and with a voice that would make a foghorn wilt with envy. Mr. Hensel took a fall out of New York by saying that Pennsylvania's 500,000 votes were before the convention to make no demands.

He made a very savage reply to New York's thrust at Cleveland by saying that when Pennsylvania's gallant son, Gen. Hancock, was its candidate and fell on the field of battle, no shot was fired at his back. Somebody inquired: "Did you give him any Electoral votes?" "We gave him as many as New York did," was Hensel's savage retort. Amid renewed cries of "time" Mr. Hensel continued through a eulogy of Grover Cleveland as a tariff reformer.

A South Carolina delegate made himself heard long enough to compliment Chicago, and second the nomination of Horace Boies.

Mr. Ochs of Tennessee came up to the platform and he had a speech. It was something out of the beaten path too; in fact, it was considerable of an innovation. He came from Chattanooga and spoke of the beauties of the town in which he resided and said the daffodils and daisies grew where some years ago the carnage and strife of war desolated the land. The daffodil and daisy business set the convention in a roar, but Ochs was not to be subdued by such little trifles as cries of "Time, Time!" "O, Thunder!" "Shut up!" and "Cut it short!"

In the midst of the confusion the tall policeman caught a young messenger boy who was running by with a glass from the water cooler, and when order was restored Mr. Ochs went on. It was a fair presumption at this juncture that Mr. Ochs was going to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

On the occasion of the President's visit to Chattanooga some years ago, when he was swinging around the circle, Mr. Ochs was on the Committee of Arrangements, and he rode in the same carriage with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland through the streets of Chattanooga; whereupon some of the Southern gentlemen who were cooling their heels on the sidewalk remarked with much asperity, "Who is that er man sitting up there with the first lady of the land?"

SUGGESTIONS TO THE CONVENTION.

An Iowa Correspondent Gives the Democrats Some Useful Hints.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—I find, in the interesting article of Mr. H. H. Smith giving a history of the Democratic National conventions, some resolutions given as having formed a platform for that party in the year 1832. Mr. Smith speaks of them as having been adopted by a body other than the National convention, but as having been accepted by the party of Jackson for the campaign of that year. The resolutions quoted favored protection and internal improvements and severely criticised the spoils system, especially censuring Senator Marcy's famous utterance: "To the victors belong the spoils."

The resolutions quoted are part of a series adopted at a "Young Men's National Republican convention," held ten days before the Jackson convention. That convention was not making platforms or passing resolutions for the Jackson party. On the contrary, it was fighting the administration of Andrew Jackson. Another resolution of the series shows more definitely how the convention regarded President Jackson. It reads:

"*Resolved,* That the political course of the present Executive has given us no pledge that he will defend and support these great principles of American policy and of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, has convinced us that he will abandon them whenever the purposes of party require it."

The final resolution of the series declared it to be "the duty of every citizen of this Republic who regards the honor, the prosperity, and the preservation of our Union to oppose by every honorable measure the reëlection of Andrew Jackson, and to promote the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania as President and Vice-President of the United States."

The Jackson convention adopted the following report of a committee to which had been assigned the duty of preparing an address from this convention to the people:

"*Resolved,* That it be recommended to the several delegations in this convention, in place of a general address from this body to the people of the United States, to make such explanations by address, report, or otherwise to their respective constituents of the objects, proceedings, and result of the meeting as they may deem expedient."

This resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman of this committee, it is worthy of note, was William S. Archer, who a few years later was a Whig Senator from Virginia, having for a Whig colleague William C. Rives, also at one time a Jackson man.

One cannot but admire the wisdom of this first of Democratic conventions, which left the delegations from the several States free to put their own interpretation on what was done unhampered by any formal resolutions.

The convention now in session had better do like its first predecessor than to undertake the enormous straddle it must make on the silver question. Then the "gold bug" could go to the seaboard and tell how the convention "sat down" on free silver coinage. The men from the mountains could tell all their confiding constituents how practically unanimous the convention was for free coinage. And the "one-gallus" delegates from the South could rejoice the hearts of the people there with the assurance that everybody was for the Subtreasury scheme. As it is, the platform builders are being made frantic trying to devise some enunciation that will embrace all three of these ideas or neither of them, according to locality.

The plan adopted by the Democrats of Iowa last fall was susceptible to some extent of being utilized like that of the pioneer Democratic convention. It will be remembered that there was considerable opposition in the Democratic State convention at Ottumwa to the "local option" provision in the proposed platform. Accordingly that provision was left out of the platform as adopted. After the convention adjourned it appeared in a new edition of the platform, to be made use of in the "sloo-water districts," while the delegates from the river counties could go home and tell their constituents "local option" was never mentioned. Perhaps the Iowa member of the Platform committee at Chicago could help his associates out on the silver and other bothersome questions upon which the committee does not care to commit the party.

IOWA.

Royal Baking Powder
Has no Equal.

"The strength of the Royal is shown to be 23 per cent. greater than any other.

"As a result of my investigations I find the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others. It is pure, contains none but wholesome ingredients, and is of greatest strength,

"F. X. VALADE,
"Public Analyst, Ontario.
Dominion of Canada.

THE TREASURES OF THE VATICAN.

A Privileged Peep at the Priceless Gem and Heirlooms.

Rome Letter in the New York *Journal:* A bit of good luck alone is responsible for the peep which I had into the sacristy of the Vatican a few days ago. It is a privilege accorded to but few, and almost never to the casual visitor to Rome. I could have lingered for days in ecstatic admiration of the beautiful things which I saw in this series of rooms close to the Sistine Chapel. Would that I had the pen of Ferdinand Fabre, the illustrious novelist who has devoted his life to painting scenes from clerical careers, with which to describe the surroundings of this world-famous sacristy and its guardians. The pencil of Vibert alone could do justice to the beautiful and costly treasures seen there. In beautiful caskets are kept the altar services of the different Sovereign Pontiffs, and the immense mass of pontifical ornaments and vestments, forming a complete history of sacerdotal costume down through the long centuries.

There are four rooms, exquisitely decorated, in each of which are great cupboards with glass doors. In these are a score of miters ornamented with costly gems, chalices in gold and silver, chasubles, copes, stoles, garments which the Popes don only on occasions of the greatest ceremony and some of which are almost priceless.

Many of the most beautiful robes are embroidered in gold, with the arms of Gregory XVI., Pius IX., and Leo XII. Among the most ancient relics preserved there is an "aube" which belonged to Boniface VIII. It was presented to Pius IX. by the Caetani family. A dalmatique given to Clement V. (Aldobrandini) by the Grand Duchess of Tuscany is also shown here.

There were formerly many hundreds of rare and precious objects in these cabinets, which had belonged to Popes in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. But it must be remembered that Pius VI., in order to pay a part of the 200,000,000 francs which Napoleon Bonaparte imposed upon him as a war tax, had to melt down a host of chalices and treasures of the olden days, and even to sell the gems in the Vatican treasury. This was better than to borrow the immense sum at an extravagant rate of interest from the bankers of the time. When the French army entered Rome, in 1798, this treasury was sacked—not all the things were carried off, but the soldiers of the revolution made a choice of what they thought most available for subsequent sale. This was at the same time that so many pictures and statues were stolen from the Vatican galleries.

There was a great scandal about the sacking, and the French soldiers were finally constrained to return a goodly number of treasures, among them a hundred beautiful missals ornamented with precious miniatures. The superb dalmatique now in the treasury was saved from pillage because it was undergoing repairs just then, and so were most of the tapestries employed in the service of the State.

One of the most beautiful collections in the Vatican treasury is a wonderfully rich altar service in gold and silver offered to Pius IX. by Baron d'Aubigny. Here also is a crucifix, as richly ornate as that on which Marzio, in Mr. Crawford's delightful story, spent such infinite labor; this is the gift of a famous Englishman converted to Catholicism. Here also the "golden roses" given by the Popes to royal personages who have deserved special distinction are kept until wanted. They are all made by a family in the neighborhood of the Vatican, and these goldsmiths have had a monopoly of the manufacture for 300 years.

In the glass cases one sees many superb swords. One of these weapons, presented to Pius IX. by the Pontifical Zouaves, is peculiarly rich; the hilt is studded with gems. It is the custom of the Popes to send these swords to those who have fought valiantly for the cause of the church.

I saw a tiara of extreme richness covered with fine pearls, emeralds and other precious stones. It was told that the costliest objects were kept in the Pope's private apartments, and that the really rich treasure, as the guardian said, is in the Pope's sleeping room, where no visitor is ever allowed to see it. There have been several robberies from this Sistine Treasury, and great caution is now exercised. Among the tiaras, one of the most noteworthy was presented by Queen Isabella of Spain. It has no less than 19,000 brilliants upon it.

Another deliciously rich one is that which was given by Napoleon I. to Pius VII. At its summit a cross in brilliants is sustained by a huge emerald, which serves as a base. This emerald, the chasing of which is rich gold, bears on its contour the name of Gregory XIII., which proves that it had been taken from the Pontifical Treasury.

"Napoleon might at least have had the good grace to efface the name of Pope Gregory," said my companion, pointing this out to me; but it seems that he did not even care to conceal the emerald's origin.

The tapestries, or arazzi, as the Romans call them, because they were made at Arras, in France, are rarely shown nowadays. Some of them still hang, I believe, in one of the corridors of the Vatican. Those which Leo X. ordered for the Sistine Chapel were made from cartoons by Raphael in 1515. Seven of these cartoons are now in the South Kensington Museum in London. A second series was made at a later period from designs by Giulio Romano and other of Raphael's pupils. They represent various events in the life of the Saviour.

The history of several of these tapestries is remarkable. They were carried off by the French in 1798 and sold to a trader at Genoa, who burned one of them for the sake of the gold and silver threads used in the bright lights representing sunshine. This speculation proved unprofitable. The trader offered to sell the remainder in 1808, and they were bought by Pius VII., who returned them to their original places.

Love's Perfect Heart.

I planned a life for me to live,
By husband love made sweet,
A home I planned: in every room,
Went little children's feet.

The love I took for all my life,
With sorrow made me smart;
Ne'er came unto my loving arms,
The children of my heart.

God planned a life for me to live,
From selfish hopes bereft;
Set Work and Duty, angels strong,
To guard me right and left.

And duty's road he made more sweet
Than earthly love could be.
Instead of husband's, children's love,
His will he gave to me.

And in this life God planned for me
From grief I dwell apart;
For in his blessed, holy will,
I've found Love's perfect heart.

—*Lillie E. Barr.*

Grant Had Nerves of Iron.

"Grant was entirely destitute of nerves," said Capt. J. C. Hawley of Peoria, Ill., to the *Globe-Democrat* Gossiper. "I saw a 6-inch shell explode within four feet of him at the siege of Vicksburg, and he never missed a puff at his cigar or looked in the least startled. He was standing watching the placing of a gun, and when the shell cracked a dozen men ran their noses into the ground. A horse was killed and the gun dismounted but not a man was hurt, and when we looked up and saw Grant puffing away so unconcernedly we felt sheepish enough I can tell you. Gen. Custer, as brave a man as ever charged a battery, was all 'nerves,' and Fighting Joe Hooker would start like a schoolgirl at the snapping of a tent-rope."

Hygeia water prevents and cures diabetes.

RUNNING WIDE OPEN.

ANYBODY CAN GET INTO THE DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.

It Is Only Necessary to Have a "Pull" and the Doorkeepers Will Recognize It on Sight—Ticket-Brokers Say the Action of Those in Control of the Convention Has Ruined Their Business—Perhaps They Were Short of Funds.

The convention was practically run on the wide-open plan yesterday. The man or woman who could not get in was decidedly weak in the matter of expedients. Any and every thing went at the doors.

There was such a howl raised because of the big stretches of vacant seats at the opening session, "while 25,000 good Democrats from all parts of the Union stood outside in the streets," to quote the resolution of the delegate from Tennessee, that the tip was quietly circulated to fill up the wigwam hereafter. Hence it was that, in the language of the advance agent, "the house was well papered" yesterday. Any kind of "paper" was legal tender.

At the door where "Big Sandy" Walters stood on guard—he of the Lake-Front peanut stand, and Sol Van Praag's henchman—few regular tickets were to be seen. Sandy evidently knew what he was there for. "Wide-open" is a familiar expression to Sandy. When gambling-houses are allowed to run "wide-open," a guard is kept at the door, but his duties are merely perfunctory. Few there be who are turned away. Sandy performed his duties with the utmost intelligence.

"How d'y Sandy," ejaculated one of Ald. Coughlin's constituents, as he handed the big First-Warder a dirty and crumpled scrap of paper, and passed in.

"'O. K.,' Jake Kern."

"Was that all right?" asked the next man, who had left his place of business on Milwaukee avenue in charge of Fritz for a few hours in order to attend the convention.

Sandy unfolded the empty envelope which had been handed him and read across its face, "O. K., Jake Kern."

"That goes," cheerfully responded Sandy.

His next interview was with two well-dressed women, who offered a business card of some kind.

"What's this?" asked the guardian of the door, slightly puzzled for once.

"Why, won't that get us in?" inquired one of the women in great surprise.

"Who is this?" asked Sandy, turning the card upside down and around and around. "I don't know him. I can't read this scrawl."

"Why, he's a representative," responded the young woman with a slight curl of the lips in scorn at Sandy's ignorance.

"O, he is, is he? Well, I guess it's all right. Pass on."

And the "representative's" friends passed in.

These two young women not only got by the last doorkeeper, but even demanded and received back the pass itself, evidently having an eye out for the future.

"It's ruining our business," groaned the itinerant ticket-scalper outside.

"Yes, to be frank with you, business is dull. I might take a little less for that ticket," said the Clark street broker.

Say the Tickets Are Not Used.

Why are not the seats filled with regular ticket-holders? Those who are in a position to answer this question authoritatively—Messrs. Brice and Sheerin—say it is because the ticket-holders don't use their tickets.

"The tickets have all been given out," they protest.

Many are not satisfied with this explanation, however. All of the delegates who were also delegates to the convention of St. Louis four years ago assert unanimously that despite the fact that the St. Louis convention hall was a third smaller, they were allowed a third more tickets each than now. There was no such difficulty with dissatisfied camp-followers and empty seats.

Granting that all of the tickets have been issued and that the size of the wigwam was not underestimated, why are the tickets not used?

An interesting suggestion is made by various evil-minded persons. Can it be that the National committee was short of funds and unloaded in advance on the guileless ticket-scalper? There is a plethora of them in the market. There has been for several days. There are more, perhhps, than individual scalpers realize. Prices are being cut on all hands. The demand Tuesday was fair. Yesterday it dropped amazingly. Had it developed into a real lively convention, as seemed probable a few days ago, the scalpers would have done well. As long as it was the public that did the kicking they were happy. The shoe was on the other foot yesterday.

Prices Set on Tickets.

The original price set on tickets by the brokers, who announced that they would have them on sale a week before the time set for the convention, was $25, and at this figure options were taken by many persons who studied the rush of people into the city, and, figuring on a big fight, thought the price was the low notch. None of the speculators received any tickets until Monday afternoon, and they started to bull the market until as high a value as $40 was put on tickets, but the corner went up to the skies Tuesday morning when but a comparative handful of the seats in the big wigwam were occupied, and tickets have been an absolute drug on the market ever since. Last evening speculators were offered seats as low as $5, while some, in great fear that the session would prove the last one, offered to let their stock go at even a less figure. The speculators at the hotel cigar-stands found much better markets than the street vendors of tickets, but even in some of the hotels the speculators were overstocked or have been unable to get rid of the tickets at anything like a fair value compared with what they put up for the tickets. Landlord Gage of the Wellington said that he had been assessed $1,000 for wigwam expenses, in return for which he was to receive fifty tickets which he was told would be worth $20 apiece. He still has as many of the tickets and because the game of securing seats is a grab-bag scheme he said he would not even care to give them away to his friends and lead them into undergoing the inconveniences that must be undergone by those who enter the convention hall on ordinary tickets. The seats are not numbered and the game is one of first come first served. The arrangements on the inside do not add to the reputation of the veteran sergeant-at-arms, Dick Bright of Indiana, who has yielded to the pressure and influence, and fitted out with badges of office a whole host of alleged assistant sergeants-at-arms, ushers and messengers, who principally pass the time away in doing the heavy standing around, or in occupying the best seats for themselves, or using their influence and the authority conferred upon them by the piece of silk to which they are attached, to secure places of vantage for their friends, and persons who come around with cards of the "O. K., Jake Kern" order.

Had Only to Know the Doorkeeper.

The man who knows the doortender and stands sufficiently high in the estimation of that official is the lucky individual indeed. While the rain was pouring down yesterday, just as the convention was gathering for the first session of the day, hundreds of the regular ticket-holders, prompted by no other desire than that of avoiding a serious ducking, rushed up to entrances to sections other than were called for on their tickets. The doortenders turned them back unless they were known, and in this they were assisted by the police, and many, both men and women, were driven out into the rain and forced to make the circuit of the big barn in order to reach the doors for which their tickets called. In the meantime persons with influence following behind the other unfortunates were passed in out of the rain and were allowed to play leap-frog and hurry around the other parts of the hall just as they saw fit to do in order to reach the sections in which they desired to take seats.

Inspector Fitzpatrick, the Chesterfield of Chicago's police, who has charge of the police arrangements around the hall, was doing all he could to see that everybody was treated share and share alike, but of course it was impossible for him to cover the entire wigwam. Some of his officers officiated as sergeants-at-arms and they enforced all their wishes as only a Chicago policeman can do. If, during the speeches, a man who happened to know the officer who was doing the sergeant-at-arms act in that particular part of the hall wanted to stand in the aisles he was allowed to do so, but if he had not the honor of the policeman's acquaintance there was no chance for an argument. He had to get back behind the row of seats and listen to what the wild waves of Lake Michigan were saying instead of listening to the oratorical breakers from the speakers' stand.

There was less complaint on account of the action of the police stationed at the Michigan avenue doors than on account of those at the side entrances. Officer Cox, who has charge of the entrance to the press stand, the delegates' entrance, and the entrance through which those who were lucky enough to find tickets to the platform passed, was well-suited to the white gloves he wore, being possessed of a rare quantity and quality of civility. He had much influence also over abundant understrappers, who wore official badges and who were stationed near the entrance where he was officiating.

It is roughly estimated that 30,000 people passed in and out of the convention hall during the first session yesterday, although at no time were all the seats filled. The proceedings were not interesting to begin with, being mainly dry routine, and for that reason people were continually passing out. Those who were seated in the front rows of the circle back of the delegates were enabled to catch a glimpse of the big men in front and to hear the remarks of the orators fairly well, but those who had to take the seats further back might as well have been in Timbuctoo so far as their presence there was of assistance to them in keeping track of the proceedings, and there were complaints loud and many.

"Con" Men Work the Crowd.

The crowd of strangers and visitors that jammed Michigan avenue in front of the wigwam during the morning session of the convention was thoroughly worked by a large number of confidence men of every kind and description, Chief McClaughry's manifestoes to the contrary notwithstanding. The bogus commodity with which the confidence men chiefly worked was a seat in the convention, and as a seat on the inside of the big wigwam was the one thing most desired by the 10,000 people, a large number of people were "taken in." Men were constantly coming up to the entrances with detached coupons, passes, and in some cases unused tickets to the Minneapolis Republican convention. As it was generally understood by the crowd that "pulls" were in order it was not a difficult matter for the confidence men to do a good business.

A dozen men were working it at once in the crowd that thronged the entrance to Section A. A reporter for The Tribune was slowly making his way through the jam of people when he noticed a well-dressed young man wearing a Tammany badge and a New York accent working a seedy-looking old man adorned with a South Dakota badge of true Democracy.

"Will you answer a straightforward question for me?" asked the man with the Tammany badge.

"Well, I'll try, young man," said the man from the West.

"Will you tell me," said the young man, with a great show of superiority, "why you are paying $5 to get into the convention, when you can get in just as easily for $2?"

"I'll answer that," said the old man, with a chuckle. "It's because Brice is running the thing, and people ain't getting in for less than they have to."

The young man significantly tapped his red Tammany badge. It was not a delegate's badge, but the young man insisted that it was. "You see," said he, "I've got the 'pull,' and if you have got the two bones I'll work it for you."

The old man seemed inclined to invest $2 in wind.

"Have you got any more tickets for $2 each?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I think perhaps I might work in another," was the evasive answer.

"How do you work it?"

"I just pilot you through the police line and then you go right in the gallery row, see?"

"No, I don't see. There is a man up there taking tickets."

"No, there ain't either. Just hand over the $2 and in you go. I've worked it for a dozen people already."

The man from The Tribune said that it would be mean of him to desert his friend, who was waiting across the street.

The "con" man saw a chance for more business, and he volunteered to take the two in for $4.

A bargain was struck and the newspaper man went to hunt his lost friend. The friend was found at the end of the wigwam. He was one of Inspector Fitzpatrick's plain clothes men. The two people went back and found the "con" man and his confederate working the crowd about them.

"Well, here we are. Now take us in. Only $2 each, you know."

"All right, old man. Come right along——"

"I guess I want both of you. That game don't go in Chicago." And the plain-clothes man started away with the exponents of cheap convention rates.

The old man from South Dakota scratched his nose and thought about it.

Minus His Roll of Greenbacks.

Job M. Nash, a wealthy citizen of Indiana, went to the convention hall yesterday morning and got a front seat in Section B. Mr. Nash became so absorbed in the proceedings that he forgot all about a valuable assortment of greenbacks which he carried in his pistol pocket. When the band played "Annie Laurie" at the end of the session Mr. Nash discovered that somebody had stolen his pocketbook and all his money. "I haven't even enough left to pay my hotel bill," said Mr. Nash, but as he is known to have large bank accounts in Indiana and New York banks he found any number of Hoosiers who were willing to offer him commiseration and to see to it that he did not have to sleep in a tree during the remainder of the time to be taken up by the convention.

Henry Watterson was visited by several delegations of angry Kentuckians yesterday seeking tickets to the convention. He had none to give out and he stood the siege with becoming fortitude as long as possible. The President of the Wattersonian club reported that not one in ten of his boys had received tickets, and they were beginning to feel sore. Mr. Watterson at last decided to take some action in the matter. He sat down and hastily wrote Chairman Brice one of his characteristic letters. Unlike a certain formal epistle sent by Mr. Watterson, the note reached its destination and soon a bountiful supply of tickets were poured in upon the Kentucky editor. The boys received their tickets and went away happy.

EXPLOSION IN A DETONATOR FACTORY.

Three Men Are Killed and One May Not Recover.

Montreal, Que., June 22.—A dispatch from La Chute received here confirms the report of an explosion at the Brownsburg cartridge factory yesterday. The explosion occurred in a building set apart from the factory for the purpose of loading detonators. The explosion thoroughly demolished the building in which it occurred. Of the four persons in the building at the time of the accident only one escaped death. He was Richard Burke. Though badly injured he may recover. The killed were:

CURRAN, JOHN.
GUNN, WILLIAM.
KEARNS, JAMES.

KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

Get a View of the World's Fair Grounds and Harvey at the Same Time.

There are two "sights" which strangers in Chicago will most desire to see. One is the World's Fair grounds and the other is the wonderful manufacturing town of Harvey, which in less than two years has sprung from a vacant prairie to a thriving community of 4,000 inhabitants, all working at good wages. There is nothing to compare with it in America.

The Harvey Land association present their compliments to Chicago's visitors, and beg them to accept the courtesy of a free trip to Harvey to see for themselves the great advantage of the town as a place of residence and for investment. Railroad tickets and all necessary information can be had at the offices of the Association, Room 825 Rookery Building, 217 La Salle street. The trip will take you in full view of the World's Fair buildings, and is one of the most delightful about Chicago.

Special Train to Buffalo via the Nickel Plate.

In addition to the trains leaving Chicago daily except Sunday at 7:35 a. m. a special train for Buffalo, with sleeping-cars attached, will leave the depot, corner Van Buren street and Pacific avenue, at 10 p. m. next following adjournment of the National Democratic convention to accommodate delegates and others.

Leave orders for berths at office N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R., 79 Clark-st.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

See that Baron Leibig's signature is on every jar in blue.

Keep some Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne in your ice chest; it's splendid for company or for dinner.

Money saved by arranging your summer trip through the Van Hafften Miller Excursion Co. 195 South Clark street, Chicago.

Electrical rings—sure cure for rheumatism: no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison-st.

UP IN THE GALLERY.

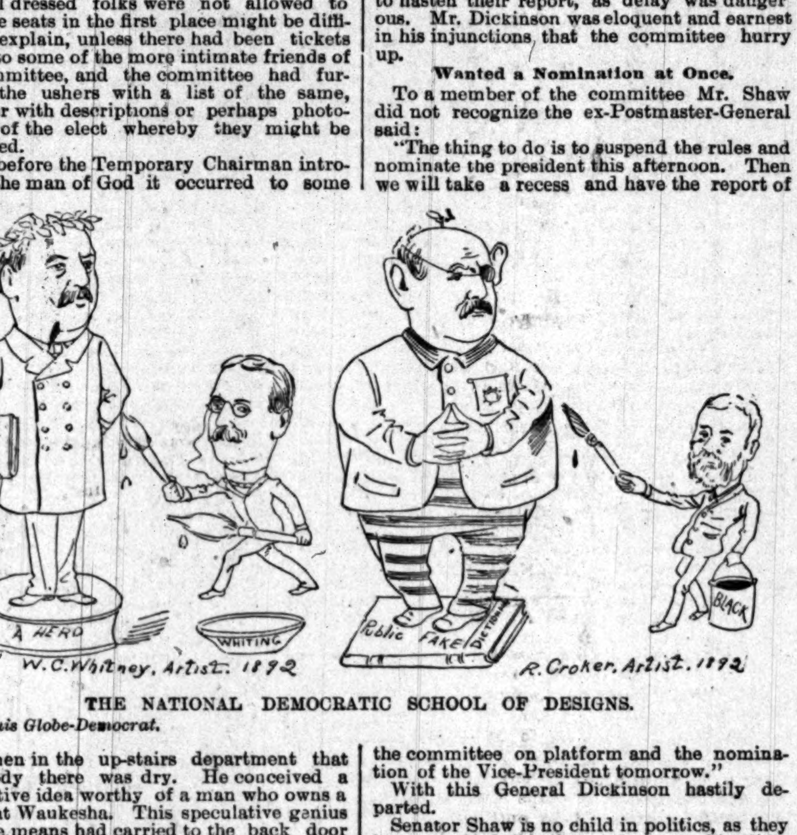
WHAT WAS SEEN BY THE MAN PERCHED UP ALOFT.

The Crowds Above Heard But Little and Saw Less, but They Had a Good Time Just the Same—They Took as Much Part as They Could in the Proceedings Considering How Little They Knew About Them and Made Noise Enough, Anyhow—Some Funny Scenes.

The powers had issued orders yesterday morning that four rows of seats in the balcony would be reserved, and in order to carry out the bluff some of the chairs had been numbered. There were no number of tickets corresponding with the chairs; there never had been any such tickets for this occasion, and people who have any sort of gumption knew it. Any ticket which admits a man to the balcony of the wigwam entitles him to a front seat if he gets to it in time. More than a thousand people had their spirits ruffled by being headed off from the front seats.

A large majority of the chairs in the gallery were filled yesterday with the same sort of perspiring mortals as those present the first session. And the reserved seats remained vacant until business was announced. Then it was that the balcony contingent saw and understood what reserved seats in the balcony meant. At that moment there was a movement on the part of the better dressed element for the front seats. They had been seated elsewhere; it would appear, by ushers with the understanding that when they, the better dressed element, got the wink from the usher to make the rush for the front seats it would be all right. Just why the well dressed folks were not allowed to take the seats in the first place might be difficult to explain, unless there had been tickets issued to some of the more intimate friends of the committee, and the committee had furnished the ushers with a list of the same, together with descriptions or perhaps photographs of the elect whereby they might be identified.

Just before the Temporary Chairman introduced the man of God it occurred to some gentlemen in the up-stairs department that everybody there was dry. He conceived a speculative idea worthy of a man who owns a spring at Waukesha. This speculative genius by some means had carried to the back door several buckets of lake water which was put into small glasses and passed around. There is the same contagion of thirst that there is about anything else in a great crowd. As soon as the gallery saw one man take a drink, it seemed as though every one else wanted to do likewise, and every one else probably would have done likewise but for the fact that the water carrier demanded five cents from the man who drank the first glass, and this appeased the thirst. It likewise interfered with the business of the speculative genius, who probably had expected to make enough out of the transaction to pay his gas bill and lay in a winter supply of coal.



THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL OF DESIGNS.

—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The balcony was much more occupied with its own affairs preceding the business of the convention than usual. This was occasioned, doubtless, by the reserved-seat business and the man who was trying to make a fortune out of Lake Michigan water and some other things, so that the more conspicuous gentlemen of the various delegations failed to receive the recognition which the gallery usually accords to any man who is known outside of his own space. If Gov. Roswell P. Flower had not been late with his tigers he probably would have come unnoticed.

As it was he received the first hurrah from the up-stairs.

Another funny thing occurred during the first part of the invocation. An enthusiastic Iowa club broke in upon the floor with a silken banner on which was painted the face of Horace Boies. The Iowa crowd in the gallery got a glimpse of this banner and, forgetting that prayer was being offered on the platform, began to ask on the upper register:

"What's the matter with Boies?"

The inevitable answer would of course have been given but for a man with acute hearing and the proper regard for the occasion who "shooed" his hat in the faces of some of the corncrackers and remarked, "Set down; wait till the man gets through prayin'"; but by the time "the man got through prayin'" the banner had been furled and removed from the pit.

The first voice that was sufficiently penetrating to reach the back row was that of the man from Alaska, and it may be something for him to tell when he shall return "to that most remote dominion of our republic, as he put it, that he created a favorable impression on the crowd above, which had been waiting for somebody with lungs in sufficiently healthy condition to be heard.

As intimated somewhere before yesterday was a great day for the balcony. It had the sunshine, the thunder-shower, the wilderness of umbrellas, and other delightful features of the first day. These, however, did not seem to concern the balcony on the second day as on the first, for the reason that the balcony had gone expecting great things. They believed that somebody would be nominated at that session. They packed the wigwam, and the word packed is used in its fullest meaning, in spite of the fact that it has been worn threadbare. Nothing ever transpired during that session of the morning which brought into view anything that looked like a fulfillment of the expectation. The convention itself, viewed from the gallery standpoint, did not seem to know why it was present. Everything in the pit appeared to move slowly. Nobody appeared to be ready to report. Every one appeared to be on his feet. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and the appearance of Permanent Presiding Officer Wilson of West Virginia gave the upper element some relief. Wilson, like Owens of Kentucky, the Temporary Chairman, was a new man to a majority of the convention-goers. They listened to him all the more attentively, as well as for the reason that he had a voice which, like a poor relation, came very near to them.

One of the amusing incidents up-stairs was occasioned by the cry below for Mills. It sounded in the gallery like Hill, and immediately several thousand people arose from their chairs, simultaneously it seemed, and word was quickly passed, "Aha, Dave Hill is here; now we will have some fun." "That is him down there; that man with a bald head." This was definite to one who had any curiosity to see Mr. Hill, considering the appearance of about 500 bald-headed men. In due course of time, however, it transpired that the commotion created in the pit was over Roger Q. Mills of Texas, the great tariff orator of the Democratic party. And the balcony sat down.

Campbell, Fellows, and Cockran each contributed a little bit to the amusement of the crowd. The balcony was in favor of listening to anybody it could hear, hoping thereby to kill time until a roll-call of States for Presidential candidates was ordered. For nearly an hour the proceedings of the convention were absolutely tame and devoid of incidents, and yet during that time the people who had packed themselves in the balcony, where the rain was liable to pour down upon them at any moment, and where they could hear nothing except, occasionally, from speakers, seemed to be determined to remain until something should be done. If some of these people on looking in their mirror this morning find that one of their auricular appendages is longer than the other, they will understand why, if they will revert to yesterday, for a majority of them, unconsciously, perhaps, seemed to have hold of one ear from the time the session began until it adjourned.

In the midst of their patience and anticipations, a motion was made to adjourn until 5 o'clock. Nobody but the recording angel will ever know how many votes were cast on the affirmative side of that question, but 75 per cent of the populace in the wigwam voted in the negative. The Chairman declared the motion carried, and perhaps he was right from where he stood, but he never would be able to make the people up-stairs believe it. They did not want to believe it. Slowly and sadly they defiled out of the close and crowded quarters in which they had been packed, and did not hesitate to proclaim as they went down stairs that the convention was afraid to get down to business.

DICKINSON WAS IN A HURRY.

He Wished to Suspend the Rules, but Was Checkmated.

Everybody in the convention hall that witnessed the unusual commotion on the floor about ten or fifteen minutes before the convention took a recess yesterday afternoon thought that something important was going on. Great politics was being played about that time. There were hurried consultations between leaders of the anti-Cleveland side, and messengers hastened from delegation to delegation imparting stirring information.

Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan of New York, who seemed to direct the movements of the anti-Cleveland men on the floor, was surrounded by many excited men, and, without knowing what it was all about, the entire assemblage seemed to catch the fever.

State Senator Melville D. Shaw of Ohio, who is an alternate-at large to the convention, has access to the rooms of the Committee on Resolutions by reason of occupying a room that can only be reached by going through the chamber in which the committee deliberates.

Senator Shaw went to his room about 1:30 o'clock p. m., and found Gen. Don M. Dickinson there working with the sub-committee to hasten their report, as delay was dangerous. Mr. Dickinson was eloquent and earnest in his injunctions that the committee hurry up.

Wanted a Nomination at Once.

To a member of the committee Mr. Shaw did not recognize the ex-Postmaster-General said:

"The thing to do is to suspend the rules and nominate the president this afternoon. Then we will take a recess and have the report of the committee on platform and the nomination of the Vice-President tomorrow."

With this General Dickinson hastily departed.

Senator Shaw is no child in politics, as they know out in Ohio, where they term him "the hustler from Wayback."

Recognizing the importance of Dickinson's remarks he rushed down stairs, jumped into a carriage and beat Dickinson to the wigwam by about two minutes. He first imparted his information to Senator Brice on the platform and then with white face and panting for breath made his way to the New York delegation, where he whispered to Sheehan. The latter gentleman immediately passed it to others and Dickinson coming in about that time saw that he had been anticipated. He very quickly changed his program and made the motion to adjourn until 5 p. m.

In the meantime, Shaw had got to half a dozen delegations and it was understood that every anti-Cleveland man in the convention should insist on the "regular order" and bitterly fight the proposition to suspend the rules.

Word was also sent to the antis on the Committee on Resolutions to keep up the fight on one pretext and another as long as possible.

New Life in the Antis.

Emboldened by the seeming want of confidence on the part of Dickinson in forcing his policy, the Brice headquarters took on new life and spirit during the afternoon. Messengers in their shirt sleeves dashed out hither and thither. Others came and rapped loudly on the doors of the different Brice rooms and were admitted for consultation.

Senator Shaw said that for the first time there was some fight in the anti crowd, that they were becoming organized, and if they but had a candidate who would stand firm they would win. He said had Gov. Campbell come into the fight when they offered him Ohio's solid delegation he would have been the nominee.

The Ohio delegation had a caucus at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and took an informal vote. It was simply on the question, Cleveland or anti-Cleveland. It resulted: Anti-Cleveland, 31; Cleveland, 15. Brice voted against Cleveland and Gov. Campbell for Cleveland.

Senator Brice advocated the policy, however, of the delegation voting solidly for Cleveland when it was apparent he would be nominated. The Hill men in the delegation objected to this and announced they would never do it. It seemed to be the understanding of the anti-Cleveland men they would devide their vote among several men on the first ballot.

HER ACCENT WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

But She Was a Bright Woman, and So She Captivated Her Audience.

I had urged my friend, the author of the "Pollard Synthetic System," to send some one to present the method at our teachers' normal, promising to entertain the representative and to secure space on the program, says Sarah Winter Kellogg in the New York *World.*

Duly there arrived Miss T——, a tall, picturesque Kentucky woman.

No sooner had she spoken to me than I was filled with apprehension. In her peculiar pronunciation I recognized one of the most noticeable local dialects to be found in our cosmopolitan country. Yet Miss T—— was there to represent an improved method of learning to pronounce English.

I found her clever, enterprising, and brimming with enthusiasm for the system, but her pronunciation seemed with every word that she spoke to grow more intolerable. Inexpressibly distressed I tried, regardless of wounded feelings, to correct some faults.

"Please, Miss T.," I begged, "when you speak before the institute remember your r's, and you must be careful about dropping final consonants. And can't you inflate your words some or sound them, or something. They are utterly flat as you speak them. You don't say flat, you say flāte, and you say nake for neck, and for leg you say laig. You really need an interpreter."

"My de' lady, don't pester yo'self. I'm not goin' to speak of nakes an' laigs. My subject is the Pollud Method."

Sick with dread, I went to the hall at her hour. As she ascended the stand I was tempted to run away.

She began with perfect coolness:

"You will perceive befo' I have sayed ten words that my pronunciation an' my enunciation air incorrec'. I confess that at the staut—an' I explain that it is so because I did not learn to speak an' read English by the Pollud synthetic method. I stan' befo' you a livin' example of how the pronunciation an' the enunciation of a smart chil' may be spoiled for want of the Pollud. Take wahnin by me, all you teachers, an' put the Pollud in you' schools."

She had captured her audience. When they were willing to stop laughing and cheering Mis T—— proceeded to explain the "pollud," as she called the method, with clearness, enthusiasm, and beauty.

With almost no subsequent effort the system was introduced in all the schools in our section.

A Great Exhibit of Pure Water.

The Committee of Arrangements at the Democratic convention have made arrangements with the Hygeia company, No. 287 Wabash avenue, to supply the Wigwam with 150 ten-gallon coolers of Hygeia water, clear as crystal, sparkling as a diamond. Hygeia will be the only mineral springs water in use in the Wigwam during the Democratic convention.

IOWA'S FLAG FLYING.

HAWKEYES KEPT THEIR COURAGE UP TO THE LAST.

They Went Into the Convention Sure That Cleveland Would Not Be Nominated on the First Ballot and That Their Man Would Be Successful in the End—The Argument They Used and the Encouragement That They Received—Looking for That Last Ditch to Die In.

Around Iowa headquarters yesterday there was more confidence than usual. The Boies people still believed that Cleveland lacked quite a number of votes of reaching the 600 mark, and knowing that it was the field against the leader they declared that it was still "anybody's fight" and that Boies was gaining ground every hour.

Along in the afternoon a Michigan man came over to headquarters and announced that although his State would vote for Cleveland on the first ballot, yet if that was not decisive there was no certainty that they would stick to him much longer.

"I have been working for Boies with our delegates," he said, "and though it seems to be cut and dried that they will vote for Cleveland yet there are a number of them who would go to Boies if they have half a chance."

He said that if the nomination could be postponed another day Boies would win, and announced that he was 100 votes better off today than yesterday. Representatives of several Southern delegations also visited headquarters and told of support for the Iowa man from their sections, though none of them could promise much until after the first ballot. One Iowa delegate thought he saw promise of help from the New York delegation.

"I tell you," he said, "there is a chance to make a dicker with Flower. We could assure the New-Yorkers that if they would give us their help and stay with us as long as Boies had any chance, then we might help Flower. That would do it, I believe. Cleveland can't get the nomination on the first ballot, and what we Iowa men should do is to pin a flower here," touching the lower edge of his Boies badge.

The Boies managers, however, would not confess to an indorsement of any such scheme. Said one of them: "We came here to support Gov. Boies, and we intend if possible to convince the members of the convention that he is the most available man. At any rate we propose to show to them and to the Democracy of the United States that the Democrats of Iowa can make a fight for their candidate; a fight that is an honest one, that blackmails no other candidate and makes war upon no individual, but simply seeks to advance the interests of Gov. Boies by legitimate means. We know that he is the most available man and the man who, we believe, can be elected, and we are loyal to him and to his interests.

An Advertisement for Iowa.

"The Democrats of Iowa feel that we have accomplished much by coming to Chicago. While I do not wish to be understood as conceding the defeat of Gov. Boies, yet I may say that in case he is not nominated we shall go home feeling that our trip to this city has not been wholly in vain. It is certainly agreeable to us to hear so many words of commendation for our Governor from the lips of delegates from all over the country. These good words have not been confined to any locality, but we have heard them from men representing nearly every State. Although these men cannot vote with us, yet all of them speak good words for the man of our choice. We feel thankful for these sentiments thus cordially expressed and believe that the contest we have waged for Gov. Boies has put Iowa and Iowa Democrats in a favorable position with the Democracy of the Nation. We also feel kindly towards the people of Chicago and towards the newspapers of the city and especially towards The Tribune for the eminently fair and courteous treatment accorded us."

Just before the session yesterday afternoon the Boies managers seemed to take courage. Although they did not make any loud claims, yet they were united in saying that if a nomination was not made last night Boies' stock would take a boom. Said Ed Hunter:

Hoping to the Last.

"You see the convention will be pretty liable to adjourn for supper, for if they should attempt to reach a vote tonight it will take until 10 o'clock or later. The Committee on Resolutions, I understand, is stranded on the silver plank and there is no telling when they will agree. Nothing can be done towards taking a ballot until they report, and then the nominating speeches will consume considerable time. However, if the Committee on Resolutions is prepared to report you can't tell what may happen. Things are liable to go with a rush then. If the Cleveland men are not ready to force a ballot and there is an adjournment without nominating, there will be a lot of important caucuses tonight and the Boies men will take part in them, too."

Chairman Shields took a somewhat pessimistic view. "This session may possibly end it, may it not?" he was asked.

"I am afraid it will," was his answer as he started with his fellow delegates for the wigwam.

AN ASSTONISHING FLOP.

Watterson Brings the Twenty-Six Blue Grass Votes Over to Cleveland.

From the Chicago *Post* (Dem.), evening edition of the Chicago morning *Herald* (Dem.): Kentucky this morning followed the lead of Indiana and Illinois and the twenty-six votes of the Blue Grass State will be cast solidly for Grover Cleveland. This result was reached at an intensely exciting meeting of the delegates in their headquarters at the Palmer House at which Henry Watterson [anti-Clevelandite] made one of his famous [flopping] speeches, in which he said that from now henceforth he was for Grover Cleveland, and he hoped the Blue Grass State would be in line when the man of destiny was nominated. Mr. Watterson said he saw yesterday that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was inevitable. All his labors in opposition to Mr. Cleveland had been done from the sincere desire to see a winner named, and he had up to within a short time ago been convinced that it would be madness to urge Mr. Cleveland's nomination in the face of the fact that a yawning grave would be prepared for him by his enemies in New York. Mr. Watterson said he counted himself one of the truest friends Grover Cleveland ever had, and it had been to save him from what he thought was sure defeat that he championed the cause of a man who would not be marked for slaughter in the Empire State. But the last thirty-six hours had worked a wonderful change, for the magic of the ex-President's name had even cast its spell about him.

Mr. Watterson eulogized Mr. Whitney, to whom he credited the wonderful campaign made by that gentleman in Mr. Cleveland's interest, and he believed that in the end New York State would be brought into line for the nominee and the solid vote of the grand old Empire State would be cast for Mr. Cleveland. "I propose now and henceforth to work for Mr. Cleveland's nomination," said Mr. Watterson.

He ended his speech by a magnificent tribute to the worth and sterling integrity of John Griffin Carlisle, Kentucky's favorite son, who was worthy of any gift of the American people.

All this and much more Mr. Watterson said, but as the meeting was held behind closed doors the entire speech was not obtainable. Ever and anon when Mr. Watterson made a telling point the hot, stifling room rang with cheers, which were answered by shouts from the crowds of Kentuckians who besieged the headquarters waiting for what few tickets were left.

"Three cheers for Cleveland and Watterson," some one shouted, and they were given with a vim such as only enthusiastic Kentuckians can give expression to.

The rest of the delegates came out soon after. All wore smiles of contentment and satisfaction. They hurried away to the convention, as the hour of noon was approaching.

"Watterson made a magnificent speech in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland," said John B. Casselman. "No formal vote was taken as to the preferences of the delegates, but the delegation is without doubt solid for Mr. Cleveland, and he will receive Kentucky's twenty-six votes solid. Mr. Carlisle has expressed a wish that his name be not presented, and his wish is law with us. Mr. Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot."

There were many rapidly executed flops at Minneapolis. But the somerset of Henry Watterson to the Stuffed Prophet is the most sudden and surprising that history has yet recorded. It shows an amount of versatility on his part for which no one gave him credit. He has made a lightning change of costume in less time than it ever took the smartest of "protean actors." Off went the Carlisle uniform and on went the Cleveland livery, all in the short space of a few minuues.

The thoroughness of the flop and the completeness of the surrender to Cleveland is shown by Mr. Watterson's refusal to serve on the Committee on Resolutions. For years he has served on it and has helped to frame those delightful tariff straddle ambiguities which please Southern free-traders and deceive Northern workingmen, but this time he steps aside, afraid that he may write something to hurt Mr. Cleveland, that he may get in something too free-silverish or too free-tradish on which the False Prophet might slip as a fat man does on a banana peel and come heavily to the ground.

But while all these performances make Mr. Watterson the great specialty of the Democratic circus, they will not raise him in the estimation of those who like sincerity of language and fixity of purpose and courage of convictions.

A Disgusted New Yorker.

A prominent New York Democrat, while in the Democratic Wigwam this morning, was overheard to say: "You Chicago fellers make me tired. Our New York papers have been full of how bad the drinking water is here, and I came out to Chicago prepared to express my opinion pretty freely about the matter; but I find that all of the best hotels and the managers of the Wigwam itself have taken all the wind out of my sails. I find that everybody who is anybody in Chicago uses Hygeia water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond. The 'Chicago way' was never shown more clearly than by the 150 ten-gallon coolers of Hygeia water distributed all over this Wigwam."

Forty Days in the East!

Buy a Chicago and New York excursion ticket over the Pennsylvania Short lines July 5, 6, or 7, go to New York, deposit your ticket with Joint Agent, visit any of the Jersey coast, New York, or New England resorts, stay in the East five weeks, returning West on or before Aug. 15, after having had a good time generally. Lower rates than ever offered before over the Pennsylvania lines. For special information address Luce, 248 Clark street, Chicago.

Weidner's condensed soup in twelve varieties can be had at leading groceries.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Edward Joost, Sophie Schwenck	26—23
Carl Neisner, Ulricke Arndt	38—28
Waldemar Langkild, Elisa Madsen	27—27
A. B. McClanahan, Red Lodge, Mont., Minnie M. Esson	27—25
Christoph Schafer, Christine Warta	40—41
Cnelton A. Nevitt, Sadie B. Drahmer	25—24
William Sinnott, Rose Tellie	23—19
Frank Currens, Harvey, Edith W. Look, same	26—22
Denis Hayes, Kittie O'Brien	24—21
George Campbell, Elizabeth Anna O'Neill	28—29
Robert Pust, Mathilda Peest	33—35
Adolph Jalinke, Mary Maltros	24—18
August Westphal, Ida Kreutzer	27—23
Daniel Toomey, Josie Redmond	28—23
John James Germaine, Annie Olson	23—21
William P. Holton, New York; Fannie H. Dillon	45—28
Charles W. Albert, Ella Crother, Salt Lake City	24—20
Frank J. Pechota, Vaclau Mach	23—21
Robert Henry, Josie Nugent	24—21
Joseph Waggett, Louise Smith	23—20
Neri Fullsaas, Mathilda Oberg	31—26
John McCann, Mary Taylor	23—24
William N. Beier, Kate Breitung	21—23
Paul E. Paulson, Annie Finstad	34—27
Frank Hammer, Ida Bergquist	22—21
George Henry Trayser, Maude Julia Sherwin	22—20
Ernest E. Mayer, Mary V. O'Meara	27—22
Gerrit Larson, Bina Hanson	29—24
William A. Wohler, Minnie A. Klinger	24—18
Alpheus Sayleau, Alice M. Lindsay	48—40
Daniel O. Richolson, Clara Belle Harris	28—17
Frederick La Rue, Lizzie Bushnell	22—21
Edward W. Daniels, Lillian Hunnington	25—21
Horatio N. Peck, Rochester, Louise Lovi	37—28
William E. Vater, Whiting, Louise Koehler	35—23
Rudolf Grand, Amelia Barr	28—24
John Bayeley, Mary A. R. Robinson	57—55
Thomas Dreu, Louisa Whittier	36—27
Irving Hamlin, Hattie W. Floyd	28—26
Charles Higgins, Joliet, Alice Moloney	27—21
Peter D. Brauman, Mary J. Broderick	30—32
John Lee, Nellie Gough	24—21
George B. L. Hiffermane, Evelyn I. Enz	32—24
Philip Anderson, Emma Anderson	22—22
Frank Gotteslehen, Maria Schweigert	40—30
Wm. Fleutge, Hanover, Minnie Heine, same	27—22
Daniel Fitzpatrick, Mary Schaefer	22—20
Luigi Fatiarico, Domenica Gargaglione	38—25
John O. Hagen, Thora Reinholdtsen	32—28
Matthew Gellick, Mary Quinlow	30—21
M. J. Sheerin, Mary MacKnight, Kansas City	30—30
Arthur E. Shirk, Nellie F. Wardell	23—22
William Wallace, Lizzie Mooney	26—24
John McElroy, Sarah J. Callen	22—18
John Shea, Kate Fitzgerald	26—23
Anthony Drederick, Nellie Regan	26—19
Josef Beneda, Mary Wajerova	25—18
Edgar J. Mason, Ella M. Wovley	31—21
Wojcieche Poklacki, Michatina Goczenske	28—22
Horace D. Houghton, Lena Louise Ohman	23—15
William Schacht, Lizzie Rachke	25—19
Harry A. Massey, Blue Island, Stella Biroth, same	23—22
John McAllister, Mathilda Colladay	25—25
John Ryan, Bessie Ryan	27—22
Jakub Janota, Annie Princ	22—21
Lincoln H. Cannady, Elizabeth Martie	28—16
Walenty Tobolski, Ronstancya Czajkowska	22—17
Samuel H. Meadous, Milwaukee, Marian A. Dally	31—24

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free

BEACH—William H., Tuesday, June 21, 1892, husband of Elizabeth Bates Beach, in his sixty-fifth year. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 5318 Washington-av., Hyde Park. Burial private. Ballston Spa, New York, papers please copy.

BLATHERWICK—Wednesday, June 22, 3 p. m., at residence, 226 Irving-av., city, Norman R. Blatherwick, aged 48 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARKE—Col. George R. Clarke, at his residence in Morgan Park, on the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock p. m. Funeral at his late residence on tomorrow (Thursday) at 1:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited to attend.

GILLETTE—June 22, Elvira, beloved wife of Henry P. Gillette. Funeral Friday, 9 a. m. sharp, from residence 7506 Honore-st. Interment at Constantine, Mich.

GLENN—At Falmouth, Ky., June 22, Henry Glenn, late of Chicago.

KELLEY—June 22, James, beloved brother of Mrs. Thomas Healy and Mrs. P. Powers. Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. from 427 Milwaukee-av. to St. Stephen's Church, thence by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. to Calvary.

KENDALL—Joseph P., died June 22. Funeral from his late residence, 4049 Ellis-av., Friday, June 24, at 2 p. m. Burial private, at Oakwoods. New York papers please copy.

MEEK—In Capri, Italy, William J. Meek, late of Chicago. S. M. Meek leaves today to bring the remains home. Funeral notice later.

MIDDLETON—At her residence, 601 Maple-st., Englewood, Ill., June 21, Maria, widow of George S. Middleton, aged 61 years and 1 month. Funeral Friday, June 24, from St. Bartholomew's Church, 65th-st. and Stewart-av., at 2 p. m. Burial at Graceland.

MURPHY—June 20, Maurice Murphy, aged 31 years. Remains at Mrs. N. Birren & Co.'s undertaking parlors, 171 East Chicago-av. Interment will take place in Toronto, Ont.

McGUIRE—June 22, Ray W., infant son of M. H. and M. A. E. McGuire. Funeral June 23 at 1:30 p. m., from residence, 223 South Oakley-av., by carriages to Calvary. St. Louis and Keokuk (Ia.) papers please copy.

ROSSITER—At the residence of her mother, 5715 Chapel-st., Austin, Wednesday, June 22, Maida, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Rossiter. Funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Friday, 3 p. m.

SEXTON—At 8 p. m., June 22, at her residence, 1459 Michigan-av., Frances J., beloved wife of J. M. L. Sexton. Funeral at 9 o'clock Friday morning, by carriages to Calvary.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

Berwyn Free Home Building and Loan Association, Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Charles F. Riggle, Curtis E. Doty, and others.

Southern Illinois Lithograph Stone company, Pulaski; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, J. W. Hunsaker, Y. O. Burnett, and others.

The North American Gas company, Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Charles M. Hill, John D. Cameron, and J. R. D. Graham.

Southern Illinois China Clay company, Pulaski; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, J. W. Hunsaker, Edgar M. Low, Y. O. Burnett, and J. E. H. Low.

Southern Illinois Fire Clay company, Pulaski; capital stock, $300,000; same incorporators.

The H. Piper company, Chicago, bakery; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Henry Piper, Gustave F. Fischer, and A. P. Clark Matson.

H. H. Latham Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, H. H. Latham, Hubbard Latham, and E. C. Latham.

The Chicago Firearms company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Charles E. Corrigan, Joseph G. Kirk, and W. G. Cooke.

The Zallee Cement Roofing company, Chicago; capital stock, $53,000; incorporators, John C. Zallee, W. R. Ebell, and G. S. Markham.

The Universal Importing and Exporting company, Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, William J. Conner, R. J. Bieg, and H. N. Stoltenberg.

James Robertson and company, Chicago; boots and shoes; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, James Robertson, John A. Rose, and L. D. Condee.

The Hennepin Butter and Cheese Factory, Hennepin; capital stock, $5,500; incorporators, H. L. White, John Dore, and others.

Western Iron and Metal company, Peoria; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, H. V. Finkelstein, Adolf Raffman, and Sol Finkelstein.

The Nederlander Printing and Publishing company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,050; incorporators, C. H. Workman, E. DeJonge, and L. Holstein.

Gold Estate Mining Company, Chicago; capital stock $3,000,000; incorporators, S. W. Tyler, B. W. Estabrooks, and F. L. Yates.

The Swedish-American Central Republican Club of Cook County, Chicago; incorporators, E. C. Westman, C. O. Williamson, and others.

The Swedish American Republican club of the Thirtieth Ward, Chicago; incorporators, Charles Palmer, R. F. Brink, and others.

Certificates were filed decreasing the capital stock of the Neufeld Manufacturing company, Chicago; from $50,000 to $25,000, and increasing the capital stock of the National Trunk company, Chicago; to $2,500,000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM CLASSES will reopen Monday forenoon, June 27, in the Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st. Evening classes in drawing Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; also day classes now open there. Elocution classes also resumed. Special summer school opens Tuesday, July 5. Send for catalogue.

☞ MISS ESTHER PUGH, TREASURER OF the National W. C. T. U., will lead the prayer meeting this morning, Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the headquarters of the Central W. C. T. U., Room 1101 The Temple, corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Open Evenings This Week Until 9 O'clock.

Has your boy said anything to you about his vacation needs? If not, the condition of his wardrobe may have already spoken louder than words.

Mothers will agree with us that it's a serious inroad on the comfort of their vacations if the boys are fitted out in badly tailored suits. Of course they can be bought cheaper; but are they cheap at any price? We've too much respect for your good will and future patronage to sell you trashy clothes.

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Rightly-tailored garments will keep you coming. If you're not familiar with their merits it would please you to hear as we do, day after day, the complimentary words spoken about the old R., P. & Co.'s clothes now being laid aside. Isn't it better to sell you only good goods at fair reasonable prices and have you realize satisfaction than to do a "catch-penny" business and have you utterly disgusted with the very name of "READY-MADE."

R., P. & Co.'s Knee Pant Suits for boys, 4 to 16 years..........$5.00 to $18.00
R., P. & Co.'s Long Pant Suits for Boys, 13 to 18 years..........$10.00 to $28.00
Children's Shirt Waists of Percales, Cheviots, Seersuckers, Flannels, Oxfords, etc..........75c to $2.00
Men's and Boys' Bicycle Suits, Men's White Flannel and White Striped Worsted Tennis Suits; also extra Pants, also Outing Furnishings, Outing Hats, etc., in abundance.

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Clark and Madison-sts.

A National and Patriotic Number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

JULY, 1892.

How the Declaration Was Received in the Old Thirteen. By Charles D. Deshler. Illustrated by Howard Pyle.

The Growth of the Federal Power. By Henry Loomis Nelson.

As to "American Spelling." By Brander Matthews.

The Capture of Wild Animals in Mysore. Written and Illustrated by R. Caton Woodville.

Marlowe. By James Russell Lowell.

The Czar's Western Frontier. By Poultney Bigelow.

All's Well That Ends Well. Nine Illustrations (including two tinted plates) by Edwin A. Abbey. Comment by Andrew Lang.

Ancient Gold-Work. By Cyril Humphreys Davenport. With eight illustrations.

From the Black Forest to the Black Sea. Part VI. By F. D. Millet. With twenty illustrations by Alfred Parsons and F. D. Millet.

The Disappointments of Lion-Hunting. Full-page illustration by George du Maurier.

Fiction.

Captain John (1814). By John Heard, Jun.
The Soul of Rose Dede. By M. E. M. Davis.
Jane Field. A Novel. Part III. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley.
The World of Chance. A Novel. Part V. By William Dean Howells.

Poetry.

Two Moods. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Illustrated by Howard Pyle.—*At the Tomb of Juarez.* By Hezekiah Butterworth. Illustrated by F. V. Du Mond.—*Closed.* By Elizabeth Stoddard.—*A Penalty.* By Nina F. Layard.

Editorial Departments.

Editor's Easy Chair. George William Curtis.
Editor's Study. Charles Dudley Warner.
Editor's Drawer. Thomas Nelson Page.
Literary Notes. Laurence Hutton.

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STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

THE FISHERIES BUILDING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR DAMAGED.

No Estimate as to the Extent of the Damage Done—Loss of Several Thousand Dollars Caused at McAvoy's Brewery—A Family Stunned While in Bed—Houses Blown Down by the Wind and the West Side Inundated—Second Church's Celebration Closed—Other Local News.

The fury of last night's storm was confined principally to the South Side, and seemed to have for the center of attack the territory surrounding the World's Fair grounds. At 10 o'clock a message was received at the Central Station to the effect that the Fisheries Building was burning, and those in charge of the fire alarm office were momentarily expecting a special call for engines. None came, however, for the first report proved to be an exaggerated one, although the Fisheries Building was struck by lightning. It is not known what the damage was, as no investigation was made last night and will not be made until today.

While the electrical display was most brilliant A. T. Casey, a watchman employed in the Fisheries Building, saw a blinding flash. He was partially stunned but recovered almost immediately, and, thinking the building had been set on fire, hastened to the house of the engine company that is stationed on the grounds. Upon the report that he made additional assistance was summoned from Hyde Park. When the engines arrived at the Fisheries Building no trace of fire could be found. Occasional flashes of lightning enabled the men to see that the dome of the building had been struck, for in places the wooden frame work surrounding it was disarranged and heavy timbers had been moved from their fastenings. The outline of the dome, however, seemed to indicate that it was still intact. Fire Inspector Steed immediately ordered the engine company to return.

Lightning struck the three-story and basement brick stables in the rear of the McAvoy brewery, No. 2349 South Park avenue, at 10:30 o'clock last night, and, setting fire to the hay and feed lofts, caused a damage to the building and contents of $7,000. Two hundred horses were stabled there when the lightning set fire to the building. Foreman Ranley of the stable and Officer Sweig drove all the horses out before the fire, which started at the west corner of the building, had reached the main floor. The first alarm was quickly followed by a 2-11, and when the second fire battalion arrived the flames were under control. Starting from the west corner of the building the flames reached the center of the third story, and burst through the roof. In that portion of the building gutted by fire was stored hay and feed valued at $4,000. This was a complete loss. The damage to the building is estimated at $3,000. Fire policies, amounting to $10,000, were held on the building. The grain was uninsured.

Officer Sweig was in the barn at the time it was struck, together with three watchmen, Frank Deller, John Pauley, and John Hitsman. All the men were stunned, but Sweig, who was the first to recover, hurried to a patrol-box and sent in an alarm.

Several families, who were asleep in Nels Johnson's house at No. 120 Sedgwick street, were awakened by a bolt of lightning that struck the chimney and darted through the entire building, following the bell wires and picture-frame molding. On the third story, where Peter Alteram was asleep in a rear room, the lightning struck his bed, igniting the linen and stunning him. His left arm was numbed, but he recovered in time to extinguish the flames himself. In two adjoining rooms were sleeping Nels Newman, his wife, and three children. The latter were slightly dazed, but none of the family suffered serious injury.

Charles Wolfe was drowned in the lake at the foot of Hubbard court last night. His body was recovered an hour later and taken to the County Morgue. He was asleep on the deck of a yacht when the storm arose. The pitching of the boat was so great that he rolled off into the water.

The storm yesterday morning did considerable damage at Dauphin Park. The wind blew a gale and there was much injury done to property. A two-story frame house belonging to Thomas Dwyer and the house of Albert Allmon were blown over and completely demolished. The house of Clarence Palmer was blown from the foundation, although little damage was done. A number of other houses of Dauphin Park suffered from the storm and the telegraph poles along the Illinois Central tracks between Dauphin Park and Fordham were blown down. No one suffered any bodily injury, however. The damage to property is estimated at $5,500.

The wind did considerable damage in Englewood. It struck a two-story house belonging to J. S. Eberhart at Atlantic and Morey streets and the building collapsed. P. J. and William Schneider, who were painting the side when the collapse occurred, were severely bruised. James Hogue's house, at Palmer street and Homan avenue, was moved and also demolished. At Central Park and Eberhart avenue two buildings in the course of construction were blown down. They belonged to J. S. Eberhart. The damage done by the wind will reach several thousand dollars.

Great damage was caused on the West Side by yesterday morning's storm. That portion of the city lying within a radius of half a mile from Garfield Park is entirely inundated and sewers along many of the streets are washed out. Between Madison and Lake and Fortieth and Forty-eighth streets the sidewalks are floating around like ducks on a pond, and nearly all the cellars in that locality are flooded. The damage done to private dwellings cannot be estimated.

HELD A MEMORIAL PRAYER-MEETING

Close of the Second Presbyterian Church Semi-Centennial Celebration.

The celebration of the jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of the Second Presbyterian Church, which has been going on since Sunday noon, was brought to a close last night by a memorial prayer meeting in the lecture-room of the church. The time was devoted to addresses giving reminiscences of the social meetings fifty years ago. Incidentally mention was made of the time the speakers were young and the now great metropolis of the Northwest was a village of 6,000 inhabitants, having but few buildings of value, its manufactures scarcely worthy of mention, its trade consisting in the exchange of goods for the country produce brought to town in "prairie schooners," its streets unpaved, and its sidewalks of boards two or three feet wide. Others remembered that fifty years ago there were no public schools, asylums, or homes for the friendless, no literary associations or general libraries; that communication with other sections of the country was carried on entirely by stages, lumber wagons, and vessels on the lake. Contrasted with these reminiscences was the Chicago of today—the metropolis of the Northwest.

Promptly at 7:45 the Rev. Simon McPherson, D. D., pastor of the church, opened the services by calling on the congregation to sing: "Sing Ye Redeemer of the Lord." The Rev. J. S. Wight then invoked a blessing upon the church. After another song, a responsive service, and a prayer Dr. McPherson stated the object of the meeting and called upon the Rev. J. S. Wight. He was a graduate from the Second Church and remarked upon the faithfulness of the old members and the constancy with which they and their children attended the church meetings. The speaker closed by giving his remembrances of a prayer meeting and revival in 1857.

Following Mr. Wight, Dr. McPherson referred to the prominent position taken by members of the church in the development of the city. Four Mayors had belonged to the church. They were John Wentworth, B. W. Raymond, J. P. Chapin and W. S. Gurney. The first railroad in Chicago was due to the efforts of W. H. Brown and B. W. Raymond, members of the Second Church. To Mr. Raymond was also due the wide streets of the city. He then called upon Mr. Boughton, who gave an account of his connection with the church in early Chicago days. He was Sunday-school superintendent for sixteen years before and after the fire.

Dr. Andrews was the next speaker. When comparing the past with the present the doctor pictured the morals of that time, both in the church and out. S. D. Ward was present and bore testimony to the faithfulness of the early children of the church. Three teachers from the school of the church joined the army in 1861. Gen. S. T. Brown remembered the days when the church was on Clark street, and told of one occasion when a boat was necessary to transfer the members from the sidewalk to the building.

The Rev. E. R. Davis spoke a few minutes, Erastus Foote led the meeting in prayer, the congregation sang "Vox Angelica," Dr. McPherson invoked a blessing, and the anniversary celebration was brought to a close. Several of the older members of the church were unable to attend the meeting.

WILL EXAMINE STOMACH AND BRAIN

That Is the Decision in the Scudder Mystery—The Doctor's Funeral.

Dr. Doremus Scudder held a consultation with Attorneys W. J. Hynes and Merritt Starr and it was decided to have a chemical analysis of the stomach made and also a microscopic examination of the brain. The family of the doctor feels certain that he was suffering from traumatic insanity and desires to have the public convinced that such was the case.

"Before the post-mortem examination was made," said Dr. Doremus Scudder, "I asked Dr. Lyman what he would expect to find in the brain of a man suffering from the kind of insanity with which my brother was affected. In reply he described the exact conditions which were found. While we know of his suicidal tendencies we are certain that he did not die by suicide, simply because he had no opportunity."

Whether or not the question of the man's insanity will be definitely settled the chemical analysis will determine the means of his death.

The funeral will be held at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Dr. Doremus Scudder, No. 714 Twenty-third street. The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of which Scudder was a member, will officiate. The services will be strictly private, only a few of the intimate friends being present.

Friday morning the remains will be taken over the Lake Shore road to New York; from there to Long Island, where they will be cremated. The cremation will take place according to the custom of the family and the wish of Dr. Scudder. The aged father of Dr. Scudder will not be present at the funeral, as he is in Winchester, Mass. He will, however, meet the remains in New York. The ashes will be placed in the Scudder burying-ground at Freehold, N. J.

TWO UNKNOWN MEN ARE KILLED.

Struck by a Lake Shore Dummy at Twenty-seventh Street—Other Accidents.

Two unknown men were crossing the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at Twenty-seventh street at 2 p. m. yesterday, when they were struck by a north-bound dummy engine and instantly killed. There was nothing on the person of either man to establish identity. The descriptions of the two men are as follows: No. 1 was about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, reddish-brown hair, and light-colored mustache. Had on a new navy blue suit of clothes and light colored outing shirt. In his pocket was a ticket to the first annual picnic of the Pullman employés to be given at Cedar Lake Aug. 30 and a ten-mile commutation ticket over the Illinois Central. No. 2 was 5 feet 8 inches tall, stoutly built, dark hair, light complexion, and sandy mustache. Had on a dark sack coat and dark twilled trousers. The bodies of both men were removed to the county morgue.

Little Herman Kronkow, the 2-year-old son of Charles Knonkaw, a car-coupler on the Clybourn avenue line of the North Chicago Street railway company, and living at No. 233 East North avenue, was frightfully mangled Monday afternoon by a large English bull-terrier. The child was accustomed to play with the dog. A physician found that there were seven ugly wounds on the child's head, one of which was nearly two inches in length and required five stitches to close it. The child, it is thought, cannot recover.

A team of horses attached to one of the Independent Ice company's wagons ran away on Kinzie street, near Union, yesterday morning and collided with a buggy driven by Joseph Lamar of No. 51 North May street. Mr. Lamar was thrown violently to the ground and had his collar bone broken, several ribs fractured, and his head badly cut. He was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

An unknown man was killed last night while attempting to jump on the north end of the Clark street bridge while the draw was being opened. He was crushed between the railing of the bridge and an electric-light pole, dying instantly. The remains were taken to the County Morgue, as there was nothing on his person by which he could be identified. The body was that of a man 22 years of age dressed in a suit of dark clothes. He wore a brown hat.

William Thalen, 17 years of age, who lived at No. 541 West Indiana street, was struck by a passenger train at Oakley avenue and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks last night and instantly killed. His remains were taken to the County Morgue.

THEY HAD A DOUBLE WEDDING.

Miss Mills Wedded to Peter N. Hyden and Miss Norton to Abraham A. Rolf.

A pretty and quiet affair was the double wedding at No. 3525 Indiana avenue of Miss Ida F. Clark Mills to Peter N. Hyden of Pullman and Miss Josephine N. Norton of No. 54 East Sixteenth street to Abraham A. Rolf of No. 245 Superior avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. V. Reed, pastor of the Christian church, at high noon yesterday beneath a canopy of flowers.

The wedding march was played by Miss Lulu Turney. Miss Mills was dressed in white silk, trimmed with chiffon, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses; and Miss Norton was dressed in golden brown cloth, with trimmings of velvet and passementerie, and carried bridal roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyden will go to Minneapolis for their wedding tour, and on their return will reside at No. 3525 Indiana avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Rolf left Chicago at 3 o'clock and will take a trip to Niagara Falls, Quebec, New York, and Boston, when they will return to their home at No. 4459 Oakenwald avenue.

OFFICER CLARENCE BIXLER DIES.

He Is the Man Who Was Shot Tuesday by Frank Doyle—Coroner's Inquest.

Officer Clarence Bixler of the Rogers Park police force died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from the wound he received Tuesday at the hands of Frank Doyle. Having shot the officer Doyle placed the revolver to his own head and killed himself instantly.

At the inquest held yesterday morning at Rogers Park Harvey Parsons testified that Doyle called at his house about 8 o'clock and said he was going to the village to kill his brother. Half an hour later he ran back saying he had killed some one; and then he shot himself. W. J. Doyle, the dead man's brother, said that Frank had threatened to shoot him because of a dispute about a bicycle.

John Webber, an officer who saw the shooting, said Officer Bixler became involved with Doyle about the surrender of a revolver and that the shot was fired on that account.

The jury rendered a verdict of suicide in the Doyle case and of death by shooting in the Bixler case.

FOR MUTUAL AID AND PROTECTION

Building and Loan Association Scheme to Divide the Country Into Districts.

The second day's session of the National Building and Loan Association was held in Crystal Hall yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Chairman William Gibson called the meeting to order. Letters were read from many local associations promising their support to the national association. The statistical report showed a membership of 1,101,940, with an aggregate subscribed capital of $665,146,330 and total assets amounting to $75,740,389. Addresses were made by Judge Thornton Ware and J. Taylor Ellyson, Mayor of Richmond, Va.

The Committee on Plan and Scope presented a report that the United States be divided into districts and in each district a local National league be formed for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

The National Savings Bank Solvent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22.—In regard to the defalcation of Secretary Dann of the National Savings Bank the Bank Examiner said today that the bank was perfectly solvent. The total deficit, it is thought, will be $60,000.

Pure Water for Pure Men.

It is a remarkable fact that the two leading candidates of the Democratic party for the Presidential nomination are almost teetotalers. Ex-President Cleveland is a very abstemious man and Gov. Hill does not drink liquor in any form at any time. Both of the candidates naturally express a preference at present for Hygeia water, which will be served in 150 ten-gallon coolers at the Democratic wigwam this week.

GET THEIR DIPLOMAS.

PUPILS AT THE NORTH DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.

Medals Awarded to Those Who Have Shown Proficiency in Various Studies—Winners of the Yerkes Prizes for the Highest General Class Standing During the Four Years' Course—Exercises at the Chicago English High and Manual Training School—At Other Homes of Education.

The commencement exercises of the North Division High School at Grace M. E. Church were well attended yesterday afternoon. The class of '92 numbered fifty-one. Six of the members of the class took part in the program. The oration by Oswald J. Arnold, the essay by Miss Stella Westcott, and the valedictory by Miss Nina B. Clark were deserving of mention.

The winners of the Lawson medals were Misses Nina B. Clark and Alice Newkirk. The "Ennis Page," a gold medal given by Lawrence N. Ennis for the best English essay, was won by Miss Stella Westcott. The Yerkes prizes for seniors who have the highest general standing for the four years' course were won as follows: Nina B. Clark, $150; C. Louise Schaffner, $100; Stella Westcott, $75; Sarah Levy, $50, and Elizabeth De Long, $25. The first year class prizes for the highest general average during the year were awarded as follows: Ida Kranz, $50; Frostia Porter, $30, and the third was divided between Oscar Rosenthal and Fannie Goodman, who were alike in their examinations, each being given $10. The members of the graduating class are:

Mattie B. Akers, Anna J. Britt, Barbara Waugh Buckie, Kathleen A. Casey, Lydia M. Clark, Martha R. Clevenger, George Vivus Dauchy, Oswald J. Arnold, Louis C. Bruns, Clara M. Buschwah, Bertha A. Christie, Nina B. Clark, Susie A. Danks, Elizabeth E. De Long, Annie E. Fuller, Elizabeth G. Hally, Catherine Kimmet, Sara Levy, Susie P. Martens, Georgia E. Millirons, Alice Newkirk, Mary Gillespie, Laura M. Keefe, N. Jewell Landin, Cecilia V. Loftus, E. Ferris Mead, Bess M. Myers, Clara P. Nicolai, Carrie Nilsson, Anna O'Brien, Grace A. Poultney, William L. Richardson, Robert C. Robinson, Jennie A. Sands, W. Howard O'Brien, Minnie Pfeiner, William Rapp Jr., May M. Richardson, M. Nellie Rogers, C. Louise Schaffner, Annie L. S. Seilheimer, Elizabeth Staak, Eli Swayne Stern, Percy W. Sullivan, Carrie A. Trowbridge, Christopher J. B. Sonderbye, Gyda Pauline Stephenson, Reuben G. Stowell, Alice M. Tate, Gertrude M. Vaughn, and Stella Westcott.

The class day exercises will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the assembly hall of the school. The program will be:

Address, President A. F. Arnold; class poem, Miss Alice Newkirk; flute solo, Prof. O. C. Westcott; class history, Miss Stella Westcott; class prophecy, Miss Lydia P. Stephenson; "America," class.

The fifteenth annual reception of the North Division High School Alumni Association was held last night at Ideal Hall, No. 533 Wells street. The reception was given by the association in honor of the class of '92. The hall was decorated with palms and bunting.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL PRIZES.

Names of the Graduates Who Get Them and of the Members of the Class.

The Chicago Manual Training School commencement was held at the First Methodist Church yesterday morning. Dr. Fawcett delivered the opening prayer and Prof. Henry L. Belfield spoke a few words of welcome. E. W. Blatchford, President of the Board of Trustees, presented the diplomas and Dr. Belfield awarded the class, as follows:

Senior Prizes—Shopwork, Morton Griswold; drawing, Henry F. Hoit; scholarship, Arthur E. Reinke.

Middle Prizes—Shopwork, Isaac De Young; drawing, James W. McColloch; scholarship, Carlos W. Van Law.

Junior Prizes—Shopwork, F. S. Wilhoite and N. B. Clark; drawing, F. S. Fairman; scholarship, James W. Morrison Jr.

John Crerar Prize for General Scholarship—Arthur E. Reinke.

The graduates were:

C. L. S. Alden, E. P. Amory, W. E. Barbour, C. S. Beach, H. L. Beach, W. H. Beebe, Jr., William Best, J. R. Bowen, F. J. Brown, J. C. Burdick, Jr., P. R. Chapman, R. E. Clark, Winthrop Coolidge, J. E. Comreen, R. L. Dean, H. N. Delano, H. C. Dowrs, C. D. Drier, A. Fleischman, E. F. Keefer, G. H. Kochersperger, W. L. Lee, G. A. Leonard, H. R. Lotz, Hans Mannhardt, C. A. Miller, E. L. Millne, C. F. Monrad, Charles Mueller, H. T. Murray, E. L. Neillson, L. J. Osborn, J. H. Perry, W. G. Pietsch, A. E. Reinke, J. A. Toberg, C. B. George, P. C. Goble Jr., G. A. Goldsmith, W. S. Gole, L. G. Grant, M. M. Griswold, L. J. Hall, F. C. Hannan, Guy Hardy, W. R. Harmon, J. H. Heald Jr., E. W. Herbst, C. L. Hobbs, W. S. Hogg, A. F. Hoit, O. L. Hunter, T. K. Jackson, J. A. Johnson, F. H. Tobey, H. B. Squires, W. E. Sterling Jr., S. W. Streeter, W. J. Sturm, C. E. Taggart, R. P. Tobin, H. H. Townsend, F. Wertheim, B. F. Wheeler, J. Wilkinson Jr., J. H. Young, W. A. Amory, G. M. Chamberlain, G. W. Harken, H. U. Wallace, and R. T. Richardson.

THEY MADE A CREDITABLE EXHIBIT.

Closing Exercises of the Primary and Lower Grades of the Brown School.

The Brown School primary and lower grammar grades held their closing exercises yesterday afternoon. The color exhibit in the upper hall and in Room No. 4 was very creditable, much of the work being done by the little second graders. The first grade charcoal work was good. The clay exhibit was quite complete. The pansies and other flower pieces were in large design, and the work shows much ingenuity and skill. The exhibit of school work proper was in Room No. 3. The maps and illustrated arithmetic and physiology lessons covered the tables.

The walls were decorated with pictures made by the pupils, many of the frames of which were joined by the boys and gilded by the girls, being worthy of a manual school graduate. The beautiful designs made from the class flower, the nasturtium, in the eighth grade rooms—Nos. 1 and 2—were noticeable and speak well for the teachers and pupils. The jacqueminot rose border in No. 5, the border of golden rod in No. 6 and of poppies in No. 7, and the sacred beetle or scarabæus were handsome, while the drawings of the Brown School building in a number of the rooms were worthy of experienced draftsmen.

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION SCHOOL.

Names of Those Who Took Prizes and Members of the Graduating Class.

The commencement exercises of the Northwestern Division High School were held last night at 8 o'clock at the assembly hall of the school at Augusta street and Hoyne avenue. The Yerkes cash prizes were distributed as follows: Senior class—Anna Olson, $150; William Wilson, $100; Mollie G. Mooney, $75; Halfdan Raasoch, $50; and Julius Karpen, $25. First year class—Josephine M. Bursham, $50; Marguerite Hand, $30; and Cora E. Schriber, $20. Francis Knudson won the first and Marie Thompson the second Victor Lawson medals. The members of the class are:

Lillie H. Anderson, Olivia S. Binna, William Brenke, Katherine R. Brown, Michael Burke, Maude E. Carter, Delia M. Courtney, Louise M. Crawford, Elizabeth Cunningham, Uri O. Gleason, Henry A. Goodridge, Anastasia Davis, Elizabeth F. Forristal, Dorothy V. Gastfield, Emma Geary, Emma Mae Hand, Jennie M. Holter, John Jacobson, Louise M. Johnson, Julius Karpen, Emma L. Klebo, Bertha E. Kniessel, Hattie C. Korten, Julia Levi, Eugene F. Lewis, Katharine R. Martin, Mollie G. Mooney, Ella M. McCullough, Louis C. Nelson, Maggie Nettlemann, France F. Noxon, Anna O. Olson, Flora A. Philips, Mattie G. Quales, Carrie Quallin, Halfdan Raasoch, Grace F. Ray, Hilma E. Riderburg, Maggie T. Ryan, Alma M. Sauer, Augustina M. Sbarbro, Flora J. Seater, Elizabeth R. Shanley, Kittie A. Shay, Katie A. Whiel, Barbara H. Sleight, Gertrude B. Smith, Johannah Yetter, Grace B. Wilkinson, and William Wilson.

AT THE HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL.

"Class Day" in the Afternoon and Graduation Exercises at Night.

The graduating class of the Hyde Park High School celebrated class day at the school building yesterday afternoon at 2:30. The regular commencement exercises were held in the evening at Kenwood Evangelical Church, Greenwood avenue and Forty-seventh street. After an organ voluntary by J. M. Brown and an invocation by the Rev. J. P. Halle, the salutatory essay was delivered by Eva Morris. Her subject was "Dux Femina Facti." The valedictory was delivered by Josephine Lowell on "The Parting of the Ways." Other orations and essays were as follows: "Russia, Past and Present," Isabella Milner; "A Nearer View," Anna Franklin; "A National Episode," James C. Russell; "Education the Chief Defense of Nations," Blanche Hartman. Principal C. W. French made a short address and then awarded the prizes for meritorious work during the past year, after which diplomas were conferred upon the graduates.

Englewood High School.

The Englewood High School commencement exercises were held in the assembly hall yesterday at 1 o'clock. The program included several addresses and presentations of prizes. The class day exercises were held last night at the Baptist Church. The salutatory was delivered by Henry Adkinson and the valedictory by Belle Porter. The graduating class follows:

Henry Adkinson, George Badenoch, Coralyn Beardsley, Bessie Block, Mera Brittain, Ethel R. Brown, John Brownell, Sarah Byrne, Kittie A. Byrne, Ethel R. Chilcott, Stella Desmon, Mattie Doyle, Anna Farrington, Laura Fulton, Maud E. Gibb, Earl C. Hales, Katie E. Hogan, Harriett Jenkinson, Alice M. Johnson, Eunice W. Judd, Jessie Kent, Kate Leonard, Grace Levine, Warren Lightcap, Lester Maber, Arthur Minnich, Clayton Mogg, Jean Naly, Gertrude Nash, Ruth Neely, Grace Newland, Henriette Asterbeck, Eva Petitt, Lewis A. Pringle, Pelle Porter, Ben Rich, Fanny M. Robb, Mabel Ruggles, John H. Savoger, Angus R. Shannon, George B. Smith, Ray E. Sinclair, Kate Teehan, Lucy Tribbles, Lillian Fostevin, Emma Wallace, Kate Walther, Ida Wederhold, Leila Wilkinson, Lulu M. Williams, and Lizzie Winship.

Graduates Its First Class.

The commencement exercises of the Chicago English High and Manual Training School, No. 165 West Monroe street, were held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The class is the first to graduate from this institution. The attendance this year numbered 250. W. C. Chalmers, a member of the School Board, presented on behalf of his father, Thomas Chalmers, a library, which, when completed, will contain several hundred volumes. Gen. William Sooy Smith made an address. The Victor Lawson medals were presented by A. R. Robinson, the principal, to William Clark and Charles S. Warner. The graduates were:

John J. Foley, Joseph Jones, Walter Noa, Lewis R. Prentiss, Charles S. Warner, Albert F. Hamlin, William E. Monroe, Joseph J. Olson, Max Salmonson, Edward J. West, and Julius Zrudbek.

Emerson School Exercises.

The closing exercises of the Emerson School were held in Washington Hall, Washington boulevard and Ogden avenue. The Emerson medal was awarded to Edna Eberstein, who obtained a rank of 100 during the year. The winners of the Victor Lawson medals for best essays on "American Patriotism" were Katie Connery and Grace Curier. The recipients of the Foster diplomas for highest rank in attendance, deportment, and standing were Edna Eberstein, Alice Burnham, Blanche Guittell, and George Schwaegerman. The class numbers forty-seven. No class reception was held this year.

Exercises at the Lake High School.

The commencement exercises at the Lake High School were held last night in the assembly hall of the school, Matteson street and Union avenue. An enjoyable program was rendered. The members of the class are:

Josephine Anneberg, Sarah V. Barry, Maria Beatty, Anne M. Britt, Maude N. Brockway, Delia L. Broderick, Eliza C. Bunbury, Elizabeth Burke, Margaret Buys, Mary A. Callahan, Alice G. Case, Mary F. Collins, Catherine J. Gallagher, Ellen A. Howe, Elizabeth F. Hutchison, Margaret E. Jones, Harry Keeler, Mary H. O'Connell, Jennie W. Prouty, Katherine T. Quinn, Julia H. Ryan, Emily M. Stokes, Eva K. Walsh, Lillie M. Wood.

HIS WORK IS AT AN END.

Col. George R. Clarke, the Friend of the Unfortunate, Dies.

Col. George R. Clarke, the founder and director of the Pacific Garden Mission, died Tuesday night at his home in Morgan Park. Mr. Clarke was born in New York State and in 1854 came to Chicago, where his brother, Henry W. Clarke, afterwards City Attorney, was practicing law. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois as a private and rose step by step, through his bravery and intelligence, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment. At the close of the war he again settled down in Chicago and in 1871 married Miss Sarah Dunn. Besides his widow he leaves one daughter, the wife of John C. Black, President of the Continental National Bank. Five brothers and one sister also survive him. They are Frederick J. and B. F. Clarke of this city, John M. and Charles C. Clarke of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Lafayette Cooke of St. Paul.

In early life Col. Clarke was extensively engaged in real-estate and mining interests and made and lost much money. He was for many years the head of the firm of George R. Clarke & Co., which included George C. Walker, George Kern, and Joseph A. Davol, and with Mr. Walker he was interested in the Blue Island Land and Building Association.

But for the last twenty years Col. Clarke had practically given his entire attention to self-sacrificing work among the neglected and criminal classes, for whose welfare and reform his wishes amounted to almost a passion. His success and untiring efforts have given him and his Pacific Garden Mission a national reputation, and his name is known throughout Europe and even remoter countries.

He began his missionary work by approaching those he deemed forsaken and unfortunate on the street, calling them aside and laboring with and advising them. He soon rented a small room on Clark street, near Van Buren, at $1.50 a week. This was the inception of the now famous Pacific Garden Mission and its use daily enlarged his view and hopes. He spoke to his wife about it and both decided to undertake the establishment of a mission. Col. Clarke was an intense believer in the efficacy of prayer. The ready means he had he in time exhausted in his work, and, finding himself in arrears a week for the rent of his little room, he prayed for the means to pay it. The next day he came across a bed of mushrooms, and sold them to a restaurant for $1.50, and, thanking God for the money, paid the landlord.

At Clark and Van Buren streets was the "Pacific Garden Saloon." The proprietor got into some trouble and had to surrender the lease. Col. Clarke secured it, and while transforming the character of the place retained its name, except the word "saloon," substituting therefor the word "mission." After a time the work outgrew the limits of the saloon and ten years ago Col. Clarke moved to the more commodious building at Van Buren and Fourth avenue, where the "Pacific Garden Mission" has ever since been located.

As if to indicate that God was in the "mission" with him some of Col. Clarke's investments in mining in earlier days, which he had long since forgotton all about, to his great surprise became valuable, and he considered himself once more rich. This increased his ardor in his work, and he drew unstintedly on his store until nearly all that, too, was gone. The expenses of the mission averaged $5,000 or $6,000 a year, and it is estimated that a convert was made for every $1.50 expended. One of the most noted conversions was that of Harry Monroe about eight years ago. He probably will become Col. Clarke's successor in the direction of the mission.

Maj. D. W. Whittle, the evangelist, will conduct the funeral services at the home in Morgan Park, and concurrent memorial services will be held in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church from 12 to 1 o'clock today. A special train will leave the Rock Island depot for Morgan Park at 12:15 today.

TEN PEOPLE HURT IN A WRECK.

Rails Spread and a Car Rolls Down an Embankment Near Niles.

NILES, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The south-bound train on the Big Four railroad, when twelve miles north of this city, ditched its rear passenger coach, severely injuring several passengers and slightly bruising a number of others. The rails spread and the last coach was hurled down an embankment. The injured:

BELL, DR. GEORGE M., Benton Harbor, Pension Examiner; serious injuries internally and to his back and side.

DONAHUE, JOHN, Coloma, Mich.; slightly.

HAYDEN, F. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.; head badly cut.

HURLBERT, CHARLES, Detroit, Mich.; cut in head, back, and legs.

KERRY, DR. FRANK, Benton Harbor, Mich.; slightly.

SMITH, G. T., Jersey City, N. J.; head gashed, body bruised.

TAYLOR, MRS. J. C., Niles; slightly.

THOMAS, MRS. GEORGE, Goshen, Ind.; slightly.

THOMPSON, C. W., No. 250 West Randolph street, Chicago; back hurt, internal injuries.

WHITEHEAD, W. A., Goshen, Ind.; slightly.

Mr. Thompson is an employé of the Union News company of Chicago. Several other passengers were slightly hurt. The injured were brought to this city for medical attention.

Hygeia is the best and purest table water.

MET UNDER THE LAKE

THE DIVIDING CLAY IN THE FOUR-MILE TUNNEL BROKEN.

Workmen Who Have Been Digging Beneath the Water for Months Shake Hands Through the Rent—The Opening Made by the Pick of Thomas Morley—A Trip Through the Strange Opening Behind a Donkey—Facts About the Prosecution of the Work—Capacity of the Tunnel.

Two and three-fourths miles from the shore and 150 feet below the surface of Lake Michigan the connection in the four-mile tunnel was made by the flickering light of a few torches at precisely 11:44½ o'clock yesterday forenoon. Thus was brought to a successful completion the work of over four years, which was begun by Engineer A. S. Artingstall under the administration of John A. Roche.

The workingmen from the shaft at the four-mile crib and from the Peck court shaft entered the unfinished tunnel yesterday morning expecting to meet before 4 o'clock p. m. As they came within a few feet of one another there was a lively tussle for the honor of making the first opening in the thin wall of blue clay which separated the two parts of the tunnel. While the stronger ones were elbowing for the best place, little Thomas Morley, who lives at No. 228 West Harrison street, pierced the partition with his pick from the crib side. Neal Deery, No. 243 Forty-third street, wriggled through this aperture from the shore end, thereby gaining the distinction of being the first man to go through the new tunnel.

A party consisting of Assistant City Engineer Francis F. Hopp, James K. Hogan, Chief Inspector of Mining and Material for the city, and several newspaper-men, made the first continuous journey through the completed tunnel yesterday afternoon. Having first encased themselves in rubber boots and clothing that would almost have withstood an immersion in the Chicago River, they started from the Peck court shaft for the crib at 1:30 o'clock. A small donkey accompanied the men down the eighty-five-foot shaft on the elevator, and having been attached to a "buggy," in which the explorers took seats, it led the way westward at a rapid gallop. Further and further into the six-foot hole went the party, and finally came to the compressed air lock. At a signal the lock-keeper opened the door, invited the party within and entertained the members for a short time. Then he opened the other door and allowed them to pass on, with their ears tingling from too much compressed air.

A mile from this point the place of meeting of the two heads of the tunnel was reached. The junction was so near perfect that an unpracticed eye could not have discerned that the alignment was only about eight inches out of the way. The level, however, was faultless. There still remains a distance of seventy-five feet at the junction to be walled up with brick, and this will give the masons an opportunity to make the connection perfect even if the alignment of the center line is a trifle off. Such perfect engineering skill is praiseworthy. Two weeks ago Engineer Hopp stopped work on the shore head with the intention of checking the alignment for the purpose of determining whether or not the two ends would meet exactly. But before he had stopped work on the crib end he heard from the shore end the noises made by the party at work, although 185 feet of earth was between. From the sounds he thought that by following the original alignment all would be well. So the gang of men at the shore end was set to work and the idea of checking the alignment was given up.

The wisdom of this is shown by the outcome. The tunnel is now connected, whereas if the proposed scheme of checking the alignment had been carried out the work would still be incomplete.

Starting of the Project.

John A. Roche was the man who got the four-mile tunnel project under way. He was ably seconded in his efforts by A. S. Artingstall, who was at that time City Engineer. The contract for constructing the tunnel was let to Andrew Onderdonk for $1,150,000, which sum includes crib and shaft work. The contract calls for the delivering of the tunnel in shape to open the ports.

The junction was effected 15,302 feet from shore. During the construction of the tunnel forty men were employed daily until this time, making an average progress of fifteen feet daily. The first stroke of work on the Peck court shaft was done June 11, 1888, four years one week and four days ago. A few weeks previous to this the movement to increase the city's water supply and at the same time to free it from danger of sewage pollution had culminated in letting the contract.

From the shore shaft for a short distance one tunnel eight feet in diameter was bored. From this point the waterway diverges to two six-foot branches. For the first 400 feet their course is irregular on account of the experiments made necessary by the quality of the soil. But from the 400-foot point the tunnels follow a parallel course, the distance between them varying from eighteen to thirty-eight or forty feet. At the Government breakwater, which the tunnels reached in July, 1889, they were eighteen feet apart. On these lines they continued to a point 12,500 feet from shore, where they again combined to form one eight-foot bore.

Shortly after this junction the engineers met one of the hardest problems they were ever called to solve. The two and a half mile crib had been located on the line about 13,500 feet from shore. Before that was reached a pocket of dangerous quicksand was struck. A detour was necessary. From the 12,500-foot point the eight-foot tunnel was carried in a elliptical curve 346 feet to the north and back again to the original line, 14,900 feet from shore, the detour covering 2,400 feet. In view of this deviation the junction effected yesterday with so much precision is considered a triumph of engineering skill. This pocket of quicksand was encountered Feb. 12, 1892.

Work from the lake head was begun at the crib Jan. 13, 1891. Excavation progressed daily until the men pierced the last few feet of clay yesterday and stepped into the shore head. From the crib work was confined to one eight-foot tunnel. Contractor Onderdonk had charge of the excavation. The engineering skill that directed the picks came from the city office. When the work was begun A. S. Artingstall was City Engineer. After him Messrs. Northway, Cooke, and Clarke have been in charge. The engineers in direct control of the work have been Bernhard Feind, William A. Lydon, Mr. Desgranges, and F. F. Hopp. Mr. Hopp is one of the present staff. He and Mr. Feind solved the problem of the big detour near the two and a half mile crib.

The capacity of the new tunnel is 130,000,000 gallons daily. Present pumping facilities are 72,000,000 gallons in excess of the daily supply. The net gain to the city therefore under existing conditions will be represented by the latter figure. City Engineer Clark estimates that the ultimate total supply of the old city when the new tunnel is completed will be 236,000,000 gallons daily. To this for the entire city are added 24,000,000 gallons from Lake View station and 60,000,000 from Hyde Park, making the total for the area inside the limits 320,000,000 gallons. The volume will be distributed among the stations as follows:

	Gallons.
Chicago avenue	86,000,000
Fourteenth street	54,000,000
West Side	36,000,000
Harrison street	60,000,000
Lake View	24,000,000
Hyde Park	60,000,000
Total	320,000,000

Mr. Clark allows 20,000,000 gallons for a daily margin to cover stoppages for repairs, leaving a trustworthy supply of 300,000,000 gallons. That will give an hourly supply of 12,000,000 gallons. It will be sufficient for the time at least, but that is all that can be declared in view of the rapid growth of Chicago.

The tunnel will be ready to deliver water by Oct. 1. With the excavation complete there yet remains a large amount of work to be done in the way of cleaning up. Refuse has accumulated, tracks have been laid to convey materials, and false work has been erected. All this must be torn up and the walls cleaned as much as possible before the gates are opened.

With the four-mile tunnel completed the department will be relieved enough to turn its attention in other directions. The north shore inlet, which it was expected to use as a temporary relief, will be extended to the old crib and the Chicago avenue tunnels will probably be carried out two miles beyond the present terminus.

The crib in which the tunnel ends is 21,441 feet from the shore. It has been in place for nearly two years and is sunk in forty-five feet of water. The superstructure remains to be built and contract for that work will be let in a few days.

WAITERS WIN OVER TWO RESTAURANTS.

They Will Move On Other Houses Today—Cigarmakers and the "101" Label.

The striking waiters won two eating-houses yesterday—the Glenwood on Dearborn near Adams and the Ashland, a restaurant which will be opened today in the new Ashland Building. In the Ashland thirty men will be employed, while the Glenwood force is fifteen men. Conferences were held with a number of other houses but with no definite results.

A mass meeting of the striking waiters and of the German and colored waiters' unions as well, was held at No. 82 Lake street yesterday afternoon.

President Gruenwald of the Columbia Bartenders and Waiters' Association assured the strikers of the financial support of all the German waiters of the city and urged them to stand firm. J. Howard of the Colored Waiters' Union addressed them, as did also ex-President Scamper of the German Waiters' Union.

No parade was made yesterday afternoon, but a night session was held, which ended with a late conference between the leaders of the strike. Additional houses will be called on today and more strikes ordered among the smaller restaurants.

"The strike of architectural iron-workers or housesmiths in New York is scarcely liable to seriously effect Chicago," said an iron-worker yesterday. "The strikers there are all Knights of Labor. The men in that trade in Chicago are members of the American Federation of Labor, and while those two great bodies are not on unfriendly terms they are not so closely connected that a strike of that sort on the part of one would draw in members of the other body. That strike began in New York by 200 men quitting work in the Jackson foundry. The Iron League, composed of the manufacturers of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, threaten that unless those strikers resume work they will discharge all their employés, numbering 50,000 men, but even should they do this it will probably be confined to those three cities. It will not spread to Chicago."

The union cigarmakers of the city are still demanding in vain of the "John M. Palmer's noble 101" that they take some action to protect them against the Chicago firm of cigar manufacturers, who are selling non-union made cigars called "the 101" and bearing the portraits of that array of statesmen. The "101" have repeatedly promised union cigarmakers that they would protect them against this imposition, as they term it, but have never taken any steps in that direction. They held a meeting over a La Salle street saloon last night and passed some resolutions, but they have done this before and what the cigarmakers want is to have them take some action. They resolved that while they would probably not take any steps as a body in the way of enjoining the use of their faces to advertise a non-union cigar they would probably act as individuals.

Senator Palmer said:

"Well, now, as regards that picture of 'The 101,' let me say that portraits of prominent persons seems to be public property. I mean the photo of any particular person who has achieved fame quickly becomes public property. Now, as to the case of a number of faces, such as the '101,' becoming public property in the same way I am not determined. I had supposed it was something like the picture of Washington belonging to all the people. I am in doubt as to whether one person of the '101' could successfully protest against the use of that combination picture."

"Should you protest as a unit then what would be the result in an injunction suit?"

"I have not given that consideration. However, if any respectable lawyer of Chicago of my acquaintance believes they can be successfully enjoined I am willing to allow them to use my name in the suit. That's all I care to say of it."

Railway Notes.

The Chicago and West Michigan railway will open its line to Charlevoix, Petoskey, and Bay View, via Traverse City, June 26.

The Central Traffic Association announces excursion rates for the Indiana Republican State convention at Fort Wayne. Round trip tickets will be sold June 26 and 27, good until June 29.

The record has been broken on the continental shipment of oranges. A shipment of oranges left Riverside, Cal., June 4 by the Santa Fé and Lake Shore, Lehigh Valley route, and was delivered in Philadelphia June 14, making the run through in ten days and beating all previous records.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	29.76	90	92	S. E..	Clear.	......
Bismarck, N. D	29.98	58	68	N. E..	Cl'udy	......
Boston, Mass	29.70	76	88	W....	Fair...	......
Buffalo, N. Y	29.86	72	74	E....	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill	29.88	84	88	S....	Clear..	.08
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	76	86	S. W..	Cl'udy	.06
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.78	64	66	S....	Fair...	......
Chicago	29.74	82	84	S. W..	Cl'udy	.18
Cincinnati, O	29.86	86	90	S. W..	Clear..	......
Cleveland, O	29.82	78	78	N. W..	Fair..	Trace
Davenport, Ia	29.72	84	88	W....	Cl'udy	......
Denver, Colo	29.68	76	88	N. E..	Cl'udy	......
Des Moines, Ia	29.60	88	92	S. W..	Clear..	......
Detroit, Mich	29.80	72	80	N. E..	Cl'udy	Trace
Dodge City, Kas	30.00	66	98	S. E..	Clear	......
Dubuque, Ia	29.64	80	88	N....	Rain..	.28
Duluth, Minn	29.76	54	64	Calm.	Cl'udy	......
Erie, Pa	29.82	72	76	N. W..	Cl'udy	......
Galveston, Tex	29.94	76	84	E....	Rain..	.96
Gr'd Haven, Mich	29.78	68	70	S. E..	Fair...	.28
Green Bay, Wis	29.80	64	68	E....	Rain..	.20
Helena, Mont	30.00	42	42	N....	Cl'udy	.30
Huron, S. D	29.54	66	72	N....	Fair...	......
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.82	84	84	S....	Clear..	......
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.08	74	88	S. W..	Rain...	.30
Kansas City, Mo	29.72	90	94	S....	Clear..	......
Keokuk, Ia	29.72	86	90	S. W..	Clear..	......
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.00	72	86	S. W..	Cl'udy	.01
La Crosse, Wis	29.74	64	70	N....	Cl'udy	1.84
Louisville, Ky	29.88	82	92	S. W..	Cl'udy	......
Manistee, Mich	29.80	58	74	N....	Cl'udy	.24
Marquette, Mich.	29.76	64	74	S....	Cl'udy	......
Memphis, Tenn	29.90	84	90	S. W..	Clear.	......
Miles City	30.00	54	56	N....	Cl'udy	......
Milwaukee, Wis	29.76	62	68	N. E..	Cl'udy	.08
Minnedosa	29.96	50	58	N. W..	Cl'udy	......
Montreal	29.70	68	80	E....	Cl'udy	......
Montrose	29.60	90	92	S. W..	Clear.	......
Moorhead	29.88	62	68	N....	Clear..	Trace
New Orleans, La.	30.02	80	86	S....	Cl'udy	.06
New York City	29.82	80	88	N. W..	Clear..	......
Norfolk, Va	......	...	...	......	......	......
Omaha, Neb	29.58	92	98	S. W..	Fair...	......
Oswego, N. Y	29.84	66	70	W....	Cl'udy	......
Pensacola, Fla	......	...	...	......	......	......
Pierre, S. D	......	...	...	......	......	......
Philadelphia, Pa.	......	...	...	......	......	......
Port Huron, Mich	29.86	70	80	N. E..	Cl'udy	.20
Pueblo, Colo	29.50	94	...	E....	Clear..	......
Rapid City, S. D.	29.96	56	58	N. E..	Cl'udy	.02
St. Louis, Mo	29.78	88	92	S. W..	Clear..	......
St. Paul, Minn	29.78	70	72	N....	Clear..	.28
Salt Lake City, Ut	29.64	76	76	N. W..	Clear..	......
Sioux City, Ia	29.72	70	92	N....	Cl'udy	......
Springfield, Ill	29.76	84	90	S....	Clear..	......
Springfield, Mo	29.82	82	90	S....	Clear..	......
Toledo, O	29.84	74	84	W....	Fair...	Trace
Vicksburg, Miss.	......	...	...	......	......	......
Portland, Ore	......	...	...	......	......	......
San Francisco	......	...	...	......	......	......

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 70 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 71; 10 a. m., 72; 11 a. m., 74; 12 m., 75; 1 p. m., 76; 3 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 85. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.36.

DEATHS.

O'CONNOR—June 22, Daniel, infant son of Mary and Daniel O'Connor, aged 1 year and 10 months. Funeral today at 12 m. by carriages to Calvary.

STEWART—June 13, Harvey F. Stewart, aged 19 years 6 months. Funeral today (Thursday) at 2 p. m. from the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, 53d-st. and Washington-av.

SCHWARZKOPF—June 22, John Peter Schwarzkopf, aged 4 years, son of Peter and Pauline, nee Reinhardt. Funeral Friday, 10 a. m., from residence, 170 Fremont-st. Burial private.

Winning

Dr. Price has been for years perfecting his Delicious Flavoring Extracts, and they are now winning their way to universal favor from their merits.

No housekeeper who has once flavored a cake, pudding or cream with DR. PRICE'S FLAVORS OF VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, ETC., will ever return to the use of any other flavoring extract.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DR. PRICE'S and satisfy yourself of their superiority. The Price Flavoring Extract Company are the only exclusive manufacturers of Flavoring Extracts upon the continent.

$1.00
A
MINUTE

Two and a half minutes and $2.50 will fix you out with a good, comfortable Summer Coat and Vest that will keep you cool for the rest of the season. Why worry along until July when you need it now?

Thin Coats, 50c to $5.00. Coats and Vests, $1.25 to $15.00. All-Wool Flannel Coats, $4. Tennis Coats, $3.50 to $10.00. Tennis Pants, $3.50 to $7. Bicycle Clothing all prices. Wash Vests, $1.25 to $6. Striped Silk Coats and Vests, $10.00. Black Surah Silk Coats and Vests, $12.00.

There is still a good choice in those $14.50 Men's Suits that were marked down from $25.00, $20.00, and $18.00. Your size is among them. Summer Underwear, 49c to $6.00. Outing Shirts from 50c up.

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AT 1 P. M.
During June, July, and August.

UNCLE TWICE BEATEN

ST. LOUIS TAKES TWO GAMES FROM THE DEMORALIZED COLTS.

Inability to Hit Gleason Loses Chicago the First Game and Stupid Errors Cost the Second—Uncle Does Not Seem to Have a Fight Left in Him—The Club Now in Seventh Place—Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland the Other Winners.

The Chicagos fell down below Washington yesterday, and are now bearing the New Yorks company in seventh place. St. Louis pushed Louisville into eleventh place and Philadelphia moved up within four points of Brooklyn. Cleveland also pushed up close to Cincinnati, and today's games may result in several changes in the standing of clubs. The record to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	56	39	17	.696
Brooklyn	54	33	21	.611
Philadelphia	56	34	22	.607
Cincinnati	54	31	23	.574
Cleveland	56	32	24	.571
Washington	57	27	29	.482
Chicago	55	26	29	.473
New York	55	26	29	.473
Pittsburg	59	27	32	.458
St. Louis	55	22	33	.400
Louisville	57	22	35	.386
Baltimore	55	15	40	.273

Today's games will be: St. Louis at Chicago, Philadelphia at New York, Boston at Baltimore, Brooklyn at Washington, Cleveland at Cincinnati.

UNCLE ADRIAN ANSON IS UNDONE.

He Loses Twice to St. Louis and Is Becoming the League Football.

Verily is Uncle undone now. The cranks of this bailiwick have been patient and forbearing. They have been well raised and with an innate respect for age, fostered from childhood, they have been ready to overlook the shortcomings of that busy old man, A. Constantine Anson. The three straight defeats at the hands of the Cincinnatis were gulped down, true with many a wry face, but the bitter dose was swallowed all right. But the transpirings of yesterday were too much.

Two games lost.

To St. Louis, too.

Is not that enough to wring with anguish the soul of any one who finds his daily bread in the World's Fair city?

Uncle in the rôle of the league football presents no inspiring spectacle. Chicagoans are not wont to watch tailenders fattening their percentages off hired men wearing the city's name across their chests.

The Chicagos Very Easy These Days.

Uncle's ambition seemed powdered and scattered to the four winds of heaven. He and his team do not seem to have a fight left in them and walk to the slaughter daily with the resignation of martyrs. Just now, however, the local cranks would prefer less resignation and more victories. The first game yesterday passed off as insipidly as a church festival. There was no excitement from start to finish and the Colts did not have ambition enough to make a noise from the coaching lines. Their only run was picked up in the seventh inning, Schriver's double and Uncle's single doing the trick.

The visitors picked up five. Two were made in the fourth on Carroll's hit, an error of Cooney, Caruthers' hit, and sacrifices by Werden and Brodie.

Three were made in the ninth on Brodie's three-bagger, Caruthers' single, Buckley's two-bagger, Gleason's single on error of Kittridge, and Crook's sacrifice. The score:

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB
Crooks, 2b	5	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Werden, 1b	*3	0	0	10	2	1	0	0	1
Glasscock, s. s.	4	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Brodie, c. f.	4	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
Caruthers, r. f.	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pinkney, 3b	4	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Buckley, c	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Gleason, p	3	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	5	9	27	12	1	2	0	3

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	AO	E	SB	SO	BB
Wilmot, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, 3b	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	1
Schriver, c. f.	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Canavan, 2b	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0
Cooney, s. s.	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0
Kittridge, c	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Luby, p	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	1	5	27	17	3	1	2	1

St. Louis..........0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—5
Base hits..........1 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 4—9
Chicago..........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Base hits..........0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 0—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 1. Two-base hit—Schriver, Buckley. Three-base hit—Brodie. Sacrifice hits—Werden (2), Brodie, Crooks (3). Double plays—Cooney-Canavan-Anson, Brodie-Crooks. Base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 3. Umpire—Gaffney. Time of game—1:40.

CANAVAN'S AND COONEY'S ERRORS.

Chicagos Have a Bad Inning and Lose the Second Game.

Bunching of St. Louis hits and Chicago errors in the second inning gave the visitors their second victory of the day. It happened thusly. Brodie was given a life on Cooney's low throw and scored on Caruthers' long drive to right for two bases. Pinckney went to base on balls. Buckley hit to Dahlen, who threw to Canavan to force Pinckney. Canavan muffed the ball and Caruthers scored. Getzein and Crooks went out, but a wild pitch and Carroll's single sent Pinckney and Buckley across the plate. From that time on the Colts played steadily but could never get up level with the visitors. The score:

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB
Crooks, 2b	4	0	0	6	4	1	0	3	1
Carroll, l. f.	3	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	1
Werden, 1b	4	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
Glasscock, s. s.	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	1	0
Brodie, c. f.	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Caruthers, r. f.	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Pinckney, 3b	4	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
Buckley, c	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Getzein, p	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	6	8	27	11	2	0	7	3

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB
Wilmot, l. f.	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, 3b	5	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
Schriver, c. f.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Anson, 1b	4	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canavan, 2b	4	0	1	3	4	1	0	0	0
Cooney, s. s.	4	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
Kittridge, c	4	1	2	10	3	0	0	0	0
Hutchison, p	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	8	27	18	2	0	0	1

St. Louis..........0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—6
Base hits..........1 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 2—8
Chicago..........0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—3
Base hits..........0 0 0 2 1 2 2 1 0—8

Exact attendance—1,800. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Caruthers, Dahlen, Schriver, Kittridge. Sacrifice hits—Crooks, Werden, Hutchison (2), Buckley. Base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 8. Wild pitch—Hutchison. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—1:40.

Notes of the Games.

Getzein was pitching but little ball. He had no speed and escaped luckily.

"Farmer" Carroll judged by yesterday's records seems to still have an excuse for being in the game.

The Chicago and St. Louis clubs play two games again today for one price of admission, the first commencing at 2 o'clock.

Brodie's three bagger and Buckley's double in the ninth inning of the first game were high flys that Dungan and Schriver should each have been waiting under when they came down. Both are slow starters and neither can go back and get a fly ball.

Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—The home team were unable to solve Baldwin's delivery today, while the Pittsburgs bunched their hits on Meekin. Both teams put up great fielding games. Weather hot. Attendance 1,500. The score:

Louisville..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Pittsburg..........2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 *—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hit—Bierbauer. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; Pittsburg, 6. Struck out—Baldwin (3), Bierbauer, Mack, Smith. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Baldwin, 4. Stolen bases—Brown, Jennings, Beckley, Corkhill. Hit by pitcher—Dowse. Wild pitch—Meekin. Time—1:45. Umpire—Hurst.

Philadelphia, 9; Baltimore, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—The Philadelphia club won two games from Baltimore today. Weather warm. Attendance, 3,883. The score:

Baltimore..........0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 6—8
Philadelphia..........0 4 1 0 4 0 0 0 *—9

Batteries—Buffinton and Robinson, Esper and Clements. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Ganzel, Connor. Three-base hit—Robinson. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Shoch, Hamilton, Hallman. Double plays—Hallman-Connor, Hamilton-Hallman, Buffinton-Gusston-Whistler. First base on balls—Shoch, McGraw, Buffinton, Thompson, Clements. Struck out—Whistler, McGraw, Esper. Wild pitch—Weyhing. Time—1:45. Umpire—Lynch.

Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 3.

Philadelphia won the second game also. The score:

Baltimore..........0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—3
Philadelphia..........1 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 *—7

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hits—Hallman, Shindle, Shoch, McGraw, Hanlon. Home runs—Connor, Thompson. Stolen bases—Whistler, Hamilton, Delehanty (2). Double play—Hallman-Allen-Connor. First base on balls—Van Haltren, Whistler, Gunson, Hamilton, Cross. Hit by pitched ball—Van Haltren. Struck out—Whistler, Allen, Weyhing (2). Passed ball—Clements. Time—1:45. Umpire—Lynch. Batteries—Cobb and Gunson; Weyhing and Clements.

Cleveland, 9; Cincinnati, 3.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—Cleveland won today's game by heavy and opportune batting assisted by errors of the home team. Attendance 2,500. The score:

Cincinnati..........0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Cleveland..........0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 4—9

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—O'Connor, 2. Three-base hit—Cuppy. Home run—Burkett. Stolen bases—Latham, Browning (2), Comiskey, Smith, Davis. Double play—Smith-McPhee-Comiskey. First base on balls—By Mullane, 2; by Heming, 2; by Cuppy, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Mullane, 1. Struck out—By Heming, 2; by Cuppy, 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—Mitchell.

BOTH THE LEADERS LOST GAMES.

Tail-Enders Move Up on Columbus and Milwaukee in the Western Race.

The official standing of clubs in the Western League to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Columbus	49	35	14	.714
Milwaukee	40	24	16	.600
Omaha	44	23	21	.523
Toledo	39	20	19	.513
Kansas City	45	22	23	.489
Minneapolis	35	16	19	.457
Fort Wayne	40	15	25	.375
Indianapolis	36	9	27	.250

Today's games will be: Minneapolis at Columbus, Kansas City at Indianapolis, Fort Wayne at Toledo, Omaha at Milwaukee. The Fort Wayne-Omaha game was prevented by rain yesterday.

Toledo, 12; Milwaukee, 3.

TOLEDO, O., June 22.—Toledo outplayed Milwaukee in every sense of the word today, winning an easy game. Weather threatening. Attendance, 800. Score by innings:

Toledo..........6 3 0 0 0 2 0 1—12
Milwaukee..........0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1— 3

Earned runs—Toledo, 4; Milwaukee, 2. Two-base hits—McGoar, Kreig. Home run—Kreig. Double plays—Newel-Pears; Kreig-Earle. Struck out—By Clarke, 3; by Widner, 3. Base on balls—Off Clarke, 1; off Widner, 3. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Guenther. Batteries—Clarke and Hurley; Widner and Donohue.

Indianapolis, 10; Kansas City, 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—Indianapolis defeated Kansas City today in a ten-inning game. Indianapolis made more hits and more errors, knocking Payne out of the box in the eighth. The score:

Indianapolis..........1 1 2 1 0 2 0 0 1 2—10
Kansas City..........1 1 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0— 8

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 3. Two-base hits—Gayle, Lawrence. Three-base hit—Alberts. Sacrifice hits—Berger 2, Seery, Madden 2, Lawrence, Sunday, Carney. Stolen bases—Letcher, Seery 2, Manning. Double play—Sunday to Alberts to Carney. Struck out—By Gaylor—McMahon, Eitlejorg, Lake, Sunday; by Payne—Madden 2, Lawrence; by Hughey—Carpenter, Madden. Hit by pitcher—Sunday. Bases on balls—Off Gayle—Sunday; off Payne—Letcher, Quinn 2, Berger 2; off Hughey—Seery, Lawrence, Quinn.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE STANDING.

Terre Haute Still in Front, Closely Pressed by Rockford.

JOLIET, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The official standing of clubs in the Illinois-Iowa League to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Terre Haute	5	4	1	.800
Rockford	3	2	1	.666
Jacksonville	5	3	2	.600
Rock Island-Moline	6	3	3	.500
Aurora	6	3	3	.500
Evansville	6	2	4	.333
Quincy	3	1	2	.333
Joliet	6	2	4	.333

The games scheduled for tomorrow are: Joliet at Quincy, Aurora at Terre Haute, Rock Island-Moline at Jacksonville, Rockford at Evansville.

W. S. MCCAULL, Secretary.

WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN STANDING.

Four of the Clubs Closely Bunched in the Race for the Pennant.

The standing in the Wisconsin-Michigan League to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Oshkosh	13	9	4	.692
Marquette	16	11	5	.688
Ish.-Negaunee	20	11	9	.550
Menominee	16	8	8	.500
Marinette	17	6	11	.353
Green Bay	16	4	12	.250

Today's games will be: Oshkosh at Ishpeming-Negaunee, Green Bay at Marquette.

Marquette, 6; Green Bay, 2.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The score:

Marquette..........1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 1—6
Green Bay..........0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Errors—Marquette, 3; Green Bay, 5. Base hits—Marquette, 9; Green Bay, 10. Two-base hits—Porter, Walker, Dobyne. Stolen bases—Marquette, 5; Green Bay, 1. Base on balls—By McGinty, 3; by Lebien, 4. Hit by pitched ball—McGinty. Passed ball—Kennelly, 1. Wild pitch—Lebien, 1. Time of game—2 hours.

Ishpeming-Negaunee, 2; Oshkosh, 0.

ISHPEMING, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The Unions shut out Oshkosh today without great effort. The score:

Unions..........1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Oshkosh..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Miller and Boland, Case and Ivory. Errors—Unions, 2; Oshkosh, 6. Base hits—Unions, 4; Oshkosh, 1. Passed balls—Boland, 1; Ivory, 1. Wild pitches—Miller, 1; Case, 1. Struck out—Miller, 12; Case, 3. Time, 2 hours. Attendance, 350. Umpire—Hodgkins.

Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 5.

COLUMBUS, O., June 22.—Columbus could not hit Swartzell today and the Minneapolis team won easily. Innings:

Columbus..........2 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—5
Minneapolis..........1 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 *—6

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 3. Two-base hits—Campau, Katz, Swartzell. Base on balls—Swartzell (4), O'Day (3). Struck out—Swartzell (4), O'Day (2). Wild pitch—Swartzell. Left on bases—Columbus, 5; Minneapolis, 4. Umpire—Gerard. Time—1:50.

Menominee, 1; Marinette, 0.

MARINETTE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Errors by Bradenburg and Cantilon in the fifth inning lost the game for Marinette today. The score:

Marinette..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Menominee..........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Schacker, Stanley; Mack, Whalen. Errors—Marinette, 6; Menominee, 2. Base hits—Marinette, 2. Base on balls—By Schacker, 3; Mack, 2. Struck out—by Schacker, 7; Mack, 4. Double plays—Obrien-Schacker, Brandenburg-Welch-Birmingham. Umpire—Kavanaugh.

Changes in Yale's Nine.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22.—[Special.]—Capt. Murphy shifted his men's positions again today, resuming his old place at shortstop, retiring Harvey, and putting Kelzie on third base. Jackson, the first baseman, has been disciplined for insubordination and Spier, a freshman, is being tried in his place. It is thought, however, that a compromise will be effected and that Jackson will be allowed to play. Stagg and Dalzell arrived tonight and will coach the nine for a week.

Manager Chapman Asked to Resign.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—Manager Chapman of the Louisville baseball team received a letter this morning from President Stuckey saying his resignation would be accepted. Chapman claims to have an ironclad contract as manager for a year and will bring suit to enforce. Pfeffer also received a letter from Stuckey appointing him manager-captain.

Fairbury (Ill.) Club Tournament.

FAIRBURY, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Eight matches were shot at the Fairbury Gun club tournament here today. All were well filled. All were at ten Peoria blackbirds. Three clean scores were made, the lucky shooters being Fisher and Coulter of Fairbury and Peck of Piper City. The others carrying off moneys were Mosher, Robinson, Madden, Dudy, and Bradshaw of Gilman, Forlier of Piper City, Fellows of Wing, Saulisbury of Strawn, and Harris, Bartlett, Brown, Demos, and Burly of Fairbury.

Baseball Notes.

McMahon is said to be the star catcher in the Western League.

George Wood is in Washington waiting for something to turn up.

Yank Robinson is playing in his old St. Louis form for Washington.

The New England League is a success, and bids fair to last the season out.

Harry Stovey has been released by Boston, while the other players' salaries will be cut down.

The Boston papers complain that Mike Kelly's arm is not much better than Buck Ewing's.

Seattle papers say that Gil Hatfield's playing is not excelled by any shortstop in the country.

The Eastern League has been reduced to eight clubs by the withdrawal of New Haven and Philadelphia.

Pitcher Woodcock has gone back to his home in the East. He was of all the season's finds the worst.

Of the Cleveland pitchers Young has won fourteen games out of nineteen, Cuppy eight out of fourteen, Davies seven out of seventeen, Rettger one out of three.

The Eastern League at a recent meeting agreed to transfer Harry Lyons, center fielder of the Athletic club, and formerly a member of the St. Louis Browns, to the New York club. He will report to Manager Powers in a few days and join the team.

General Sporting Notes.

Gaudaur and Hosmer, Hanlan and O'Connor row a double scull race at Erie, Pa., today.

H. H. Baxter, the ex-champion amateur pole vaulter, has returned to active competition.

Geo. Smith, the Pittsburg sprinter, has a bad leg, and it is thought his running days are over.

The Coney Island Athletic Club will offer a purse of $3,000 for a fight between Choynski and Godfrey.

Fred Johnson, the English champion featherweight, is so confident of whipping George Dixon that he has bet $100 that he wins in twelve rounds.

O. S. Campbell, champion lawn tennis player of America, has been playing in the Northern tennis tournament of Liverpool. He was defeated by Pim on Thursday in the gentlemen's singles, but experts say that he played grandly. The last set was stubbornly contested, twenty-two games being necessary to settle it.

J. S. Mitchell of the New York Athletic club broke the sixteen-pound hammer throwing record again Saturday, sending the hammer 141 feet 9 inches.

Jack Magee, the East Boston middle weight, has refused an offer from the Pacific Club of San Francisco to fight Charley Turner, as he draws the color line.

The Olympic Club of New Orleans is figuring on getting Mike Dooley or Joe Goddard of Australia as a contestant in a battle to take place during the same week as the other big mills.

ALMOST A CYCLONE AT LINCOLN.

Wind and Rain Ruin Streets and Sewers—Three Men Struck by Lightning.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The storm which raged here yesterday from 4 until 7:30 p. m. exceeded anything of the kind for the amount of rain which fell and the terrific lightning which prevailed ever experienced in this part of Illinois. A dark cloud formed in the southwest and crossed over Lincoln six times, keeping up a constant downpour of rain, at times sweeping in blinding sheets.

At 7 o'clock it approached the violence of a gale and the population were apprehensive of a cyclone, but the cloud lifted. Three men were killed by lightning.

The dead:

HOAGLAND, CORNELIUS.
RUSSELL, ALBERT.
RUSSELL, ROBERT.

On paved streets the water was two feet deep. Surface water washed away sidewalks and street crossings.

The sewers became overburdened, and Salt Creek more than a mile away rose so high that the water was forced back and rushed out of catchbasins and manholes. All families residing in the sections of the city which have been sewered had to flee from their homes. At least 150 people were homeless last night.

Sewers caved in and caught Dr. H. B. Brown and team, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Hill on horseback, and W. L. Pegram who were rescued with much difficulty. The gas works shut down early, electric street cars suspended at dark and have been idle since, and manufacturing establishments were closed down today. Business-men were prevented from transacting business.

The loss to the city will be $100,000, to business men and householders as much more. Cornelius Hoagland was killed while leaning on a post in a shed and surrounded by a score of people. Albert and Robert Russell were caught on the creek banks two miles from town and were found dead close to a tree where they were standing. Other disasters are reported, but beyond half a dozen houses receiving slight damages they are not believed to be serious. The Odd-Fellows' Orphans' Home was struck and slightly damaged.

YANKTON, S. D., June 22.—[Special.]—A cyclone struck the Town of Plankinton this forenoon, demolishing twenty houses and unroofing as many more. No lives lost nor serious injuries occurred.

Drove Off a Tiger with a Stick.

A correspondent in Batavia tells how a surveyor on the east coast of Sumatra got the better of a tiger. He happened to be busy taking bearings through a telescope on a water parting in the mountains there, when suddenly the beast of prey stood right in front of the instrument. A coolie, holding another instrument, rolled, from pure terror, head over heels into a neighboring ravine, and the other helpers fled, so that the surveyor was forced to face his foe alone. Unarmed as he was, and at a loss what to do, he seized his walking stick and mechanically struck at the tiger, when, to his relief, the animal suddenly turned tail and disappeared in the jungle. On the west coast of Sumatra, on the road from Korinchi to the coast, tigers are said to have killed last year sixteen travelers. For a while they even stopped the conveyance of coffee from the interior. The natives, it is added, dare not attack the tigers from superstitious motives. Once, when one of them was carried away out of an armed party, his companions "asked the tiger for mercy" and made no attempt to rescue. The Dutch Government, finding this superstitious dread so strong, has been compelled to content itself with building lofty and tiger-proof night shelters for travelers on the road.—*London News.*

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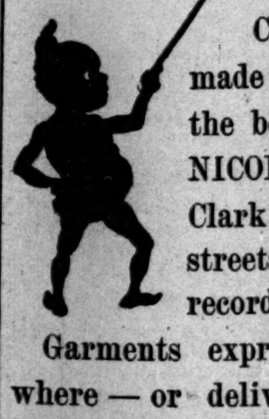

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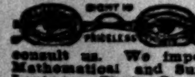

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Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ALONG THE LINES.

"Gath" Reviews the Democratic Front of Battle.

SOUTH LOSING POWER.

Chairman W. L. Wilson Represents a New School.

FRAIL, YET INTELLECTUAL.

Incidents of the Morning's Gathering in the Wigwam.

FACES IN THE CONVENTION HALL.

Upon Wednesday's bright morning after the midnight rain a few knowing spectators saw two carriages go past; the first contained Croker, Cockran, and Sheehan, the triumvirate against Cleveland; the second contained Bissell, Stetson, and Whitney, the triumvirate for Cleveland. Said William C. Hudson looking at these: "I would much rather be among the men who have fought Cleveland at this convention. Yes, sir; these Tammany leaders will fare better at Cleveland's hands if he gets the Presidency than those who have served him. It has been the case with me and with all others. The first business in order with Cleveland is to discharge his debts of gratitude by kicking the bearers of them down the back stairs."

Mr. Hudson is an accomplished novelist, and his books sell and are paid for in cash without recourse to the 10 per cent mockery. He is the Clerk of the Railroad Commission at Albany, and is a favorite with Boss McLaughlin.

"Why is not McLaughlin here?" I asked. "Is it true that he is down on both Hill and Cleveland?"

"No. The old man is too infirm to come to these big things. It is about as much as we can do to get him to a State convention."

"Tell me," said I, "if Cleveland, whom you know so well, having been in his executive department when he was first nominated—is Cleveland taking any active part in pulling the strings here?"

"He thoroughly deceived us as to that in 1884; he has a cunning faculty of seeming to be independent of the events of life and indifferent to manipulating anything, while back he takes the keenest interest. Stetson and Whitney are to all intents and purposes his partners, as Bissell was his law partner. Those three men carry the commercial, legal, and political interests of their partner together."

Being Played by Mugwumps.

"Can Cleveland carry New York?"

"He may do so by Republican votes. A good many Republicans who hate the Democracy on all other things, seem to me to be for Cleveland. But Cleveland himself I regard as being played by the principal mugwumps, whose game is to annex what part of the Democracy they want and turn the rest loose."

A few minutes later I ran upon John Wiley, who was a member of Congress from Buffalo, and for some time rather moderately critical of Cleveland, being out of politics now. He was in a position to speak about Cleveland's old homestead at Buffalo.

"Has Cleveland ever gone to Buffalo of late years?"

"Only once. At the inauguration of our Young Men's Cleveland club he came out and made a speech. He was treated pretty badly in Buffalo by some Democrats there from whom he expected differently. Lots of these thought they could go to Washington and get claims put through the department. Failing to do this they denounced him, like Mr. Locke, who is here now."

"Has Cleveland recovered strength in Erie County, N. Y.?"

"I think he has. The Republicans, since he ceased to be President, uniformly speak well of him. The Republican members of the bar there remember with truth and say with candor that he was one of our best lawyers. The Sheehan element is against him. That is about the extent of the opposition to Cleveland out there. Erie County has gone Republican by as high as 3,000, but we carried it some time ago, and it may be said to be debatable ground."

On a National Impulse

"Are you in favor of Cleveland's nomination here?"

"I am out of politics, but I will tell you why he is going to be nominated, as I think he will. It is because the Democrats prefer to float their candidate on a national impulse into victory, rather than to coddle about whether they can carry this State or that and just manage to get enough Electoral votes to pull through. The multitude is with Cleveland. The honest masses of the Democratic party perceive that he is being opposed by individuals from individual interest. There is Gov. Flower who has injured himself greatly by signing this lithographed protest. There are names on that protest I cannot understand, such as that of Daniel Manning's son."

Recurring to Mr. Hudson again, he said: "I have no hostility to Cleveland, though he could not restore the illusion I once had for him. In this convention about two-thirds of the delegates are at heart against him. One-third of these are tied up by the unit rule and State instructions, and cast their vote with hesitation. Another third is against him all the time bitterly. There is one-third here who would rather be defeated with him than nominate anybody else. Now the two-thirds against him have been struggling in vain to come to some combination; they have not cut out their work in time to make it effective. They required some time ago to have seen these Western men. But they thought they could nominate Hill, and like some of the other delegations are rather afraid to wander away from Hill lest they break the delegation up."

Anent the Great Gorman.

A great man came out of the South whose name was said to be Gorman. This indicated that he was descended from an Irish king. He had the "Solid South" all banded together, and would beat Cleveland out of his boots. The understanding was that after Hill had been laid aside this great Gorman should be nominated. It now appears that the great Gorman did not have one vote in his own delegation which he could transfer to anybody but himself. He was led, like the prize ox on Mardi Gras, through the streets with a laurel crown upon his head in order to be cut into steaks the day after. The Tammany men want nothing but their positions in New York.

Seeing Ed Stokes come into the Richelieu Hotel late at night, a big-badged Tammany man squatted in a chair unasked, ordered his drink at the expense of strangers, and said: "Gentlemen, there is a white man," pointing to Mr. Stokes. "I had him two years ago, gentlemen, in my custody. His behavior was beautiful." Having swallowed his drink and endeavored in vain to stop a friend who might share this entertainment, the Tammany man remarked: "O, I do love that Mr. Cleveland. We was led into a mistake, gentlemen. Our hearts is all right. Some of our leaders has got a little dazed. But we know it will come around all right. My idea is for Hill to get up in the convention and nominate Cleveland, who must be a good man, and that will heal all the differences up."

Here in the wigwam I see the redoubtable Slocum, who was pitted against Cleveland for Governor of New York in the great campaign of 1882. Flower, Slocum, and Cleveland were the three candidates, and here are two of them against the third, who is for the third time running for the Presidency. Slocum was a good officer in the war, and has sincere attachment for his old Generals, but in politics he does not seem to thrive anywhere. They refused to sustain him in Brooklyn, and his reputation is always greatest farthest from where he lives. On the other hand, Flower has no reputation except where he lives. Flower is kind to his neighbors, spits around, puts his hands in his pockets, and laughs explosively, and they know that he is a good-hearted fellow, but when he gets away from home the people say, "Great Cæsar, this is not Gov. Flower. He looks like a nautical comedian, playing one end of 'Black-Eyed Susan.'" Had Tammany Hall selected a man like Whitney, and made him Governor of New York, how easily he might have walked over this convention. But he is tied to the Cleveland car and put under spell of honor. The remark is frequently made that if Cleveland had the manners of Whitney he could have had two-thirds of this convention without a hustle.

A little after 11 o'clock the band began to play. They played indifferently Federal and war tunes, one of which, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," was written in Chicago. A good light was over the house; the rear seats where nobody can hear anything were not filled, but on the whole there was an impressive American convention. People had become better adapted to the hall; there was less confusion; the only question on the minds of many was, "Will we get a nomination today, or have to wait for a third day?"

Other Eastern Celebrities.

I see among the Pennsylvania delegates Coffee Thompson, from whose office news burglars stole the Crédit Mobilier testimony, which he had taken as Commissioner, and brought on the now crumbled scandal of Crédit Mobilier. I think I see Horace White, publisher of the New York *Evening Post*, on the spot. There is William A. Wallace with a straw hat and a cravat, who nominated Randall, his enemy, close by, here eight years ago. How lonely must Cleveland feel when he thinks of the men who were abreast of him at that time! Even Lamont, they say, is broken up physically if not mentally, to whom Cleveland said: "Dan, if you don't go to Washington I sha'n't go." I see John Reed, the old intimate of Randall, who had him appointed District Attorney for Philadelphia, and whom Harrison kept in office for a long time, now a pro-Clevelander and delegate. What a knotty looking set are the South Carolinians, who are said to represent a new element from along the Blue Ridge, which has been fetched into the world by the Air line built after the war! Yonder is Coudert, the legal Thersites and Gallic cock of the New York bar. His father, a French school-teacher in New York, was the entertainer of Louis Napoleon and carried him over to see Washington Irving.

Another odd fish is Gen. Bragg, who seems to chew nails over night so that they stand out in his countenance next day. Conventions to him are occasions, not exactly to love the candidate, but to execrate the enemies the candidate has made. His explosiveness suggests to the Southern delegates that this is the Bragg who invaded Kentucky, and who is not dead, but sleepeth up in Wisconsin.

Shrewd Mr. Whitney.

"Bill" Whitney comes in with a straw hat, a choker collar, blue scarf, and a bluish frock coat; he wears an eyeglass, is tall, stoops a little, and if he was a woman would be a handsome one. His nose is very straight, one of those inclined planes of noses. He touches some one rather obscure and laughs right heartily. One of his arts is to notice the neglected, which costs no money and brings the loudest praise. The greatest vote-getter, who has all the world in his constituency now, noticed the Magdalen. Whitney is a great politician; he takes a man into consideration when everybody else has dropped him out. Whitney can run for Governor of New York if he wants to, but some think that his triumph at this convention will be to his injury, and that if Cleveland is beaten Whitney will be defunct. There is Harrity, the Pennsylvania boss; he is a big fellow with kinky hair, high cheek bones, a rather genteel sort of Irishman, whose attributes have been toned down by the profession of law. He hoped to make a President here of Pattison, but it is too late. Flower comes down the platform grinning all over, as if, like the usher in David Copperfield, the last joke was the best he ever heard in all his life.

In this wicked world too much good nature often destroys a man. Whitney gets back among the reporters convenient to the platform, which looks as if he were going to give the suggestions or the wink to his speaker, who is expected to be Wilson.

Politics' Strange Bedfellows.

Think of Wilson, having been born in the town where John Brown was hanged, and think also that Forbes of Boston and others who gave John Brown the money to make that insurrection are now united with Wilson upon the same Presidential candidate. The Abolitionists have annexed the Southern universities, of one of which Mr. Wilson was the President. If the band were now to strike up "John Brown's Body" you could not ruffle the forehead of any first family of Virginia here. But Henry A. Wise's sons are over in the Harrison column. Consistency is a double ended ferryboat. The old Federal air of "Hail Columbia," written when we were about to smash the French Directoire in the nose, rolls over this audience; it is immediately followed, however, as a corrective by "My Maryland," which raises a cheer, though Mr. Gorman is not seen. He has gone to bed sick. A good-looking Methodist preacher comes up and invokes the divine blessing. By this time nearly all the seats are filled and it looks like "The Palace of Skulls." Now enters a Boies flag on the heels of the prayer followed by the whole Iowa delegation, who are doing their prettiest. As if by concert the galleries shout applause. The Boies banner goes to the rear of the hall, turns back and presents as many sides of its face as it can to the audience. The word "Horace Boies" strikes the audience as if he kept a Latin school. But the man who wrote the Herd Book is going to get away with him. Mr. Owens is so far back on the stage that he looks as if driving a hansom cab. A delegate rises to move that Lyman Trumbull and Mr. Little take the platform, to which there has never been any opposition. Trumbull's name gets applause. Little seems to be a "has been."

Sparring for Time.

The Credentials committee is holding back, and is understood to be anti-Cleveland, which looks a little as if they were sparring for time. An Alaska man with a loud voice shoves in a paper. The handsome Nat Ransom, for whom a thousand horses are named in North Carolina, all celebrated for their style, rises all by himself to confer. Lamb of Terre Haute, Ind., is Chairman of Credentials, a Voorhees supporter. Voorhees hates Cleveland, but is expected for the mess of pottage of Gray to speak for Cleveland's nomination. The anti-Clevelanders wonder what kind of man Voorhees is. Tremendous noise seems to contain the word "Hill" many times repeated and everybody rises. "Can it be that the veritable Dave has crossed the continent to take charge of his own desperate fortunes?" No, it is Mills of Corsikana, Tex., and he is invited to the platform, and the excited free-traders yell and then we forget all about it. There is the portrait of Hendricks looking down from the wall, and there is old Lewis Cass coming back to life under the miracle of Don Dickinson. Other portraits have been executed as conundrums; one looks like Parson Brownlow and another like Bishop Simpson. Bourke Cockran, resembling Daniel O'Connell, comes in with the Tammany "braves." Senator Palmer is called for, and there is great applause as the former Republican Governor comes to the front.

Palmer Talks on Generalities.

The old man looks like Gerrit Smith as he appeared at the Philadelphia convention for Grant in 1872. He has a big tuft of gray beard on his chin, a sunburnt face, flanks of gray hair on a sloping skull, and he talks like an old farmer, without oratory and a little in the exhorter style. Just twenty years ago Palmer was a candidate for President at Cincinnati against Trumbull, David Davis, and perhaps Morrison; that campaign took him over to the Democracy with Trumbull, who now sits near him, looking like a college President or doctor of divinity, with gold spectacles, and more ease of countenance than politics could have given; he has put all things behind him while Palmer is still in the swim. Palmer speaks long about nothing in particular except harmony, until he makes an unlucky inquiry which is responded to by stentorian shouts of "Hill" from the galleries. The old man's voice now gets squeaky. How strange it seems to think that he has once been a soldier with square shoulders, for he now looks as if he could shoulder nothing less than a haystack. He is punctuated by yells of "Carlisle," for the audience has resolved itself into a museum, and wants every man to be a curiosity and take his turn. He folds his arms on his breast and thinks of nothing else, and seems to be retreating, but he catches breath and goes on again. He is the patriarch of Illinois now without doubt.

An Ohio man shoves up the name of John R. Fellows, standing on a chair. This gives the Hill men their opportunity; the Cleveland men vote timidly against the proposition. So, the redoubtable man who did all the talking of Cleveland for Manning eight years ago, and who but yesterday signed the protest against his nomination, now comes on the stage. He refuses to make a speech; cries are raised of "Fellows!" Finally he stands on a chair and waves his hands, as if to say, "I have no throat." A finished speaker, he also has the gift of good sense, more especially when he stands in the presence of an audience, and with good reasons he declines to say anything, but left the impression behind him of one of the best models of a convention speaker this land has ever known.

"Dixie" Stirs 'Em Up.

Now the Committee on Credentials has reported. John Lamb had a big red badge, spoke plainly, and in 1884 was a close friend of Blaine, though a Democrat. It began to rain and the curtains around the crown of the house were pulled down, tucking the audience into their little bed of darkness. Credentials were gotten out of the way in no time. As the Committee on Permanent Organization reported a deep shade fell upon the house, making the thousands of bald heads look like apples in a dusky barn or onions which are only green in the root. The rain fell as they were reading the permanent officers' names, at high noon. The band played "The Red, White, and Blue," "Yankee Doodle" was cheered, and "Marching Through Georgia" mildly so. "God Save the King" got a salvo, though it might have been "America." But when "Dixie" was played, arose the genuine old war yell and people sprung to their feet waving their hats, showing the superior effusiveness of the tropical element. Don Dickinson, with side-whiskers, cried for the installation of the officers. "Dixie" is again played as Wilson is brought forward. In the large committee to escort Wilson Fellows looked like a dwarfed Benjamin Franklin.

The committee couldn't find Wilson, who is a little man. West Virginia, the solitary fracture left by the civil war, presents in Wilson her first statesman of the new era, vice Henry A. Wise and James M. Mason. He walked like a singed cat meekly between Dickinson and Fellows to the tune of "Boom-de-Aye." He was seen on high to have a good round head, a fine brow, a clean, pupil's face, rather hollow, a gray mustache, and gray hair.

"The American people are generally the under dog," he said, raised his voice well, and shot out his hands. Rather frail and intellectual, with some of the old Madisonian dogmatisms, he shook a warning forefinger and composed like a book. He said "gentlemen" too often, leaned on Cleveland's breast, and the professional orators watched him closely to see if they could pick up any new kinks. Sometimes he dropped his tone a little toward the votes. I suspect that he saw John Brown tried and hanged.

Gave a Gavel of Tin.

The tin-gavel man now gave his small gift of native ore. It looked as if we might come to a nomination, unless the nominating speeches were to be many and long, for it was but 1 o'clock and many of the reporters have been three weeks on convention work and hate orators as cats hate birds. Jones is regarded as a Yankee spontaneously generated in Georgia, amphibious in Florida, and pneumatic in St. Louis, where Benton once had everything but a newspaper. Confusion coming on shouts of Carlisle sounded with an echo like, "You're a liar." The band fell into operatic strains and the growlings of lunch fiends seemed to be mocked thereby, while Jones was in hiding with his resolutions. A thick mist came up outside and the audience took the hue of a basket of hickory nuts.

The neat figure of Gov. Campbell of Ohio came on the stage, and he spoke a little resembling Pattison of Pennsylvania. He had skirts of black hair under his ears, was pale and dark-eyed and spoke but a minute. Where was Jones? Cat-calls were drowned by the band playing a waltz, and Jones was everywhere. Taylor was next yelled for, but Hensel of Pennsylvania was named and refused to speak. The galleries raised ballyhoo because Jones was not present. The committee was sent for him. "Tawlaw" continued to be yelled for, called by a delegate "Govanaw Bob Tawlaw." Watterson was sought to be substituted, but "Tawlaw" cries refused to recognize the Editaw as the Tailaw.

Big burly Burke Cockran protested that there were people talking in his ear. Querulous people said he wanted to speak. He did speak, was witty and vivacious, and said he wanted something to eat. "Not till we nominate Cleveland," cried an outlaw from the galleries, and the galleries voted no, but were unceremoniously adjourned by Wilson to 5 o'clock.

Takes Time to Work Changes.

Meeting Horace White, the principal owner of the *Evening Post* of New York, he said that he thought the Republican ticket would get terribly thrashed. This reminded me of the length of years required to alter the complexion of a Nation. The Civil War was hardly over when a portion of the Democrats who took part in it began to expect a restoration of the Democracy, reasoning upon the idea that as one-third to one-half of the Republican party had come out of the Democratic ranks, these would at once return with the extinction of slavery. Hence Henry J. Raymond, Thurlow Weed, Seward, and others projected the arm-in-arm convention in 1866. The war party, uniting the soldiery to the former Republicans, attacked this policy in the impeachment trial, made more rigorous terms of reconstruction, and impeached the President. This forced off quite a different set of ex-Democrats, of whom Gov. Grimes and Lyman Trumbull were exponents. Revenue reform or free trade was at once promulgated by these, but the military popularity of Grant saved his party, and in 1872 there was a more formidable revolt, in which united all who had been disappointed in Grant's favors and the Gratz-Browne pendant. The Democrats were not ripe for a candidate like Horace Greeley and suffered a great defeat in 1872. Under Tilden the Democratic revival took the form of municipal and legislative reform, omitting the tariff as an issue, which was always gingerly handled. After that time Cleveland became a convert to the Mugwump Democrats, and tried the issue at the ballot. The operations of Pelton, Weed, Marble, etc., to save Tilden the needed electoral vote, drawing attention to the fact that Pelton had sent money to Oregon from Jordan's bank to buy a vote which manifestly was not Tilden's, stopped the talk about personal honesty. By 1880 the Democrats had no issue at all but the availability of some Northern military man, and Hancock was taken up because he had antagonized Grant on the use of the army in the South, and Gen. Palmer began to wander from the Republican party on a similar issue, on the use of the army as a Chicago fire brigade. But State rights have never revived since the war on account of the superior funds in the Federal treasury, which the Congressional districts wanted.

Division Among Republicans.

The death of Garfield caused a division in the Republican party without any Democratic assistance and brought Cleveland to prominence as the beneficiary of anti-administration votes. Everything would have relapsed again but for Blaine's dissatisfaction with Arthur, whom he beat for the renomination. This added to the revolting Republican elements a number of presses which from one motive and another wanted to obtain a circulation on the minority side. The New York *Times*, finding the *Tribune* to be its most prosperous rival within the party, went half over to the Democracy; the Harpers wanted circulation in the South, like several other editors who had weekly papers not doing much in the North. Meantime Mr. White, the pupil of Gov. Grimes, had removed from Chicago to New York City, and he obtained the *Evening Post* after the Villard interest lost its money. Mr. Curtis' hobby of civil-service reform was now ingrafted upon revenue reform or low tariff, and there were three papers in New York City which industriously worked upon the lines of disintegration. Several other newspapers in the country changed ownership, and, falling from the printers' hands into the hands of collegiates, made for the first time in the history of modern Democracy an effective newspaper press.

Mr. Cleveland, therefore, was lucky in his day, in that he entered the breach after several of his antecedent candidates had experimented and fallen. But the emeute in New York, which is always on hand, greatly assisted these amateurs, and in the end the press portion of the new Democracy pushed to the wall its political and patronage elements. Finding themselves environed with mugwumps, the Democrats, especially in New York City, undertook to separate, and this has led to the various faction fights in the New York delegations for years past.

Then He Was Beaten.

Cleveland's removal to New York City has placed him in the attitude Tilden stood toward the local Democracy there seventeen years ago. At that time Tilden presaged a national Democratic renaissance, but neither in Congress nor in the large cities were the original Democrats ready for new ideas any more than they had been with Greeley as a candidate. Having, not without difficulty, beaten Blaine, and some think by the manipulation of Gorman and others in New York City, Mr. Cleveland ran against a new quantity in Harrison and was retired. His environment, however, was much better than that of the Democrats in Washington. Many of his new supporters had been the old agitators of the Republican party in the times of Frémont, John Brown, and Lincoln. After the war the issues one after another passed away, and Cleveland himself only took up free trade because he thought something live was required for his reëlection. His original friends had been Smith Weed, Samuel Randall, and the mildest kind of free traders. The Republicans, under Blaine's leadership, closed with Cleveland, and, largely by the aid of the agricultural element in New York and the West, smote Cleveland in his day of hope.

What has resuscitated Cleveland?

Undoubtedly one thing has been the failure of all the other leaders of his party on the national stage. Several times since the war have the Democrats had a majority in Congress and once had a majority in the Senate. They developed no man of first-class suggestive and organizing talent. Their ablest man in Congress was Carlisle, whose talent was a faculty; Randall's only principle was severe honesty; Holman's was niggardliness. After Carlisle reached the Senate, Mills undertook to fill his place, but the South, which had become sour on Cleveland in Congress, regarded Mills as Cleveland's home pupil. The Congressional Democratic element not wishing to revamp Cleveland let the tariff issue subside. Crisp beat Mills for Speaker.

Pulling the Strings.

But Cleveland was making speeches outside of Congress in his retirement which attracted more admiration than any speeches made in Congress. The free-trade speeches of Carlisle and others there looked like imitations. The young Democracy liked the very things his adversaries in the party opposed. They liked his preference for a small and good society, to talking politics in and out of office as Polk, Douglas, and others did. They liked the way he sustained his positions. Then, a great element in the Democracy has ever been opposed to the foreign domination in the large cities, of which Tammany Hall remains the greatest anachronism. In the effort to sustain Tammany Hall as its oldest ally in the North, the Southern Senators and Congressmen have been beaten by the masses of their party. The tendency in the Democracy is to raise that party to an equality with the Republican party in its best days or before the material wealth of the Republicans had embarrassed their crusading spirit.

Selecting his Cabinet from the educated classes in the main and from the better professional and social classes, choosing generally new and young men like Whitney, Vilas, Dickinson, Endicott, Lamar, Fuller, etc., the growth of the Democratic party lay in those fields, and the older Democrats of the proslavery sort and of the city-ring sort were treated with an increasing indifference and final contumely.

His Following in the South.

In order to be like the North, yet not Republican, the young men of the South followed Cleveland. In the South itself the old aristocratic elements had died off or were pushed aside by the ambition of new politicians, and in some cases by almost savage revolts such as we saw in South Carolina. Long ago there was hostility in that State between the up-country element and the planter or seacoast element; chemistry applied to the native phosphates of the State has pushed the cultivation of cotton up to the Blue Ridge and made independent a host of poor whites up there, of the stamp of Joe Brown and Gen. Gordon in the war generation. The small landholder, made a proprietor, began to dabble in the questions of a free currency and Farmers' Alliances and unceremoniously pitched out of place Wade Hampton and all his black-horse cavalry.

Thus the revolution within the Democracy, quite as much as increasing hostility to the timeworn Republicans, has conserved Cleveland as the leader of what once was the conservative party in the present day. Imperceptibly a change has come over conservatism and it is unconsciously radical.

This year for the first time the Solid South takes a back seat in the reformed Democratic party, as far as its old politicians go. The two Southern candidates for Speaker of Congress illustrate the incapacity of either element thereto to deal with the generation of public schools and State universities. While Mr. Mills is earnest and redhot, he could not control himself sufficiently either to be a leader on the floor of Congress or to be Speaker with impartiality yet influence. Crisp seems to have also dropped by the wayside.

Why Wilson Was Honored.

I asked in the convention yesterday how Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, who has been the President of the university of that State, obtained so much consideration, and I was told that Massachusetts had taken him in hand. It is noticeable that the Cabinet supporters of Cleveland are New England folk. Vilas' family came from Vermont, Whitney came from Massachusetts, even Bayard has married his daughter in Boston. Dickinson is probably of the Connecticut stock of that name. A considerable number of the old Abolitionists who gave funds to John Brown are the chief contributors at this time to the Democracy. Gov. Russell told me that ex-Congressman Pierce, who once was nearly Republican Governor of Massachusetts against Butler, gave $10,000 to carry the last Massachusetts election.

Are Afraid of Harrison.

The slated nomination of Gray in this convention is due to a respectable fear of the influence of Benjamin Harrison among his State folks. Blaine was recovering in Indiana, but since 1884 he has been a weak candidate there, while Harrison has expanded even in the estimation of those who formerly belittled his merits. But this nomination was desired by Mr. Cleveland and his backers in 1888. Some mysterious influence, it is said that of Mr. Cleveland himself, selected Thurman as the Vice-Presidential runner. Thus Indiana went Republican under a favorite son, while Ohio was not saved. It would therefore seem that a more practical set of men are operating Mr. Cleveland's fortunes this year in the convention; and this leads me to say that in spite of the decay of Tammany Hall, the influence of the city of New York never was more perceptible than in this convention. What man is here from the interior of New York state who has much to say? Fairchild and Cleveland are both in New York, and both identified with New York finance, money, etc. While the Republicans have put at the end of their ticket Mr. Reid of the New York *Tribune*, it is frequently remarked that what is most missed at the present time is a *Tribune* like the old one which Horace Greeley conducted. The press from various motives has become quite as much Democratic as Republican. When the war closed and let loose a great number of ambitious men to be newspaper conductors, these found the dominant papers to be of the old Republican persuasion, and in order to break their way into some field the newcomers went into the Democracy though a number of them had been of Republican convictions. Thus, in time has arisen a quasi-Democratic press which has little respect for the old class of Democratic statesmen, and regards Cleveland as the prophet of a new sort of Democracy, which is Democratic in name but Federalistic in its purposes.

Why Cleveland Shot Up.

It was the expectation of many Republicans throughout the whole Union that Blaine, as a vivid creator of bright issues, would come into the field and encounter Cleveland. But his vitality had been thrown away in his several campaigns for the Presidency and especially in his performances as a member of Harrison's Cabinet. From his environment he could not eliminate himself sufficiently and in time to get the nomination. The moment he dropped out Cleveland shot up as an eligible person to be presented to the younger Democracy. While Cleveland might have been nominated here in any event there would have been more querying about him if he had Blaine to encounter. Harrison represented protection rather than reciprocity, and thus the issue Cleveland went down upon four years ago is restored as the opposing force in this battle.

The avidity with which Boies is pressed here shows that there is a new force arising in the West, in place of which Cleveland himself may one day become a reactionary. This is the element which has united with the Democracy from the Republican and war party.

GATH.

WHAT A WOMAN SAW.

How the Morning Session Struck a Bright Feminine Mind.

From a woman's point of view, which, since it is hopelessly that of a looker-on, should be non-partisan, the first part of the second session of the convention was not an unmitigated success. There was noise enough; enthusiasm enough.

There were waving hands, waving hats, much jumping upon chairs—all things that delight a right-minded woman bent on getting all the fun she can out of a big gathering of men. There were even a few good speeches, the points of which were not too absolutely political to elude the average feminine intelligence.

For all that was offered them in the way of entertainment the women seemed to be gratefully appreciative, but there were two features of the session that aroused their ire and brought forth unmistakable expressions of dissatisfaction. One was the persistent refusal of the Cleveland leaders to arouse a popular Cleveland boom even when provoked by the flaunting of the Boies banner by the Iowa men and the wild yells for Hill which interrupted the proceedings from time to time. Their other cause for complaint was the general slowness with which things moved. Waiting for the various political managers to grind their little axes was not at all to their mind. Even the national and patriotic airs which most of them hummed under their breath as an accompaniment to the band only served to divert their attention for a short time. And the motion to adjourn until 5 o'clock, had the women been allowed to vote on it, would certainly have been lost. As it was a shrill chorus of feminine "noes" arose from floor and balconies when the "nays" were called for.

Plenty of Women.

There were even more women present at the second than the first session. All the prominent strangers who have husbands and brothers in the political arena were on hand, the attendance of Chicago society women was perceptibly increased, and there were hosts of every-day people. A few brave mothers brought children in order that their young minds might early receive a Democratic bias and that their childless neighbors might be disturbed as much as possible by cries of "Mamma, I'm hungry," and "Mamma, I want to go home."

There were a variety of amusing, womanish incidents. Two young women who knew just where they wanted to sit found places in the second row of the section facing the Alabama and California delegations just before Chairman Owens called the assembly to order. An older woman just back of them eyed them doubtfully for a few minutes, then leaned forward, tapped one on the shoulder, and said sweetly: "I really think you can see better further back, it's so low there."

The two girls hesitated, apparently half inclined to move. But the old lady's zeal carried her too far. "And besides you'll be in my way when you stand up," said she.

That settled the matter. The girls sat down again with an unmistakable air of determination. And the woman behind them sniffed.

The woman who knew all about everybody and everything occupied a prominent seat in one of the sections. Large drafts were made upon her store of information by those about her. Finally, after she had pointed out Flower and Whitney and Carlisle, after she had translated the Chairman's inaudible remarks, and told what the crowd were shouting for half a dozen times, she grew tired of her position and said firmly and strenuously: "Now see here, I ain't a goin' to answer any more questions. If you don't hear what's goin' on keep your eyes open. I can't act as trumpet and field-glass for this crowd no longer."

Some of the opinions expressed by the various women were entertaining. They did not regard the change of Chairmen with favor, regretting Owens chiefly because he was bigger. They "didn't believe Wilson had any voice," they said, and when they found he had they still grumbled because he "wabbled his head so," and "shut up like a jackknife when he talked."

The Permanent Chairman's apt allusion to Simple Simon wiggle-waggling his fish line in his mother's rain-bucket in connection with Mr. Harrison's attitude toward reciprocity rather won their hearts, though, and when he ended his speech they applauded him with all their might and main.

They Liked Palmer.

Senator Palmer's old-fashioned oratory pleased them immensely. There is something in pulpit thumping that appeals to the average woman. She likes to have her facts nailed so they cannot get away from her. And that's one way of doing it. There was much waving of fans and handkerchiefs when Palmer's gray beard ceased to quiver with his vocal efforts.

Campbell of Ohio excited faint interest. The fact that he was comparatively young was commented upon, and his bald head received a certain amount of attention. But on the whole the gentleman from Ohio needn't expect the feminine eyes of the nation to be kept on his State next November.

The only thing about him that aroused any enthusiasm was the fact that the band played "The Campbells Are Coming" as he took his place on the platform. That was a bit of sentiment which no woman could resist.

About the feelings of the assembled women on one point there was not a shadow of doubt. Unanimously and with one accord they applauded anti-protection sentiments and scowled darkly at the name of McKinley. They had been shopping, they said, and they knew what they knew.

Intolerance of the man down in front who wanted to stand up all the time was another characteristic of the gathering. Not infrequently an unmistakable woman's voice cried "Sit down there," and once there was an unmistakable hiss.

When Society Gathered.

The fashionable folks yesterday were up and out with the lark, and the feminine portion of the convention presented a decidedly festive appearance. Long before the hour for opening the seats were filled.

The comfortable shirt waist and the jaunty sailor hat had in most cases been relegated to the closets, and in their places were to be seen the conventional luncheon and afternoon costume. Pretty cottons, India silks, gayly bedecked summer hats, and a general air of "dress-up-idness" were the rule, varied, of course, in a few cases by the woman of strong convictions, whose mind was superior to her clothes. From a woman's standpoint everything was harmonious and gay, and everybody's candidate was their candidate, as far as their real sentiments and feelings were concerned. The names of any of the great leaders were greeted with ladylike bursts of applause, and little comments were exchanged on the appearance of the delegates, and as to who they might be. The ordinary woman has rather a hazy idea of politics, but for all that she enjoys herself tremendously during any political circus, and would not for the world miss any small bit of excitement.

The regular habitués, if so they may be called, took their seats with an air of being to the manner born. In most cases the women knew just where they wanted to go, and went there in the calmest and serenest manner possible, independent of ushers, doorkeepers, or any of the custodians of the building. Among the early ones to arrive was Mrs. Potter Palmer, who smiled a greeting upon many of her acquaintances seated near. With her was Mrs. Honoré and her brother, Adrian Honoré. The other Mrs. Palmer, wife of Illinois' Democratic Senator, was also an interested spectator. Mrs. Brice, Miss Brice, Mrs. Willits, and Mrs. Howard sat in seats reserved for the Democratic National committee, as did Mrs. Carlisle.

In the boxes almost the same parties were in attendance as at the first session—Frederick S. Winston and family, W. J. Goody and family, C. M. Walker and party, Mrs. Kellogg, and others.

Scattered through the audience were Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, Mrs. Hobart Taylor, Mrs. William Howland, Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Harry Honoré, Miss Rose Jones, Mrs. Thomas Grover, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. King, Miss Winston, Walter Farwell, N. Honoré, C. B. MacDonald, J. Leiter, Thomas Grover, W. Burry, and B. Winston.

THE TAMMANY MANIFESTO.

Text of the Document Which May Defeat the Claimant.

The following is the manifesto adopted by the Tammany men Monday and issued Tuesday night, with the signatures attached:

ROOMS OF NEW YORK STATE DELEGATION, CHICAGO, June 20.—In reply to inquiries addressed to us by delegates from States instructed to vote for Grover Cleveland of New York, the delegates of New York, with a deep sense of responsibility to the Democracy of the United States, are constrained to answer that in our best judgment Mr. Cleveland's nomination would imperil the success of the party and would expose it to the loss of the Electoral vote of the State.

Roswell P. Flower.
Daniel E. Sickles.
Solomon S. Townsend.
John Delmar.
James W. Ridgway.
James Kane.
Patrick H. McGarren.
John P. Adams.
Benjamin Wood.
John R. Fellows.
R. B. Roosevelt.
John M. Bowers.
David Leventritt.
Perry Belmont.
George Ehret.
David McClure.
DeLancey Nicoll.
Francis Larkin Jr.
Henry D. Purroy.
George M. Beebe.
James H. Manning.
John Foley.
Henry Griffing.
Levi H. Brown.
James L. Dempsey.
Albert C. Tennant.
William B. Kirk.
Elliot F. Danforth.
Charles E. Remick.
Charles N. Bulger.
Hiram W. Babcock.
Alexander C. Eustace.
John Cunneen.
William F. Sheehan.
Chauncey Dunkelberger.
James W. McMahon.
Edward Murphy Jr.
Henry W. Slocum.
Edward Hawkins.
Michael J. Coffee.
William C. De Witt.
Robert Black.
John Fox.
Patrick Keenan.
Amos J. Cummings.
Richard Croker.
W. Bourke Cockran.
Hugh J. Grant.
Franklin Bartlett.
Henry Bacon.
James W. Hinckley.
Samuel J. Tilden Jr.
John C. Broadhead.
George W. Yaumans.
James Keenan.
Robert W. Hamilton.
Anthony N. Brady.
Alvin J. Quackenbush.
William P. Cantwell.
Sidney R. Phelps.
Fred C. Schraube.
Clinton Beckwith.
Hugh Duffy.
Chauncey L. Becker.
Frank Campbell.
Frank Rice.
Frederick Cook.
George Raines.
D. J. Bissell.
Gerhard Lang.
Matthew Scanlon.
Fred L. Newton.

IN FURTHERANCE OF A GOOD CAUSE.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Columbian Association of Housekeepers.

The Columbian Association of Housekeepers held its regular monthy meeting at the New Church Temple, No. 17 Van Buren street, yesterday afternoon, to hear the reports of committees. The objects of the association are to awaken the public mind to the importance of establishing a bureau of information, where there can be an exchange of wants and needs between employer and employed in every department of home and social life; to promote among members of the Association a more scientific knowledge of the economic value of various foods and fuels; to impart a more intelligent understanding of correct plumbing and drainage in the homes; and to show the need of pure water and good light.

Three standing committees reported. Mrs. John Wilkinson reported on the sanitary condition of houses, correct plumbing and ventilation, light, and heat. Mrs. Hargis reported on cooking schools, industrial schools, coöperative laundries, coöperative bakeries, training school for servants, kitchen gardens, and public kindergartens, diet kitchens, mothers' and nurse-girls' classes, and training schools for nurses. Mrs. Adele Strawbridge reported on the teaching of sewing in the schools.

Membership circulars to the Municipal Order League were distributed, as were also the cards of that league containing the orders of Chief of Police R. W. McClaughry and Commissioner of Health J. D. Ware in regard to throwing fruit, flowers, papers, or other waste material into the streets, and the law applicable to the same. These cards are to be displayed in conspicuous places, and their orders enforced by committees from the league.

After an informal discussion of matters pertaining to the welfare of the association the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place the fourth Wednesday in July.

One of Barnum's Lions Escapes.

During the parade of the Barnum and Bailey circus this morning the horror-stricken crowd which lined the sidewalks were paralyzed with fear at the sudden escape from the large cage of one of the performing lions belonging to the show. This maddened animal was heard to observe, as he broke from the cage: "No Lake Michigan water in mine, if you please! Give me Hygeia, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond!"

A Great Scheme.

Grace—"Do you mean to say that the average age of your graduating class is 16?"

Rosalie—"Yes, honest. You see, we girls clubbed together and paid for the tuition of several prodigies during the year so as to reduce the average."—*New York Herald.*

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The Democratic Convention Organizes Permanently.

WILSON IN THE CHAIR.

Regular Delegations Secure the Coveted Seats.

SPEECH BY THE CHAIRMAN.

Details of the Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL EVENING.

A hot, sweltering crowd gathered in the convention hall this morning, and with much buzzing and rustling gradually settled into the quiet necessary for the transaction of business. No Presidential convention ever yet convened at the time appointed for the opening, and the Democratic convention of 1892 was no exception to the rule. Eleven o'clock saw but few of the delegates in their seats, and for half an hour after they straggled in. Occasionally on the appearance of some well-known national character like Gen. Sickles or Gov. Flower the crowd cheered or uttered indescribable noises, which were interpreted as evidences of their admiration of the man. When the Hill delegates entered in solid phalanx, as is their custom, a wild yell went up from the Tammanyites in the hall. Generally speaking the convention presented a much more cheerful aspect than at the beginning of yesterday's session. Instead of the gloom of the storm and the crash and rumble of thunder the hall was bright with the sunlight that streamed in at the windows and through the great ventilators under the roof.

At 11:30 Chairman Owens rapped for order and said:

"The convention will come to order and listen to prayer by the Rev. Albert Henry, pastor of the Leavitt Street M. E. Church of Chicago.

The Rev. Albert H. Henry offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, father of men and ruler of the universe, we bow ourselves reverently before thee and ask thy blessing upon this great gathering, representing in deliberative assembly every section and every interest of this national commonwealth. Under thy providence this convention has been called together; be thou its presiding officer. So order the deliberations of this body of delegates that from out of the chaos of man's passions and ambitions shall emerge the spirit of harmony and order. Guide thou the framers of the party platform so that every true lover of liberty and of the rights of man shall be able to find a place where he may stand erect for the principles that have made the past of this Nation glorious, and that we trust shall make the future still more glorious. Guide thou the choice of this convention so that its nominees in character and conviction shall represent the spirit of modern Democracy, a progressive Democracy, of a Democracy that is arrayed on the side of the masses as against the classes and that strives to lift from the shoulders of the people the burdens borne for the benefit of the favored few. May the nominees of this convention be in touch with the multitude of toilers that bear the heat and burden of the day leading to victory, not for the sake of mere spoil of office or of power, but for the sake of inherent principles. To this end grant wisdom, right, conviction, and courage of their convictions to thy servants here assembled and to thee we will ascribe praise now and forever. Amen.

At the close of the prayer the Iowa delegation, with the banner of Gov. Boies, marched to their place among the delegates and the display of the banner was the signal for immense applause.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

More Time Asked For to Prepare a Report—Alaska Heard From.

The Chairman—The first business of the convention will be the report of the Committee on Credentials. Is that committee ready to report?

Mr. Winston (Minnesota)—Mr. Chairman, I understand there are two distinguished ex-Senators doing business in the City of Chicago present. One of these gentlemen has had the honor to preside over two National Democratic conventions, and I move you, sir, that this convention extend the courtesy of the platform to these two gentlemen, and that they be invited to take seats upon the platform.

The Chairman—The motion is carried unanimously and the gentlemen will be invited to take seats.

Mr. Winston—I refer to the Hon. James R. Doolittle and the Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

Without putting the motion the Chairman declared the same unanimously carried.

The Chairman—Is the Committee on Credentials ready to report?

Mr. Shaw of Maryland—The Committee on Credentials is not yet ready to make their report.

The Chairman—At what time can I state to the convention they will be ready?

Mr. Shaw—I think not before 2 o'clock.

The Chairman—The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, what is the will of the convention?

Mr. Delaney of Alaska arose for recognition and, upon announcing his name and Territory, was received with cheers. He said:

I hold in my hand, sir, a memorial from the Democratic Territorial convention of Alaska to this convention. In submitting it, sir, I wish to say that it is the expression of a pioneer people engaged in building up civilization in the wildest and most remote dominion of the Republic. [Applause.] I beg to hope, sir, that it will receive respectful consideration by the Committee on Resolutions, and I submit it. [Applause.]

The Chairman—It will go to the Committee on Resolutions. [Applause.] What is the pleasure of the convention? No business is in order until the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Bronson of Kentucky—I move that you appoint a committee of two to wait upon the Committee on Credentials, which I understand is now in session, and ascertain from them at what hour this convention can expect a report.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Bronson, moves that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the Committee on Credentials and ask when in all probability we may expect a report.

The motion being put to a vote was unanimously carried.

The Chairman—The Chair will appoint on that committee Mr. Bronson of Kentucky and Mr. English of Indiana.

Mr. Foster of Indiana—Mr. Chairman, Mr. English is not in the delegation.

The Chairman—Will you suggest some gentleman in the delegation?

The name of Judge Proctor was suggested and received with cheers.

During the interval which elapsed a cry for Mr. Mills was raised, as that gentleman appeared upon the floor. The New York delegation at the same time raised a shout for Hill. The name of Croker also trembled on the air. During the confusion which followed Mr. Johnson of Ohio struggled to his feet and succeeded in gaining the attention of the Chair. The Chairman said:

I recognize Mr. Johnson, the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Johnson—I move you, Mr. Chairman, that Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas, who is here present, be invited upon the platform to address the convention.

This announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the vast hall.

The Chairman—It is moved by Mr. Johnson of Ohio that the Senator from Texas, the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, be invited to address this convention. Those in favor of that motion will manifest it by saying aye.

A tremendous burst of affirmation responded to this call. There were no votes in the negative.

The Chairman—I will appoint Mr. Johnson of Ohio and Mr. Goodman of Missouri to escort Mr. Mills to the platform.

Mr. Patterson of Alabama—Mr. Chairman, I have here a resolution and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The resolution was so referred.

At this point in the proceedings an excited gentleman in the gallery, bearing the evidence of sun and toil upon his face and person, attempted to make a speech to the convention. He was promptly suppressed by one of the minions of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who seemed to be impressed with the idea that the convention was not exactly in a state of mind to hear from the rural station.

Senator Palmer of Illinois made his entrance upon the rear of the platform. He was immediately recognized by his enthusiastic followers and greeted with applause. He took his seat, merely acknowledging the flattering reception with a bow.

The Chairman—I regret to announce to the convention that the distinguished Senator from Texas is too ill to speak. He has been compelled to leave the hall and go to his hotel.

There were loud calls then of "Palmer, Palmer," all over the hall.

Mr. Sheehan of Michigan—I move that the Hon. Senator Palmer of Illinois be asked to address the convention. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman—Mr. Sheehan of Michigan moves that Senator Palmer be invited to address this convention. [Great applause.]

The Chairman put the motion and it was carried with a hurrah.

The Chairman—Gen. Jackson of Iowa will present the request of this convention to Senator Palmer. [Applause.]

During the cheering and excitement Senator Palmer fumbled with his hat, smiled all over his broad face, and patiently waited for the committee to escort him to the Chairman's desk. He was received with great applause, was shaken warmly by the hand by the Chairman; he laid his white hat on the stage and silently crossed his hands waiting for the subsidence of the applause from 20,000 throats. The Chairman industriously applied his gavel and in the course of time partially restored order.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the Convention: I need not introduce to you this battle-scarred veteran of Democracy. [Loud and long continued applause.]

SENATOR PALMER'S ADDRESS.

Unity and Harmony Urged as Necessary to Victory in November.

Senator Palmer of Illinois—Gentlemen of the Convention: I find an honor thrust upon me very suddenly after coming into this great body. I think I am hardly treated with fairness. I have not had an opportunity of estimating this marvelous assembly of Democrats. Some years ago I was speaking in Southern Illinois on the top of what is rare in that part of the State—a high hill. Some men sat upon the fence 100 yards from me. I said, "Come up." They said, "We won't." Said I: "You will have to leave this township or you will hear this speech tonight." [Loud applause and laughter.] They made up their minds that wherever they might go my voice would follow them. They surrendered. [Laughter and applause.]

Yet, I am impressed with this marvelous assembly. I am more impressed with its marvelous and most important mission. The great field is before me of the representatives of the great Democratic party assembled in National convention to select leaders in the contest which is just before us. [Loud applause.]

I think I have a right [pointing to his locks] to speak to this assembly as one having experience at least, and I come urging you—I need not urge you to be patriotic, that is an instinct in Democratic hearts. [Applause.] I need not urge you to the adoption of every expedient to secure harmony in our ranks [cheers], because there lies before us one of the most important political contests in which the Democracy of the country has been engaged for a quarter of a century. The great crucial contest lies just before us. Unity therefore is essential. Every Democrat should forget every subject of controversy. We should be brethren indeed, with a common motive and common purpose, and engaged in a common earnest, patriotic effort. [Cheers.] That is your mission. The welfare of your country is in your keeping. The great work of restoring constitutional liberty in the country has devolved upon you. [Applause.] It is your work, and will you allow any paltry subject of dispute, any matter of a personal character, to intervene when our country calls upon us in trumpet tones? Shall we do it? Let us be one. One in spirit, one in purpose, and let us be one in the great battle. Let there be no sulkers in the camp. Let us all work for the accomplishment of this great purpose. I cannot afford to take your time now. I expect a harmonious result. The names before you are names of patriotic men. Choose from among them him that will bear the banner off. You cannot make a mistake easily. Get a firm, unswerving, and unalterable Democrat who is in earnest. [Applause.] Put the flag in his hands and follow it.

At this point the speaker was interrupted by cheers and yells for Hill, Cleveland, Boies, and other of the possible nominees. Resuming his speech, Senator Palmer said:

Let me tell you that if the Democracy and the country are deceived in this contest it is not the fault of the Republicans. At Minneapolis they flung their banner to the breeze and inscribed upon it in bold terms all that is odious in Republicanism. [Cheers.] They have written upon it a menace to the peace of the country in the new force bill. As sure as Benjamin Harrison is elected and the next Congress is Republican, we will have a force bill such as the ingenuity of John Davenport, or the devil, may suggest. [Cheers.] It is due to the Minneapolis convention to say that they have not attempted to deceive the country on that point. They declared their purpose, and if they succeed we will have no right to complain.

They have told you what they mean to do. They have told the country that we are preparing to pass under the yoke. We are well warned. After the election, if we are beaten we have no right to complain. They have written an addition to the tariff, McKinleyism; worse McKinleyism, more McKinleyism than they ever had before. The country is to be walled around with what is called "protection." This great giant republic with its 65,000,000 of inhabitants, with resources unsurpassed anywhere on earth, is to be fettered—its wings are to be clipped, if I may use that form of expression. Our farmers are forbidden foreign markets. There is to be more toll for the trusts and the monopolists. We have been warned; they have warned us, but shall we submit to it? If the country submits we have no right to complain.

Gentlemen of the convention, you want to go to work; you want to deliberate. You owe it to us to arm the country for this great contest. You owe it to us to give us a platform grave and clear: no juggling of words—let us have no trouble about interpretation. Write your platform and on your banners that every man may read and may understand. After the nominations are made let us go to work. We expect these Illinois men to go to work as they never have worked before. [Applause.] I recollect a time when I saw the prairie fires nearly over the whole State. I want this year to see in Illinois the fire of fervent patriotism that will consume everything before it here. We are going to work in Illinois. We only ask you to give us a good candidate. Our platform cannot be bad because it must be Democratic. [Laughter and applause.] Blow the trumpet and Illinois will rally; we will come as one man and we will fight this great battle. I expect to see in November that Illinois has elected her admirable State ticket; has carried the State for the Democratic Electoral ticket. [Applause.] We do not expect to burn Chicago up [laughter], but we will make it amazingly red. [Long continued laughter and applause.]

Gen. Palmer retired from the platform amid great enthusiasm, and an immense howl went up for Fellows of New York.

H. L. Chapman of Ohio—Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that John R. Fellows of New York be invited to address this convention. [Carried.]

The Chairman—The gentleman from Ohio is appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Fellows.

Upon the announcement that Mr. Fellows would address the convention there was an outburst of enthusiasm which testified to the respect in which Mr. Fellows was held, and there were loud cries for Mr. Fellows to take the platform. The Chairman requested the gentleman to take the platform, but he arose in his seat in the New York delegation and said:

Mr. Chairman: I am a delegate in this convention. [Cries of "Louder!"] At the appropriate time when it shall be in place for delegates to express their sentiments upon this floor it may be my privilege to have something to say to the convention. That has not yet arrived, and I recognize that—with the great number of distinguished gentlemen whose names and deeds are so well known to the Democracy present in this room, who are not wearing the badges of delegates—it would be improper for one who occupies that position now to claim the attention of the convention. [Applause.]

REGULAR DELEGATIONS ALL SEATED.

Committee on Credentials Presents Its Report, Which Is Adopted.

Mr. Bronson of Kentucky—I have to report that the Committee on Credentials is now ready to report.

Mr. John E. Lamb of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, then said:

I am directed by the Committee on Credentials to make the following unanimous report. [Applause.] In the contest from the State of Alabama the regular delegation, as recommended by the Democratic National committee, is seated and given the right to vote, while the contesting delegation is given seats upon the floor of this convention. In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Districts of Pennsylvania the regular delegates, as recommended by the National committee, are given the seats and votes upon the floor. [Applause.] In the State of Ohio, the First District, the regular delegate, Mr. Bernard, is seated. [Applause.] In the Territory of Utah the regular delegation recommended by the Democratic National committee, Messrs. Henry B. Henderson and John T. Caine, are given the seats and the votes upon the floor. [Applause.] In the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona it was recommended by the National committee that each be given six seats upon the floor of this convention. In view of the fact that these two Territories have been debarred from the sisterhood of States in this Union upon the sole ground that they were Democratic, and the further fact that a Democratic House has already passed an enabling act to make them States of this Union, your committee unanimously adopts the recommendation of the National committee and submits it for the approval of this convetion. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report of the committee.

The reading of the report was greeted with frequent cheers, and that part of it relating to the admission of the States referred to through the enabling act of Congress was cheered to the echo.

The Chairman—The question is upon the adoption of the report.

The question being put the report was adopted.

At this point the darkening clouds obscured the sky, and the auditorium became so black that the Chairman could scarcely be seen wielding his gavel upon the platform. The downpouring rain fell upon the roof of the big building and percolated through it, drenching many of the spectators in the gallery and dampening the enthusiasm of some of the delegates. Umbrellas were raised in all parts of the hall. The storm, however, lasted but a few minutes and passed away.

PERMANENT OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN.

William L. Wilson of West Virginia in the Chair—Secretary Sheerin Retained.

The Chairman—The next business in order will be the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. Fordyce of Arkansas arose and stated that the committee was ready to report. The report was sent to the platform and read by the Secretary as follows:

For Chairman—The Hon. William L. Wilson, West Virginia.

For Secretary—Simeon P. Sheerin of Indiana.

For Assistant Secretaries—Edward L. Merritt of Illinois, W. H. Doyle of Pennsylvania, Hamilton Sheppard of Virginia, Clinton Galloway of Missouri, L. E. Rolla of Michigan, Robert E. Wilson of Mississippi, Charles R. De Press of New York, James C. Strain of Illinois, Thomas Brady of Minnesota.

For Reading Secretary—The Hon. Nicholas M. Bell of Missouri.

For Assistant Reading Secretaries—Morgan Morrison of Indiana, Cate Sells of Iowa, H. S. Martin of Kansas, William H. Thompson of Michigan, William Wilkins Carr of Pennsylvania, Henry J. Lynn of Tennessee, Thomas N. Knapp of Missouri.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—The Hon. Richard J. Bright of Indiana; for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, John P. Hopkins of Illinois; for Official Stenographer, Edwin J. Dixon of Illinois.

For Vice-Presidents—The Secretaries from each State.

The Chairman—The question is on the adoption of the report from the Committee on Permanent Organization.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The band at this period enlivened the proceedings by the rendition of the following airs: "The Red, White, and Blue," "Yankee Doodle," "Marching Through Georgia," which was loudly applauded. "America" was received with great cheering, and as an encore the band played "Dixie," which was accompanied by applause from the Southern delegates. At the conclusion of the cheering Mr. Don M. Dickinson, Cleveland's ex-Postmaster-General, stood up in the aisle at the head of the Michigan delegation and said:

Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—Mr. Dickinson of Michigan is recognized.

Mr. Dickinson—I move that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to notify the officers of their selection and to escort them to the platform. [Applause.]

The Chairman—It is moved and duly seconded. Accordingly, those in favor of the motion will say aye. [Loud cries of "Aye" all over the hall.] Those opposed, no. The ayes have it. The motion prevails. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman—The Chair will appoint on that committee Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, J. F. Duncombe of Iowa, John R. Fellows of New York, Joseph C. Rich of Alabama, and Martin L. Clardy of Missouri. The gentlemen will assemble in front of the Secretary's desk.

While they were waiting for Mr. Wilson the band entertained the convention and the audience with a selection of popular airs. The appearance of Mr. Wilson upon the platform with the committee was greeted with long continued cheers and yells. When he could be heard the Chairman addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to present to you as Permanent Chairman of this convention one of the bravest Democrats in America, Mr. William L. Wilson of West Virgina.

Mr. Wilson came forward and was received with cheers. He then addressed the convention:

TO FIGHT FOR THE UNDER DOG.

Chairman Wilson Tells the Convention What the Party's Mission Is.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you most heartily for this honor. I shall try to meet the duties of the high position to which you call me with the spirit of fairness and equality that is Democracy. This convention has a high and patriotic work to perform. We owe much to our party; we owe much to our country. The mission of the Democratic party is to fight for the under dog. When that party is out of power we may be sure there is an under dog to fight for, and that the under dog is generally the American people. When that party is out of power we may be sure that some party is in control of our government that represents a section and not the whole country—that stands for a class and not the whole people.

Never was this truth brought home to us more defiantly than by the recent convention at Minneapolis. We are not deceived as to the temper, we are not in doubt as to the purpose of our opponents. Having taxed us for years without excuse and without mercy, they now purpose to disarm us of further power to resist their exactions. Republican success in this campaign, whether we look to the party platform, the party candidates, or the utterances of the party leaders, means that the people are to be stripped of their franchise through force bills in order that they may be stripped of their substance through tariff bills.

Free government is self-government. There is no self-government where the people do not control their own elections and pay their own taxes. When either of these rights is taken away or diminished a breach is made not in the outer defenses but in the citadel of our freedom. For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves, and now we are threatened with the loss of the greater right of governing ourselves. The loss of the one follows in necessary succession the loss of the other. When you confer on government the power of dealing out wealth you unchain every evil that can prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions—excessive taxation, class taxation, billion-dollar Congresses, a corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot-box, and purchased elections. In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls. After every victory a new McKinley bill to repay these contributions, with taxes wrung from the people.

Taxation the Momentous Question.

For every self-governing people there can be no more momentous question than the question of taxation. It is the question, as Mr. Burke truly said, around which all the great battles of freedom have been fought. It is the question out of which grow all the issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently, justly, we build all other reforms on a foundation of sand.

We, and the great party we represent, are today for tariff reform because it is the only gateway to genuine democratic government. The distinguished leader who presided over the Republican convention boasted that he does not know what tariff reform is. Who ever said that he did? Let us hope, with that charity that endureth all things and believeth all things, that he is truly as ignorant as he wants himself to be. Unfortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection—at least of the protection which is dealt out to them in the bill that bears his name. They see that meaning "writ large" today, in a prostrated agriculture, in a shackled commerce, in stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in law-made wealth, in the discontent of the workingman and the despair of the farmer. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of taxation is but the crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of government. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of tribute is but the old and crafty scheme by which the power of taxation of the people is made private property of a few of the people.

Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation and to purge away this system of tribute. It means that we have not reached the good of perfect freedom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen, and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the taxpayer rather than to his ignorance, his weakness and patience.

Gov. McKinley further charged that the Democratic party believes in taxing ourselves. I am afraid, gentlemen, we must admit this charge. What right or excuse have we for taxing anybody else. With a continent for a country, with freedom and intelligence as the instruments for its development we stand disgraced in the eyes of mankind if we cannot and if we do not support our own government. We can throw that support on other people only by beggary or by force. If we use the one we are a pauper Nation; if we use the other we are a pirate Nation. The Democratic party does not intend that we should be either. No more does it intend that they shall falsely call it taxing other people to transfer our taxes from the possession of those who own the property of the country to the bellies and bags of those who do the work of the country. It believes that frugality is the essential virtue of free government. It believes that taxes should be limited to public needs, and be levied by the plain rule of justice and economy.

Reciprocity and Protection.

But, gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry in this campaign. The Republican party, says Gov. McKinley, now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the House, or rather permitted his beneficiaries to frame it for him, and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it. No wonder that he favors the reciprocity added by the Senate. You may explore the pages of burlesque literature for anything more supremely ludicrous than the so-called reciprocity McKinley bill.

It is not reciprocity at all. It is retaliation on our people. It punishes American citizens for the necessities or follies of other people. It says to a few small countries south of us. "If you are forced by your necessities or led by your follies to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will make shoes and sugar higher and scarcer to our people."

And now we are told that reciprocity is to be their battle cry. Already we are regaled with pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armor and going forth to battle for reciprocity on a plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel, and in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle-waggle, is the only true, realistic picture of the reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

We are for the protection that protects and for the reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, diminished only by his proper contribution to the support of the government, and we are for that real reciprocity, not through dicker and diplomacy and Presidential proclamations, but by laws of Congress, that removes all unnecessary obstacles between the American producer and the markets he is obliged to seek for his products.

But, gentlemen, I must not keep you from the work that is before you. Let us take up that work as brothers, as patriots, as Democrats. In so large a convention as this, larger in numbers than any previous gathering of our party and representing a larger constituency than ever before assembled in any convention, it would be strange, ominously strange, if there were not some differences of opinion on matters of policy, and some differences of judgment or of preferences as to the choice of candidates. It is the sign of a free Democracy that it is many voiced. And within the limits of true freedom tumultuous. It wears no collars, it serves no masters.

Not a Worker of Miracles.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many who have heretofore followed our flag with enthusiasm are today calling, with excusable impatience, for immediate relief from the evils that encompass them. Whatever can be done to relieve the burdens, to restore, broaden, and increase the prosperity of the people and every part of them within the limits and according to the principles of free government, that the Democratic party dares to promise that it will do with all its might. Whatever is beyond this, whatever is incompatible with free government and our historic liberty, it dares not promise to any one. Inveterate evils in the body politic cannot be cured in a moment any more than inveterate diseases in the human system. Whoever professes the power to do so is himself deceived, or himself deceiver. Our party is not a quack or a worker of miracles.

It is not for me, gentlemen, the impartial servant of you all, to attempt to foreshadow what your choice should be or ought to be in the selection of your candidates. You will make that selection under your own sense of responsibility to the people you represent and to your country. One thing only I venture to say, whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flash across the sea from the castle of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him. But from the home of labor, from the firesides of the toiler, from the hearts of all who love justice and equity, who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom shall be the common wealth of all our people, and the common opportunity of all our youth, will come, praying for his success, the recruits for the great Democratic host that must strike down the beast of sectionalism and the moloch of monopoly, before we can have ever again a people's government run by a people's faithful representatives.

Tremendous applause followed President Wilson's address, and at its close cries of "Go on, go on," arose from all parts of the hall. His Democracy, as promulgated in his address, had caught the convention and the crowd. After the first round of cheers subsided the delegates to the convention almost to a man rose and greeted him with yells and waving hats and umbrellas and handkerchiefs. One frantic individual in the gallery, occupying a position immediately over the portrait of Stephen A. Douglas, emitted an awful scream which drew all eyes to that quarter of the house. When he had thus secured attention he shrieked:

"What's the matter with Wilson for President?"

There were numerous favorable responses, to all of which Mr. Wilson shook his head and waved his hand deprecatingly. The demonstration ended with three formal cheers for the permanent Chairman by the delegation from Missouri.

Mr. Clardy of Missouri offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Temporary Chairman, the Hon. William C. Owens, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties. [Cheers].

Having disposed of the temporary administration the convention proceeded to its actual business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AND RULES.

Chairman English Reports—Rules of Last Convention Adopted.

The Chairman—We will receive the report of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. English of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Rules—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: As Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business of this convention, I have been instructed by the majority of that committee to submit the following report to the National Democratic convention. Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business beg leave to submit as follows:

We recommend the following order of business to be observed by this convention:

First—Report of the Committee on Credentials.

Second—Report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Third—Report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform.

Fourth—Nomination of a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Fifth—Nomination of a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Your committee further recommends that the rules of the last Democratic convention shall be adopted for the government of this convention.

This report is respectfully submitted, signed by all the Committee on Rules.

I now move the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

The report as submitted was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary requested the Secretaries of all delegations to hand to the official stenographer before the close of the convention a full list of their respective delegations, carefully and plainly written, to avoid errors in spelling and other inaccuracies in the names of delegates, as they appear now in the official record of the convention.

The Chairman—The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Is that committee ready to report?

There was no response from the Committee on Resolutions to the call of the Chairman for its report, and the convention proceeded with other business.

CHAIRMAN WILSON GETS A GAVEL.

It Is Presented by Mr. Phelps of Missouri and Is of Native Zinc.

Mr. Phelps of Missouri obtained the eye of the Chair and was recognized. Holding a gavel in his hand Mr. Phelps came forward to the front of the platform and presented it to President Wilson in the following address:

Mr. Chairman: In behalf of the zinc producers and miners of Missouri I present to you this gavel, not made of tin or stolen from a Nebraska homestead, but mined and made in Jasper County, Mo., and bearing the inscription, "We need no protection" as a protest against the mockery of legislation which imposes a useless tariff of 30 per cent upon the metal as a pretext for taxing a lamp, pick, shirt, and blanket of the miner more than 40 per cent.

The Missouri zinc fields, like the American wheat fields, are the most productive in the world. The same market which fixes the price of the farmers' wheat regulates the price of the miners' zinc, and he has long since learned, what the farmer is rapidly learning, that the market in which he sells the product of his labor is the one in which he should purchase the implements of his avocation and the necessities of his household, and he is ready to do his part in giving the Electoral vote of Missouri to the nominee of this convention by 40,000 majority.

At the close of Mr. Phelps' speech he handed the gavel to the President and was heartily cheered. President Wilson responded as follows:

The zinc miners of Missouri, through Mr. Phelps of the Missouri delegation, present to this convention a gavel as a protest against any attempted protection upon that which they produce, with the expectation and hope that this convention or its nominee will use this gavel to knock out of the tariff the protection upon zinc. [Applause.]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE SELECTED.

Also the Committee to Notify the Nominee of the Convention.

The Chairman—Is the Committee on Platform ready to report? The Secretary of the convention will now call the roll of the States that they may hand in the names of the members of the National committee and members of the Notification committee. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. J. W. Orr of Kansas—Our delegation selected among other committeemen and other selections a Vice-President. Shall we report the name of our Vice-President to the convention.

The Chairman—The name has already been reported. The Secretary will proceed with calling the roll of States for National committee and names of the Committee on Notification.

Nicholas M. Bell, Reading Clerk—I am requested to ask each delegation to send up a written statement giving the names for National committeemen and the Committee on Notification. I will not call the roll, but each delegation can send the names to the desk of the stenographer.

The names of committeemen are as follows:

State.	Committeeman.	Notification.
Alabama	H. D. Clayton	Rufus N. Rhodes.
Arkansas	N. N. Rose	B. R. Davidson.
California		
Colorado	C. S. Thomas	Frank Adams.
Connecticut	Charles French	
Delaware		
Florida	Samuel Pasco	W. D. Chipley.
Georgia		
Idaho	F. W. Beane	R. Z. Johnson.
Illinois	Ben T. Cable	T. G. Thornton.
Indiana	S. P. Sheerin	W. A. Callop.
Iowa	J. T. Richardson	L. M. Martin.
Kansas	C. W. Blair	James W. Orr.
Kentucky		John P. Salzer.
Louisiana	James Jefferies	A. W. Crandall.
Maine	Arthur Sewell	Edward Swett.
Maryland	A. P. Gorman	L. V. Baughman.
Massachusetts	Josiah Quincy	Pat McGuire.
Michigan	D. J. Campau	R. A. Montgomery
Minnesota	Michael Doran	Charles Y. Foote.
Missouri	T. G. Prather	
Mississippi	C. B. Howry	W. V. Sullivan.
Montana	A. J. Davidson	S. T. Hauser.
Nebraska	Tobias Castor	J. A. Crayton.
Nevada		
New Hampshire	A. W. Sulloway	H. B. Parker.
New Jersey	Miles Ross	George H. Parker
New York	Wm. F. Sheehan	N. E. Mack.
North Carolina	M. W. Ransom	Elias Hope.
North Dakota		
Ohio	Calvin S. Brice	R. R. Holden.
Oregon	E. D. McKee	Henry Blackman.
Pennsylvania	Wm. F. Harrity	J. H. Cockran.
Rhode Island		F. E. Bartlett.
South Carolina	T. D. Jervey, Jr.	M. I. Donaldson.
South Dakota		
Tennessee	H. Cummings	W. A. Collier.
Texas	O. T. Holt	J. H. McLeary.
Vermont	B. B. Smalley	O. C. Miller.
Virginia		
Washington	John Collins	Hugh C. Wallace.
West Virginia		
Wisconsin	E. C. Wall	James Barden.
Wyoming		Robert H. Homer
Arizona	C. M. Shannon	E. E. Ellinwood.
New Mexico	H. B. Ferguson	E. U. Long.
Utah	Sam A. Merritt	H. P. Henderson.
Oklahoma	T. M. Richardson	
Dist. of Columbia	James L. Norris	Henry E. Davis.
Alaska	A. K. Delaney	James Sheakley.

W. E. Worthington was selected as Vice-President of the committee for Illinois.

MANY CALLED, BUT FEW RESPOND.

Demands for Speeches Generally Unsuccessful—Adjourned Until 5 P. M.

Mr. Walker of Missouri—I move that the Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky be invited to come to the platform and address the convention. [Loud applause.]

The Chair put the motion, and amid loud cries of "Carlisle, Carlisle," declared the same carried. After waiting for some minutes, and while the committee appointed by the Chair went in search of the Senator from Kentucky, the Chair said:

Gentlemen of the convention, the committee reports that Senator Carlisle is not present.

Mr. Fordyce of Arkansas—I move that ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio be requested to address the convention. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman—I will appoint Mr. Fordyce and Mr. Martin of West Virginia to escort Gov. Campbell to the platform.

As the committee went to perform their duties, and while escorting Gov. Campbell to the platform, the band played "The Campbells Are Coming," which elicited great applause and yells from all over the house.

Mr. Campbell on reaching the platform warmly shook hands with Chairman Wilson and patiently awaited the subsidence of the storm which greeted his appearance on the platform. When quiet had been partially restored the Chairman said:

Your enthusiasm shows that among the quadrupeds the camel is the favorite Democratic animal. I introduce to you now ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio. [Applause.]

Ex-Gov. Campbell—Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that this audience has not any especial amusement in hand. [Loud cries of "Louder."] I would be glad to talk louder, but there are too many Democrats here for any one man to talk to. [Laughter and applause.] I am afraid the audience, having no other amusement, wishes, as the Chairman insinuates, to trot out the Democratic menagerie. [Laughter and applause.] I am exhibited on all kinds of occasions, and I certainly would not make an exception of this. [Laughter.] I am complimented and flattered by your invitation. I would not think of repaying that kindness by inflicting a speech on you. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] And if I did, I could not hope but fail by contrast with the magnificent, the matchless oration delivered to you this day from this platform. [Loud applause.] So I simply thank you and ask you when November rolls around to keep your eye on Ohio.

There were cries for Senator Daniel and Senator Voorhees, but before any response could be made the yelling was interrupted by the band, which struck up a popular air. After listening to the music the Chairman rapped for order and said:

Mr. Quinn of Pennsylvania moves that the Hon. William U. Hensell, the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, be invited to address the convention.

The motion was formally put to the convention and unanimously carried. The Chairman then appointed Mr. Quinn and Mr. Allen of Missouri to escort Mr. Hensel to the platform.

Mr. F. G. Davis of Ohio—I move you, sir, that the Chair appoint a committee of two to wait on the Committee on Resolutions for the purpose of ascertaining when they will be ready to report.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, it is moved by Mr. Davis of Ohio that the Chair appoint a committee of two to wait on the Committee on Platform and uscertain when they will probably be ready to report to the convention. Those of you who are in favor of that motion will say aye; opposed, no. The motion is carried, and Mr. Davis of Ohio and Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania are appointed the committee.

Mr. Ochs of Tennessee—I move you that ex-Gov. Bob Taylor of Tennessee be invited to address the convention. [Great applause.]

The Chairman—I am requested by the Governor to say that he is not well enough to respond. Mr. Henry of Mississippi moves that the convention invite the Hon. Henry Watterson to address it in his own matchless manner. [Prolonged applause.] Those in favor of the motion will say aye; opposed, no. The motion is carried, and Mr. Henry of Mississippi and Mr. Foster of Indiana are appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Watterson.

While the convention was waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, there were loud cries for Henry Watterson of Kentucky, the intention being that Mr. Watterson should deliver one of his characteristic addresses from the platform. This design was balked by the fact that at that moment Mr. Watterson and Bourke Cockran of New York were busy in the Associated Press room concocting a scheme by which the nomination of Mr. Cleveland could be avoided on the first ballot. Consequently Mr. Watterson failed to respond, and in his absence the band favored the audience with "Johnny, Fill Up the Bowl," the "Suwanee River," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," which were vociferously cheered. After several minutes of music and confusion the Chair rapped for order and said:

The Chair has received a request.

The confusion, however, was so great that nothing further could be done in the way of business. Mr. Cockran of New York who had just separated from Mr. Watterson, at this moment took his seat with his delegation, and was immediately upon his feet with this statement:

Mr. President, it is impossible to follow the proceedings of the convention while the aisles are occupied and conversation is carried on in the neighborhood of the delegations. I will ask that order be preserved before any business is undertaken by the convention. I make that point of order.

The Chair—The point of order made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cockran) is well taken. The gentlemen will clear the aisles.

The crowd, who were hungry for speeches, set up a yell for Bourke Cockran, but Mr. Cockran shook his head in the negative and took his seat.

The Chairman—The Chair is requested by the Tennessee delegation to invite ex-Gov. Taylor of Tennessee to address the convention.

There was such great confusion that the Chair was unable to gain the attention of the convention, but finally recognized Burke Cockran of New York, who said:

Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the nature of the business before the convention, and that it be stated, so that the delegates may understand it.

The Chairman—Gov. Taylor has been invited to address the convention, but the Chair has received a message from the Governor that he was not well enough to speak, and in deference to that suggestion of Gov. Taylor the Chair did not put the motion.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi—Mr. Chairman, I move you that the Hon. Bourke Cockran of New York be invited to address this meeting.

The mention of the great Tammany leader's name was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm, and after order had been restored Mr. Cockran of New York said:

Mr. Chairman: I expect to have some business with this convention later on.

The speaker was interrupted by cries of "Platform and louder." After the confusion had subsided Mr. Cockran said:

Mr. Chairman, I can neither be sent to the platform nor taken from it by any noise. I desire to state to the convention that I expect to have business with it later on. [Cheers.] For the present I believe that if there be no other business to occupy the attention of the convention the delegates had better fortify their systems by substantial refreshments. The intellectual refreshment which the Chair afforded us will not be eclipsed by any orator that will take the platform on this day or during the session of this convention.

Mr. Cockran retired amid great applause.

Mr. Dickinson of Michigan was recognized by the Chair, and moved that the convention take a recess until 5 o'clock today. [Cries of "No! No!" and "Yes! Yes!"]

The Chairman put the motion, and a great volume of yeas and nays were heard, but at 1:45 the Chair declared the motion carried, and an adjournment was ordered to 5 o'clock p. m.

A Mad Democrat from St. Louis.

A Cleveland delegate from St. Louis, who refused to give his name to our reporter, said this morning: "It seems too bad that I can't get any drinking water fit to use in Chicago. I like the good old Mississippi River water. It is food as well as drink. Everybody up here in Chicago was talking about Hygeia water—whatever that is—and I just run up against 150 ten-gallon coolers of it in the Wigwam. There's no drinking water in which you get the worth of your money like Mississippi River water. There's a square meal in every glass."

The Ultimate.

Gotham—"I hear that Bostonians have given up using big words."

Backbay—"Yes. They had to do it. They reached a point where they couldn't understand one another."—*New York Herald*.

BOUND TO CUT RATES.

RAILROADS IGNORE THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

Their Officials Admit the Reductions in Tariffs and Want to Know What the Commission Is Going to Do About It—What Auditor McCain Has to Say on the Subject—Caldwell Assumes His Duties as Chairman of the Western Passenger Association.

Several Eastern lines have got matters considerably mixed up between themselves and the Inter-State Commerce Commission through their recent action in reducing rates on provisions and live stock. The Lake Shore line gave notice to the Central Traffic Association June 13 of its intention to reduce the rates on provisions and live hogs. The Chicago committee was convened to consider the matter. At the meeting the notice was adhered to, and was telegraphed by the notifying company to Washington in order to bring its action within the three days' limit of the law. Other companies sent similar telegrams, announcing like tariffs, effective the same date. These notices called forth the following telegram to George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association:

> The Pennsylvania company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Chicago and Grand Trunk railways announce reductions in meats and live hog rates, effective June 16. The notices were sent from Chicago June 13. The required previous notice was not given to the commission or to the public, and under the direction of the commission the lines named have been advised that the change has not been legally announced.
>
> C. C. McCain, Auditor.

To that dispatch Mr. Blanchard replied that, in view of the circumstance in which the tariffs were issued, he hoped the objection of the committee would be withdrawn, and he stated that the association was then endeavoring to procure unanimity of rule as to giving ample notice of reduction in rates. Auditor McCain replied that it was not clear what action was necessary on the part of the association to meet the rules and requirements of the law with regard to notice of changes which, it would seem, are well known to every official. His telegram added that "the selection of the date effective of the recent changes was apparently the result of concerted action by which the law was clearly ignored."

The reduced rates went into effect, but the commission still holds that the requisite notice was not given. Some of the railroad officials who have been receiving telegrams from the commission regarding the matter do not hesitate to say that they have consigned the dispatches to the waste-basket, and they want to know what the commission is going to do about it.

NOW SITS IN FINLEY'S OLD CHAIR.

Caldwell Assumes His Duties as Chairman of the Western Passenger Association.

B. D. Caldwell yesterday took his position at the desk of the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association. Mr. Caldwell was appointed to that place a few days ago. He comes from the position of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad company at St. Louis. He was born at Placerville, Cal., April 29, 1858. He graduated from the high school at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1874 and went into the railroad service as a clerk in the auditor's office of the Vandalia line at Terre Haute.

He has made steady progress from that time up to his recent appointment to the $7,500 per annum Chairmanship of the Western Passenger Association. In 1881 he was made chief clerk in the passenger department of the Vandalia line. Five years later he accepted a similar position with the Missouri Pacific company. Dec. 1, 1888, he was promoted to the position of Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

"I have been a St. Louis man for some years," said Mr. Caldwell yesterday, "but I shall now move my family to Chicago."

Trouble Over Convention Rates.

There is still some grumbling from the difficulties in Iowa over the convention rates to Chicago. J. E. Hannegan, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, has written a letter to the Western Passenger Association in which he states that the $7.90 rate from Waverly to Chicago was a cut rate first made by the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City. He calls on the Secretary of the association to give that statement the same publicity which was given to the misleading notice of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City to the effect that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern was responsible for the state of affairs which caused the Waverly rate.

CHICAGO—WEST SIDE.
STUPENDOUS SUCCESS OF
The Barnum and Bailey
GREATEST SHOW on EARTH
and Imre Kiralfy's Spectacle of Columbus
And the Discovery of America.
Exhibiting Two Weeks, as Follows:
One Week at West Side B. B. Grounds, Harrison and Loomis-sts., ending next Saturday, June 25, inclusive.
Three Days on North Side, Clybourn, near Sheffield-av.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 27, 28, and 29.
Three Days on South Side, Indiana-av. and 37th-st.—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 30, July 1 and 2.
Chicago's Great Dailies Comment as Follows:
"In every respect the most magnificent ever seen here. Story of Columbus just now uppermost in the mind of every one interested in the World's Fair, and forms an object lesson not only instructive but timely."—Herald, June 21.
"Not overstating the attractiveness to say that it easily proved its claim to being the greatest on earth."—Tribune, June 21.
"Menagerie certainly the finest. Every phase of arenic art appeared to have accomplished champions. Energy and enterprise triumph in furnishing a wonderful entertainment. Columbus spectacle surpassed all predecessors."—Inter Ocean, June 21.
"Menagerie most complete of its kind. Most daring and dexterous exhibits ever seen with a circus in this city. Spectacle scenes really great works of art. Costumes above praise."—Times, June 21.
"Criticism above question; praise superfluous. A masterpiece of spectacularism."—Globe, June 21.
"Stands without a rival in the world. Chicago people owe their thanks to Barnum & Bailey for the Columbus Spectacle, because as an advertisement for the World's Fair it could not have been better devised by the Department of Publicity and Promotion itself."—Journal, June 21.
"Biggest Show on Earth increased in quality and quantity."—Mail, June 21.
Performances Every Day at 2 and 8 p. m.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to All, 50c. Children under 9 years, 25c.
Reserved Seats at regular price, and admission tickets at usual slight advance at
ESTEY & CAMP'S MUSIC STORE, 233 STATE STREET.
HOW TO GET THERE—Harrison, Congress, Loomis, and Throop-sts. Harrison, Van Buren, and Center-av. cars direct to West Side Grounds.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
EVERY NIGHT—Matinees Wed. and Sat.
American Extravaganza Company in
ALI BABA
Or, Morgiana and the 40 Thieves
ALWAYS COOL.
ALWAYS CROWDED.
COME EARLY FOR SEATS.
ONE OF CHICAGO'S SIGHTS.
BIGGEST THEATRICAL PRODUCTION IN AMERICA
400 People—3 Grand Ballets.
800 Gorgeous Costumes.
19,230 Square Yards of Scenery.
Music—Comedy—Beauty.
50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
Brightest! Wittiest! Prettiest!
THE ONE POSITIVE NOVELTY,
Audran's Charming Music, MISS
HELYETT!
Belasco's Brightest Comedy.
The Latest Sensation—THE SERPENTINE DANCE.
Tonight, 8; over 10:45. Matinee Saturday.

McVICKER'S—EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
The Laughable Irish Comedy,
Are You Irish? See:
MY COLLEEN
A Company Unexcelled.
Scenery Beautiful.
Next Production—The Great Sensation of New York and Boston, "MARGARET FLEMING."

BASEBALL TODAY.
Corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.
St. Louis vs. Chicagos.
GAME CALLED 3:45 P. M.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
JUNE MEETING, 1892.
Racing every day, rain or shine. Five or more Races, including a Stake Race, each day.
BOOK MADE ON FOREIGN RACES.
Special Race Trains via the Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads will run to the Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Illinois Central trains leave depot at the foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 1:20 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2:01 p. m., and 2:15 p. m., stopping at all stations. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:50 p. m., and immediately after the last race. C., B. & Q. trains leave the Union Depot at 12 o'clock noon (Bookmakers' train), and 1:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave the race track after the last race.
RACES BEGIN AT 2:30 P. M. SHARP.
ADMISSION, including SEAT IN THE GRAND STAND, 75c.
Tickets for Sale at All Stations.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.
Washington Park Club
1892 RACES 1892
SUMMER MEETING,
BEGINNING
☆ ☆ DERBY DAY,
Saturday, June 25th,
ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 23d.
TWENTY-FIVE DAYS' RACING.
FIVE OR MORE RACES EACH DAY,
Commencing promptly at 2:30 p. m.
RAIN OR SHINE.
Badges on sale at Office, Room 32 Palmer House, on and after Monday.
GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R., STATE-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE LINES LAND PASSENGERS AT MAIN ENTRANCE.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
EXPRESS RACE TRAINS,
Running directly to entrance gate, within a stone's throw of the Grand Stand, leave as follows:

From Central Depot.	From Van Buren-st.	From 22d-st.	From 39th-st.	From Hyde Park.
*11:00 am.	11:03 am.	11:10 am.	11:18 am.	11:26 am.
*12:30 pm.	12:33 pm.	12:40 pm.	12:48 pm.	12:56 pm.
1:00 pm.	1:02 pm.	EXPRESS—Do not stop south of Van Buren-st.		
1:10 pm.	1:12 pm.			
1:20 pm.	1:22 pm.			
*1:35 pm.	1:38 pm.	1:45 pm.	1:53 pm.	2:01 pm.
1:50 pm.	1:52 pm.	EXPRESS—Do not stop south of Van Buren-st.		
2:00 pm.	2:02 pm.			
2:10 pm.	2:12 pm.			
*2:30 pm.	2:33 pm.	2:40 pm.	2:48 pm.	2:56 pm.
*2:45 pm.	2:48 pm.	2:55 pm.	3:03 pm.	3:11 pm.

*Regular trains stopping at all stations.
RETURN EXPRESS TRAINS
For Central Depot will leave the track immediately after the races. On Derby Day a train will leave the track immediately after the "Derby" is run. On July 4 and Saturdays during the season a train will return directly after the principal race is run, and on other days if the number to return will warrant the running of such train. These trains to be followed by LOCAL TRAINS, stopping at all points.
Fare for the Round Trip............25c
Fare for the Round Trip............$1.25
(Including entrance to the Races and Grand Stand). From Stations north of and including 39th-st.
Tickets on sale at City Ticket Office, 194 Clark-st., Central Depot, foot of Randolph-st.; Van Buren-st., Sixteenth-st., Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park.
PURCHASE TICKETS, AS FULL FARE WILL BE CHARGED ON TRAINS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
FREE—NO COLLECTION. ALL ARE WELCOME.
TO THE PUBLIC AND VISITORS!
COME ONE OUR COUNTRY COME ALL
Our Country Company
DESIRE YOUR PRESENCE AT THE
INAUGURAL RECEPTION
SETTING FORTH THE OBJECTS AND AIMS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY AT
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL,
Thursday Ev'g, June 23, 1892, 8 o'clock.
Sons and Daughters of America will distribute favors.
Appropriate Music. Doors open at 7:15.
COME SONS OUR COUNTRY AND DAUGHTERS
TO AMERICA'S PATRIOTS!!
FREE—NO COLLECTION.

FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Michigan-av. and 16th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS
50 MEMBERS FROM THE THEO. THOMAS ORCHESTRA 50
Under the direction of MAX BENDIX.
WAGNER AND SOLOIST NIGHT.
Tickets now on sale at Lyon & Potter's, 174 Wabash avenue. ADMISSION—25 and 50c.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Every Evening This Week at 8:15.
Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY
Will Present Lord Tennyson's Poetic Comedy,
The FORESTERS.
Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan.
June 27, Mr. DALY'S FAREWELL WEEK.
Monday..........TAMING THE SHREW
Tues. Eve. and Wed. Mat. TAMING THE SHREW
Wed. and Thur. Eve..........SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
Fri. Eve. and Sat. Mat..........AS YOU LIKE IT
Sat. Night, farewell performance..........NANCY & CO.

CYCLORAMA.
CHICAGO FIRE.
MICHIGAN-AV., Near WIGWAM.
A superbly grand and thrilling reproduction of the burning of Chicago.
The Sight and Sensation of the city. New and startling Effects.
OPEN 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. KELLY
And a Delegate from Jarvis Section. Dick Crolius as Uncle Dan'l. Every afternoon and night. Ally Baby's Quadrille.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.
Garfield Park Club.
Racing Rain or Shine.
Races Start at 2:30 O'Clock.
6 RACES Today.
Admission........75 Cents
Including Seat in Grand Stand.
RACE TRAINS leave Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison street and Fifth avenue, at 8:20, 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 1:30, 2:15, 3:15 p. m. Special Fast Train leaves at 1:40 p. m.
Madison Street Cable Direct to Main Entrance.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
AMPHITHEATRE
Cottage Grove Ave. & 60th St.
PAIN'S
Last Days of Pompeii
COMMENCING JUNE 25, and Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Eves.
GRANDEST PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTION OF PAST AND PRESENT AGES.
HOW TO GET TO POMPEII.
Take Cottage Grove and State-st. cable or Illinois Central cars.
SPECIAL—The Illinois Central Ry. Co. will sell tickets at suburban stations as far south as Hyde Park good for round trip, including admission to Pompeii, for 60 cents. Special trains leaving Randolph-st. station at 7:35 p. m., stopping at all stations and landing people at the Pompeii grounds, returning immediately after performance.
Admission, 50c; Chairs, 75c; Boxes, seating five, $5.
After Thursday tickets at Lyon & Healy's and Amphitheater.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
WE'RE WITH YOU No matter whom you shout for and so is THOS. Q.
SEABROOKE
In the Funniest of Comic Opera Hits,
ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE.
Great Scenery, Great Music, Great Ballet, Great Fun. Can't Be Equaled. Fifth Week. Only Matinee Saturday.

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Summer prices—25c, 50c, 75c—no higher. All this week the Ideal Juvenile Opera Company in
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
The coolest theater in the city.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South 127."
ONE WEEK—Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
ZEB New Hoosier Comedy Drama, CLOD-HOPPER. ZEB
Next Sunday—THE INSIDE TRACK, with a Great Variety Bill.

CASINO (Eden Musee)—Wabash-av.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY. OPEN ALL DAY.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS
Performances—2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
General Admission, 25c.
TODAY—EXTRA. NEW ACTS AND BALLADS. "SOUSA'S SARDINE BAND." "ITALLIANO STILETTO."
Seats 25c and 50c extra.

PANORAMA.
The Grandest Sight in Chicago.
The Panorama of the BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
WABASH-AV. AND PANORAMA-PLACE.
Open every day from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
The only War Museum in America.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.
Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE, Bet. State & Dearborn.
Tel. 2196. SAM. T. JACK, Prop. & Managr.
TODAY—TONIGHT—AT 3 AND 8—Two Weeks.
SAM. T. JACK'S Big Burlesque Co. with Pauline Markham; Of BLACK CROOK FAME.
50 Handsomest Ladies on Earth. 50
A Wigwam Filled With Beautiful Women. Ten Degrees Cooler Than the Sidewalk Shade. Two Big Shows every day. Prices Mat. 25, 50. Night, 25, 50, 75.

NANA
The most Marvelous and Astonishing Picture to be seen in any part of the world. Now on exhibition daily at
205 STATE-ST. (Near Adams).
Suchorowsky's Superb Painting, NANA, a representation of the nude form in the highest perfection yet so idealized as to purify any impure suggestion. Hours 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—E. B. Leavitt.
Tel. 3839.
TONIGHT—LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Sunday Eve., July 3—Grand Benefit tendered to Ben Leavitt.

LYCEUM THEATER.
Whallen & Martell's grand spectacular
South Before the War.
Represented by fifty people.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday

WON BY CLEMENTINE.

SCOTT & BUSH'S FILLY LANDS THE COMPETITION.

She Was the Outsider in the Betting, but Won in a Gallop—Anglo-Saxon, Bolster, Roley Boley, and The Hero the Other Hawthorne Winners—Mephisto Falls Dead in Garfield's Mud—Ruffin, Big Three, Mitchell L., Derango, and Oakdale Win at Garfield.

Ed Corrigan started two races on his own track yesterday, letting Gilman go for Kansas City's opening. The Master of Hawthorne will do. Both his fields went away fairly well. He will use the flag today, when the meeting closes. The boys will not be disobedient while he is at work. The track was deep with mud, the fields of fair quality, and the racing none too picturesque. The stake race furnished a surprise. Scott and Bush's filly, Clementine, the outsider, won it in a gallop. She could not beat selling platers under light weight a few days ago. Yesterday she took up 117 pounds and won with supreme ease. Only four went to the post for the $1,970 prize. Strathmaid backed from 3 to 1 was the post favorite at 8 to 5. Helen N.'s price rose from 7 to 5 to 2 to 1, and Corrigan's Fannie S., Ethel's half-sister, went from 2 to 2½ to 1. Clementine was always 6 and 7 to 1. Strathmaid and Helen N. fought it out to the turn, leading from the half where Clementine went to the front and galloped the rest of the way, winning by three lengths from Helen N., who beat Strathmaid a head for the place. The race summary follows:

Third race, Competition Stakes, for fillies 3 years old, $50 each starter, $1,500 added, one mile:
Scott & Bush's ch. f. Clementine, 3, by Fonso—Emily Coster, 117 pounds (L. Brown)............ 1
Scoggan Bros.' br. f. Helen N., 3, by Buchanan—Highlander Mare, 117 (Bunn)............ 2
White & Wilkerson's b. f. Strathmaid, 3, by Strathmore—Long Cloth, 117 (O. Lewis)............ 3
Time—2:05.

Fannie S., 112 pounds (Overton), ran unplaced.
Betting: Strathmaid 8 to 5, Helen N. 2 to 1, Clementine 7 to 1, Fannie S. 2½ to 1.
Astrakhan, 117 pounds; Lena Frey, 117; La Colonia, 117; and Salonica, 117, were drawn.
Net value of stake to winner, $1,620.

Pat Dunne's Anglo Saxon, 10 to 1, got off running and won the opening 2-year-old race at half a mile with Queen of Blondes, 15 to 1 second, and Southern Lady, hope of the talent, third, Mabel, the even money favorite, fourth. A three-quarter selling race followed, and the Flash Stable's gay deceiver and mud lark, Bolster, backed from 5 to 3½ to 1, won it by four lengths, Lulu May a head before Bob Jacobs, though the judges placed Furnish, who was a head back of Jacobs, third. Furnish was the wabbly favorite, opening at 4 to 1, going to 2 to 1, and starting at 2 to 1.

Then came Clementine's shocking victory at which the five-book ring rejoiced.

The seven furlong condition race, fourth on the card, in which Verge d'Or and Helter Skelter were entered, was scratched to pieces and a five furlong selling race substituted. Roley Boley and Fakir, each 4 to 1, got off best and finished in the winning places, Roley Boley four lengths before Fakir, he two more before Zorella.

The betting on the mile and seventy yards selling race was suspicious. The Hero seemed a 1 to 2 shot, but opened at evens and went to 8 to 5. The "wise" men played Pat Dunne's gelding Content. Huston, the Guttenburg boy, was up on Ike Murphy's colt, and was cautioned by the judges. The Hero early took the lead and allowed Sir Bevys and Content to reach him at the half. It was on sufferance only, and rounding the turn he romped away and won as he chose from Sir Bevys, who was six lengths before Content. B. B. Million sulked and was behind the eighth pole. After winning, The Hero propped and Huston fell off. The summaries follow:

Race Summaries and Thursday's Entries.

First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling, allowances, half a mile—Anglo Saxon, 94 pounds (Leigh), 10 to 1, won; Queen of Blondes, 106 (Knight), 15 to 1, second; Southern Lady, 106 (Bunn), 6 to 5, third. Time, .58. New City Queen, 97 (Barrett), 50 to 1; Mabel, 111 (Overton), even; Norrine, 97 (Van Camp), 50 to 1; and Gen. Miles, 111 (Howe), 50 to 1, ran unplaced in order.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, allowances, six furlongs—Bolster, 101 pounds (Leigh), 3½ to 1, won; Lulu May, 99 (Dempsey), 7 to 1, second; Furnish, 107 (Barrett), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Bob Jacobs, 113 (Overton), 10 to 1; Shiloh, 102 (Reynolds), 5 to 1; Hardee, 98 (Bunn), 4 to 1; Bagpipe, 101 (Durnell), 8 to 1; and Ambrose, 113 (Howe), 25 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, five furlongs—Roley Boley, 98 pounds (Leigh), 4 to 1, won; Fakir, 100 (Bunn), 4 to 1, second; Zorilla, 91 (Dempsey), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¾. John G., 100 (Barrett), 3 to 1; Right Wing, 91 (Carter), 30 to 1; and Gamorra, 100 (Steppe), 3 to 1, ran unplaced in order.

Fifth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, allowances, one mile and seventy yards—The Hero, 107 pounds (Huston), 8 to 5, won; Sir Bevys, 105 (Barrett), 4 to 1, second; Content, 86 (Leigh), even, third. Time, 2:06½. B. B. Million, 102 (Bunn), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Hawthorne's card today is a good one, as follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upward, ten pounds below scale, three-quarters of a mile—Bagpipe, 98 pounds; Special, 91; Catherine B., 99; Morse, 113; El Rayo, 114; Silverado, 102.

Second race, five furlongs, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, allowances—Lulu May, 101 pounds; Recherche, 104; Sir Bevys, 105; B. B. Million, 103; Annie Race, 98; Artemus, 93.

Third race, Exposition Stakes, $1,500 added, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one and one-eighth miles—Brookwood, 119 pounds; Shoshone, 119; Chapman, 119; Virge d'Or, 123; Vallera, 125.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances—Spectator, 105 pounds; Highwayman, 84; Powers, 102; Morse, 99; John Winfield, 98; Rocket, 110; Patrick, 107.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles, for all ages, handicap hurdle—Speculator, 139 pounds; Bob Thomas, 146; Speculation, 143; Hardee, 135; Elphin, 140; Cataline, 145.

COMMON RACING AT GARFIELD PARK.

Ruffin, Big Three, Mitchell L., Derango, and Oakdale the Winners.

Garfield Park racing was decidedly common yesterday, the swampy condition of the track making it dangerous for horses and boys, and owners were unwilling to take the risk of racing over it. The first and third races were declared off.

Mephisto, the favorite in the last race, was plentifully charged with a stimulant to bolster up his courage. He ran an eighth of a mile at every break, and when the flag fell he had the "thumps" and Hoggett was compelled to pull him up to save a fall. When the horse went through the paddock gate he fell dead, presumably from heart failure. The dose and fearful going settled him. He was recently purchased by T. Martin from the Flash stable, and was of but little account.

Only one favorite—Big Three, at 8 to 5—crossed the line a winner. Consequently the books had a good day.

Ballarat was a 2 to 1 favorite for the second race on the card, and, getting off with the lead, was eight lengths in front at the head of the stretch, but stuck fast in the mud and was beaten out by Ruffin, at 8 to 1. Hart Wallace, 5 to 2, finished second in a drive.

Big Three jumped to the front in the fourth race, leading his field of five, and won in a drive half a length in front of Viceroy, who was the same distance before Gendarme.

Mitchell L., of the Watermelon stable, despised in the betting at 10 to 1, beat out his field of dogs after lying safe to the three-quarter pole, where he came away, winning in a gallop three lengths before Queen Isabella, who was a length in front of Galbanum, third.

For the sixth race Bessie Bisland was made a 2 to 1 favorite but was never dangerous. Gaylord took the flag and led for half a mile, when Derango, 12 to 1, came fast under punishment, winning by four lengths from Chimes.

In the last race Mephisto was made a hot favorite at 7 to 5 but he ran his race at the post, and finished fifth. Oakdale took the lead soon after the flag fell and won by a broad margin from Josie Wells. The racing summaries follow:

First race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, four and one-half furlongs—Declared off.

Second race, purse $500, 3-year-olds to carry 100 pounds, 4-year-olds and upwards 110 pounds, non-winning allowances, six furlongs—Ruffin, 107 pounds (Elliott), 8 to 1, won; Hart Wallace, 107 (Griffin), 2½ to 1, second; Ballarat, 110 (W. Hueston), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:35½. Random, 87 (H. Jones), 10 to 1; Trude, 80 (L. Soden), 15 to 1; Tom Mackin, 105 (Fox), 5 to 1; Charlie S., 100 (Withers), 50 to 1; ran unplaced. Cora W., 80; King Scotland, 85; and Hercules, 110, were drawn.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile—Declared off.

Fourth race, a free handicap, $10 each if not declared out to go to the winner, $700 added, of which $100 to the first and $50 to the third, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Big Three, 107 pounds (Fox), 8 to 5, won; Viceroy, 90 (T. Sloan), 6 to 1, second; Gendarme, 92 (Keith), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:58¾. Virgie, 98 (H. Jones), 3½ to 1; Sull Ross, 104 (G. Williams), 4 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards that have started and not won a race at the meeting, selling and additional allowances, six furlongs—Mitchell L., 104 pounds (Burns), 10 to 1, won; Queen Isabella, 103 (Fox), 3 to 1, second; Galbanum, 104 (Cratty), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:36¾. Hamlin, 110 (McInerney), 10 to 1; Forest King, 103 (T. Sloan), 8 to 1; Gilford, 106 (Keith), 13 to 5; Laurinska, 97 (H. Jones), 5 to 1; Ed Finn, 107 (Tevis), 20 to 1; Johnny B., 116 (Milam), 30 to 1, ran unplaced. Sallie Taylor, 106, was drawn.

Sixth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds to carry 100 pounds, 4-year-olds and upwards 110 pounds, non-winning allowances, six furlongs—Derango, 110 pounds (H. Jones), 12 to 1, won; Chimes, 105 (Hoggett), 7 to 5, second; Jim Dunn, 110 (G. Williams), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:36¾. Bessie Bisland, 95 (Keith), 2 to 1; Gaylord, 110 (Rowe), 8 to 1, ran unplaced. Astrakhan, 90; Rio Grande, 100; Lucinda, 105; Mirabeau, 107; J. B. Freed, 110; and Billy Pinkerton, 110, were drawn.

Seventh race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards that have started and not won at the meeting, selling and additional allowances—Oakdale, 112 pounds (Burns), 3 to 1, won; Josie Wells, 95 (Ryan), 6 to 1, second; Kangaroo, 99 (Burgess), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:40¾. Cora W., 83 (Macklen), 8 to 1; Mephisto, 104 (Hoggett), 6 to 5; W. H. B. S., 106 (Sims), 12 to 1, ran unplaced. Ten to One, 100; Edith, 100; and Ruffin, 109, were drawn.

Here are the weights and entries for today at Garfield Park:

First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs—Patsy, 102 pounds; Pekin, 102; Locomotive, 104; Frank Evans, 104; Blizzard, 112.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, allowances, one mile—Algebra gelding, 93 pounds; Freelight, 96; Virgie, 96; Edith, 97; Hanselle, 97; B. B. Million, 97; Miss Patton, 102; The Hero, 102; Profligate, 103; Iron Rod, 104; Robin Hood, 105.

Third race, same conditions as fifth race, six furlongs—Concave, 95 pounds; Kangaroo, 98; J. J., 102; Grey Fellow, 103; Barthol, 105; Pinto, 107; Sea Foam, 109; Pullman, 111.

Fourth race, the Grant Stakes, value $4,000, a sweepstake for 3-year-olds, six furlongs—Belle Blackburn, 110 pounds; The Empress, 110; Lookout, 118; Adolph, 118; Bonnie True, 118; Bismarck, 121; King Lee, 123; Lollie, 120.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, six furlongs—Edith, 97 pounds; Bigman, 102; Redstone, 103; Fred Knox, 105; Harbor Light, 107; Virgie, 108; Gov. Wheeler, 109; Vattell, 109; Abandon, 109.

Sixth race, same conditions as fifth race, one mile—Imp. Remedy, 95 pounds; Timberland, 98; Johnny Greener, 102; Little Crete, 106; Bettie Prather, 106; Gunshot, 107; Reindeer, 111; Billy Pinkerton, 113; Ruffin, 115.

NAME THE AMERICAN DERBY WINNER

Three Handsome Prizes Offered for Correctly Placing Its First Three Horses.

The American Derby, at one mile and a half, for 3-year-olds, will be run at Washington Park Saturday, June 25. In the interest of sport THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $100 to the first of its readers who can correctly name the first, second, and third horses at the finish.

If no competitor names the three correctly the one coming nearest thereto wins the $100. A second prize of $50 will be given to the second correct guesser, and a third prize of $25 to the third. Each competitor can guess as often as he pleases. The only condition imposed is that the choice be written on the blank printed below. Competition closes at noon Saturday, June 25, the day of the race. All guesses received after that time will be rejected. As each coupon is received it will be numbered and filed. The official TRIBUNE stamp affixed will show the hour and minute of its receipt.

[*Trim here.*]

AMERICAN DERBY,

June 25, 1892.

The following are my selections for first, second, and third places:

1..

2..

3..

Name..

Town..

No..

Street..

[Coupon will be stamped here.]

[*Trim here.*]

[Cut this coupon out and address American Derby, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.]

The horses eligible, with their present odds in the book of J. H. McDermott & Co., 145 Monroe street, and 125-127 Park row, New York, are:

Horse.	*Odds.*	*Horse.*	*Odds.*
Azra	6	Jerome L.	100
Alice D.	100	Josie O.	100
Annorean	100	Jot Gunte	100
Bashford	5	Julia May	100
Bob Rice Jr.	25	Knobber Chief	100
Belle of Beachwood	100	Miss Knott	40
Bob Forester	25	My Partner	100
Big Casino	20	Newton	10
Belle Mead	100	Outcraft	100
Brazos	40	O'Sullivan	80
Robert Weitbrec	Full	Old Pepper	25
Belfast	100	Perblaise	100
Brooklyn	100	Prince of Darkness	10
Chief Justice	5	Pauline S.	100
Charm	100	Pat Woodcock	5
Crit Davis	100	Quickness	100
Cicero	5	Roscoe	100
Cæsar	60	Roseman	100
Carlsbad	Full	Ronald	40
D. M.	100	Roseboy	100
Devezac	100	Sewanee	100
Emperor Regent	30	Sykeston	30
Fire Ball	100	Salvation	70
False B.	60	Staghound	100
Faraday	20	St. Argentino	70
Good Investment	100	Salonica	10
Gen. Miles	100	Zorilla	70
Gladiator	100	Tombigbee	100
Galindo	Full	Transit	60
Horace L.	100	The Peer	60
Herald	100	The Distiller	80
Hickory Withe	100	Umatilla	40
Al Orth	100	Westlake	100
Ignite	80	Wanthrift	100
Indus	20	Zaldivar	3
Julius Saxe	25		

There were 20,441 guesses in the contest up to last night.

DERBY CANDIDATES ALREADY HERE.

Vortex Said to Be Foundered—Lew Weir and Huron for Latonia.

Next Saturday is American Derby day and great preparations are being made at Washington Park in anticipation of this great event. All the improvements to the grand stand and grounds have been completed and the painters are putting the finishing touches here and there. The betting ring, widened and lengthened, is ready; and the paddock, Secretary Brewster's pride, is a model of beauty and convenience. Horses have been arriving daily for the last week until there are estimated to be in the neighborhood of 400 now on the grounds. The track yesterday morning was in good condition, but the heavy rainfall during the day turned it into a mortar bed, although under the hot sun it was drying out fast. By Saturday, if no more rain falls, it will be in better shape for the Derby than for the last three years.

The Gambrinus stable arrived a few days ago with Vortex, Wightman, Gayosa, Sir Carr, Colonel S., and Harvest Time. The rest of their string has been turned out for the season. Vortex is not doing well. John Garcia is averse to talking of the colt's condition, but intimates that he might be troubled with rheumatism. Good horsemen who have seen Vortex lately are positive that he has foundered and will never be able to race again.

Wadsworth, the Derby candidate who pulled up slightly lame after last Saturday's Derby was out galloping up and down the cinder path on the Sixty-third street side, but was moved carefully for fear of picking up a nail. He shows no sign of lameness.

Gulinda, the gray colt of "Lucky" Baldwin's string and a dangerous factor in next Saturday's race, was sent the distance Tuesday morning, which he covered in 2:51¾ close to the rail where the going was the worst. His performance was considered good.

Carlsbad has been given a lot of strong galloping and is getting a special preparation for the Derby. Prince of Darkness, who is a dark horse in the big race, was recently sent a mile and a quarter in 2:25. He is in the Applegate string, of which Billy Walker, an old time jockey, has charge. Zaldivar, the Californian, was given light gallops on the cinder-path yesterday. He looks, and moves well and is in fine fettle. His sore head gives him but little trouble and can be cured in a few days after he goes out of training.

Faraday, who has been recently added to the Halloway string, had not arrived yesterday morning, but was expected during the day.

The following are some of the prominent stables already quartered at the track:

Woodford Stable—Townsend, Ellison, Judge Ramsey, Carbon.

Gilford Stable—Bankrupt, Gilford, Jim Kearns, Dr. Iceman, Shandon Bells, Harry Phan, Antietam, Adversity, Midnight.

Dan O'Brien's Lot—Sympathetic's Last, Minnie Elkins, Nettie Douglass, Lou Douglass.

Hasty Stable—Quickstep, Hasty, Upman, King Faustus, Wampezo.

H. B. Durham—Roscoe, Oliver, British Blue Blood, Selina D., Sweet Blossom, Mr. Parker, Puryea D., Rook Laidley, Daring, Latitude, La Colonia, Reardon. Clementine will be taken over today.

Gambrinus Stable—Vortex, Wightman, Gayosa, Sir Carr, Colonel S., and Harvest Time.

O. O. West Jr.—Hamlin, Whitenose, Odrey, Susie Nell, Unadilla, Brandolette, Bob L., Salvation, Frank Goodale, Gladness, My Partner, and a 5-year-old maiden.

Bashford Manor—Azra, Bashford, Ignite, and eight others.

J. Gillespie—Costa Rica, The Peer.

Ætna Stable—Forerunner, Rudolph, Tulla Blackburn, Palisade, and a lot of 2-year-olds. Livingston, the only tardy one, is still at Garfield Park trying to win himself out.

L. U. Shippee—Take Notice, Ludovic, and several others.

Sam Bryant came in last Monday with Come To Taw but doesn't expect to take down much this season.

M. D. Richardson with Alti-Vola, Voorhies, Dare-Vela, and several others arrived yesterday.

The Charter Oak Stable with Ray S., Jim Murphy, The Baron, Minnie Cee, Judge Arkell, and Gorman are expected today.

It is thought that by Saturday there will be at least 700 horses on the grounds.

Ed Corrigan shipped Huron and Lew Weir to Latonia yesterday to run in Friday's Hotel spring stakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, in which Huron is to carry 106 pounds and Lew Weir 105 pounds.

Corrigan's Cæsar will not start in the Derby or any race for some time. He is not being worked. The green-white sash will be carried by "Monk" Overton and Cicero—Freeland's brother.

The New York papers are slopping over Cass Sloan, who is considered a brainy and skillful rider.

Jockey Ray picked up nine pounds of mud on himself and Wadsworth in last Saturday's Garfield Park Derby.

Starter Gilman of Hawthorne has gone to officiate at the Kansas City meeting which opens today.

Judge Waxem's Political Proverbs.

It's harder for some pollitishans to be right than to be President.

The Amerikin eagel ain't huntin' fer offis.

A man has got to be tricky to be a fust rate pollitishan.

A little onesty goes a long ways in a pollitikle campane.

Some men live for ther country, and some live oppon it.

If Unkle Sam should happen to die the heirs wood git to fitin' in about fifteen minutes.

The Goddess of Liberty ain't got no pockets in her cloas.

Some men hain't got no bizness in polliticks, and that's all the bizness other men has got.

"Out ov det, out ov dainger," fits the individual, but it won't do fer the government.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Tammany's Decision.

In the conference in the Auditorium Hotel this morning between Mr. Croker, Bourke Cockran, and the other Tammany chiefs it was resolved to abandon the Tammany support of Gov. Hill. A very natural condition was made by Boss Croker, who observed: "I am perfectly willing to take Tammany's support away from Gov. Hill and throw it in favor of any candidate who drinks Hygeia water."

HIS HIGHNESS VICTOR

HE MEETS AND DEFEATS THE ONCE MIGHTY POTOMAC.

Lepanto Hangs on Gamely—Extra, Kingston, Zorling, Bellwood, and Prather the Other Coney Island Winners—Trotting at Saugus, Dowagiac, Flint, Peru, Etc.—Racing at Latonia, St. Louis, and Gloucester—American Derby Prospects—Stables at Washington Park.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—His Highness, the most prominent candidate for the rich Realization Stakes of 1892, met and defeated Potomac, winner of the Realization of last year, at Sheepshead Bay today. The distance was one mile, and, according to the handicap, His Highness carried five pounds more than scale weight for age, while Potomac had two pounds off, making a difference of seven pounds in Potomac's favor. In spite of this, and in spite of the fact that Potomac was declared to be in prime condition for a race, His Highness was a warm favorite at 4 to 5, while 11 to 5 could be had against Potomac. The contest could hardly be called a race, as far as Potomac was concerned, for after he had traveled three-quarters of a mile at a rattling clip with His Highness, he fell back beaten, and Garrison, who rode him, pulled him up last. Lepanto made the running from the start, and set a hot pace, the fractions for the first three-quarters being 12¼, 24¼, 36¼, 49, 1:01¾, 1:14¾. His Highness and Potomac were the leader's closest attendants. Making the last turn, when Potomac was in difficulty, Taral sent His Highness along, but Lepanto hung on gamely, and the favorite, who was always a sluggish horse, had to be hustled a little at the finish to win by a neck. Rex was a remote third. Gideon and Daly, owners of His Highness, cleared about $15,000 on the race.

The Pansy Stakes for 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, on the turf track, was the only stake event on the card. Marcus Daly's colt Rightaway, with Garrison up, was a slight favorite at 12 to 5 over Warsaw at 13 to 5 and Lovelace 3 to 1. Warsaw was in front to the top of the homestretch, when Extra, a 6 to 1 shot, who had been well up all the way, took command and in a drive won by a short head from Lovelace. Rightaway was a good third and Warsaw fourth. Had not Bergen lay too far out of the race with Lovelace in the early part or had he made his run a little sooner, he could scarcely have lost.

Old Kingston took up his load of 131 pounds, and won the opening dash over the Futurity course in impressive style, passing the judges under a strong pull, half a length before Osric, who easily beat Tringle for the place. Kingston was favorite at 1 to 4.

The Unbeatable Zorling Wins.

The scramble for 3-year-olds over the Futurity course resulted in a victory for Phil Dwyer's filly Zorling, who now seems unbeatable in her class at any distance up to seven furlongs. Strange to say, in spite of her three previous successive victories the bookmakers laid as good as 4½ to 1 against her, an overwhelming tip making Lavish a hot favorite at 7 to 5. Zorling won well in hand by half a length from Doncaster, a rank outsider at 30 to 1, who was the same distance in front of Lorimer. Lavish died at the end of five furlongs and finished fifth.

There was a great surprise for backers in the seven-furlong selling race, Walcott, favorite at even money, and Busteed, second choice, at 9 to 5, both being badly beaten. That old gelding, Belwood, who seems to retain all his speed as years pass by, won in a common canter, with odds of 5 to 1 against him, while Fagot, a 25 to 1 shot, snatched the place from Busteed. Walcott was a bad fourth. Belwood threw his rider, Sims, at the post, but the jockey was not injured and rode in the race.

The highweight handicap at a mile and a sixteenth on the turf track, was won by another old horse, Prather, who was second choice at 12 to 5. May Win, favorite at 2 to 1, was beaten off, Roquefort, an 8 to 1 shot, taking second place, with Tom Tough, another outsider, third.

Thus of six favorites only two were successful. Garrison and Sims each rode two winners and Taral and Littlefield one each.

Summary of the Races.

First race, for 3-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, Futurity course, about three-quarters of a mile—Kingston, 131 pounds (Garrison), 1 to 4, won; Osric, 111 (Taral), 12 to 1, second; Tringle, 99 (J. Lambley), 8 to 1, third; Fremont, 111 (Sims), 10 to 1; Derfargilla, 99 (W. Midgley), 60 to 1; Lizzetta, 99 (Blake), 60 to 1; Billetdoux colt, 104 (Bergen), 100 to 1, and Laughing Water, 103 (Lambley), 60 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:11.

Second race, the Pansy Stakes, for 3-year olds, penalties, three-fourths of a mile on turf—Extra, 188 pounds (Littlefield), 6 to 1, won; Lovelace, 123 (Bergen), 3 to 1, second; Rightaway, 118 (Garrison), 12 to 5, third. Warsaw, 118 (Taral), 13 to 5; Majolica colt, 118 (Thompson), 30 to 1; and Faithful, 115 (Dorsey), 10 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:17.

Third race, for 3-year-olds, penalties and allowances, Futurity course, about three-quarters of a mile—Zorling, 117 pounds (Sims), 4½ to 1, won; Doncaster, 110 (A. Covington), 30 to 1, second; Lorimer, 110 (Hamilton), 7 to 1, third. Lord Motley, 110 (Littlefield), 6 to 1; Lavish, 110 (Lambley), 7 to 5; Hori, 110 (Dorsey), 5 to 1; Schuylkill, 115 (Doggett), 15 to 1; Glencoyne, 105 (Bryant), 15 to 1; Ragna, 105 (Narvice), 50 to 1; and Carmine, 105 (J. Lambley), 60 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:12 1-5.

Fourth race, for all ages, weights 14 pounds above the scale, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Belwood, 113 pounds (Sims), 5 to 1, won; Fagot, 100 (J. Lambley), 25 to 1, second; Busteed, 113 (Doggett), 9 to 5, third. Wilcott, 111 (Lambley), even, and Bengal, 110 (Taral), 15 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:29.

Fifth race, handicap for all ages, one mile—His Highness, 112 pounds (Taral), 4 to 5, won; Lepanto, 95 (J. Lambley), 10 to 1, second; Rex, 103 (A. Covington), 7 to 1, third. King Crab, 110 (Sloane), 15 to 1, and Potomac, 120 (Garrison), 11 to 5, ran unplaced in the order. Time, 1:40 2-5.

Sixth race, high-weight handicap, for all ages, one mile and a sixteenth, on turf—Prather, 120 pounds (Garrison), 12 to 5, won; Roquefort, 118 (Lambley), 8 to 1, second; Tom Tough, 112 (A. Covington), 8 to 1, third. May Win, 119 (Bergen), 2 to 1, and Tea Tray, 118 (Dorsey), 2½ to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:49 1-5.

Thursday's Coney Island Entries.

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights 24 pounds above the scale, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Willie L., 126 pounds; Kingsbridge, 126; Westchester, 125; Dr. Ross, 121; Hamilton, 121; Strephon, 114; Topeka, 113; Masher, 111.

Second race, the Surf Stakes for 2-year-olds, penalties, five furlongs—Lady Violet, 122 pounds; Hammie, 118; Don Alonzo, 118; Elmo colt, 118; Beatrice colt, 118; Sandown, 118; Minnehaha, 115; Salutation, 115.

Third race, the Tidal Stakes, for 3 year-olds, one mile—Tammany, 122 pounds; Charade, 122; Strephon, 122.

Fourth race, the Bay Ridge Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a half—Banquet, 114 pounds; Masterlode, 110; Warpath, 103; Nomad, 100; Portchester, 95; War Duke, 90.

Fifth race, a handicap for all ages, one mile and a furlong—Major Domo, 123 pounds; Madstone, 115; English Lady, 103; Mars, 102; Bolero, 95.

Sixth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights fourteen pounds above the scale, penalties and allowances, one mile on turf—Larchmont, 120 pounds; Vardee, 120; Watterson, 120; Warpath, 116; Entre, 109; Gold Wave, 109; Madrid, 104.

LATONIA'S PURSE RACE DAY.

Ella Shipman and Irish Chief Win the Best Class Events.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—[Special.]—All the races today were purse events and there was an even break between favorites and fielders. The three winning non-favorites were long shots. Irish Chief, a favorite over the field, was in great form and won a fast race in a gallop. Juison rode him as well as two other winners. Juison is new in the riding business, but he has developed into one of the best jockeys here. He is very black. Calhoun was an odds-on favorite in the maiden race and ought to have won. The riding was freely criticised. Henry Simon has permission to run his horses once more. Early in the meeting his entries were refused by official edict, and today the edict was rescinded. The judges deemed him guilty of sharp practice rather than of having his horses pulled. The judges had the Illume case under consideration today, but no definite action was taken. It is hinted, however, that the parties ruled off will be let down with a three month suspension. It is about certain Illume cannot start in the American Derby.

In the first race, five and one-half furlongs, seven starters, Kindora was 6 to 5; Lady Jones, 2½ to 1; Vashte, 4 to 1; Jessie Bell (Slaughter), 15 to 1. Jessie Bell took the lead on the homestretch and won pretty much as she liked, Vashte a length before Roseola. Time, 1:10.

With nine starters in the second race, one mile, Harry Smith (Ray) was 7 to 5, King Punster, Lady Jane (Jones) 3 to 1, Ella Shipman (Juison) 8 to 1. Harry Smith and Ella Shipman ran lapped to the homestretch, where Smith began to tire, and Punster joined issue with Ella. The finish was a fierce one, but Ella won by a neck, Punster a length before Harry Smith. Time, 1:42½.

Six maiden 2-year-olds started in the third race, four and a half furlongs, with Hume Boy (Britton) 6 to 5, Bonetta (J. Murphy) 2 to 1, The Sculptor (Watson) 15 to 1. The finish was a close and driving one between the three named, Hume Boy winning by a neck, Bonetta a neck before The Sculptor. Time, 51¼.

In the mile and seventy yards, with nine starters, Irish Chief (Juison) was 4 to 5, Lillian Lindsay 3 to 1, and Lillian Beatrice 6 to 1. Irish Chief had everything his own way from first to last, and cantered in the easist of winners, Lillian Beatrice half a length before Lillian Lindsay. Time, 1:47¼.

Nine maidens started in the six furlongs. Calhoun (Perkinson) 4 to 1. Miless was among the leaders when the homestretch was reached; then she drew away and won by nearly two lengths, Calhoun a length before Alice Brand. Time, 1:16¼.

The last race, five and one-half furlongs, had seven starters, the bulk of the money going on Gretchma (A. Clayton), 9 to 5, and Hyman (Jinson), 2 to 1, and the race was between the pair, the fiercest sort of a finish resulting in a head victory for Hyman, Gretchma a length before Munson. Time, 1:09.

Latonia's entries for tomorrow are:

First race, six furlongs—Stratton, 86 pounds; Haliene, 98; Lonnie B., 101; Moss Terry, 100; The Spaniard, 102; Roseola, 108.

Second race, selling, one mile and seventy yards—Miss Ballard, 95 pounds; Consignee, 100; Banner, 100; Sir Planet, 100; Tom Jones, 100; Wildwood, 102; Henry Jenkins, 107; Eugene, 108.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Hindogam, 102 pounds; Jamestown, 104; Knott In It, 107; One Dime, 108; Lady Jones, 111; Duster, 111.

Fourth race, Lawrence Handicap, six furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Glenview, 95 pounds; Ocean H., 95; Hannigan, 100; Sister Mary, 102; Little Georgie, 103; Semper Lex, 106; Linger, 109; Afternoon, 110; Issie O., 113; Koko, 116.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Mary Alice, 95 pounds; Lawrence, 95; Mine Heart, 97; Carrie Pearsall, 97; Goodwood, 105; Little Cad, 108.

Tonight's Covington pool quotations are:

Second race—Consignee, $10; Banner, $10; Sir Planet, $15; Tom Jones, $15; Henry Jenkins, $25; Eugenie, $15; field, $5.

Third race—Knot In It, $25; One Dime, $10; Lady Jones, $15; Duster, $10; field, $10.

Forth race—Glenview, $25; Little George and Koko, $10; Sister Mary, $10; Semper Lex and Ginger $10; Afternoon, $15; field, $10.

No selling on the first and fifth races.

LOW CLASS ST. LOUIS EVENTS.

Princess Limo and Ethel Gray Win the Best Races of the Day.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 22.—[Special.]—A big crowd attended the races today. The talent was successful, three favorites winning. Envy, third choice in the first race, got away in front and was never headed, winning under the whip; Out of Sight second. The second choice, Lakeland and Ed Greenwood, divided the honors in the betting on the second race. Mac Brown, an outsider, won cleverly by a length from Lakeland. Miss Lou, at 12 to 1, the longest shot of the day, won the third race by a neck after leading all the way. Kildare, top choice in the fourth race, won by a neck from Surget. Odette won the fifth race easily. Princess Limo, with a stable boy up, was the favorite in the sixth race, with Lord Willowbrook next in demand. The pair had the race to themselves all the way, Princess Limo winning by a neck. Ethel Gray, top choice in the handicap, made most of the running and won well in hand by a length from Dollikins. The summary follows:

First race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three quarters of a mile—Envy, 91 (Madison), 9 to 2, won; Out of Sight, 98 (Kunze), 7 to 2, second; Bret Harte, 93 (Sargeut), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Mollie L., 78 (Jones), 50 to 1; Corinne, 82 (Cottrell), 5 to 2; Little Midget, 83 (McIntyre), 25 to 1; Bobby Watts, 85 (C. McDonald), 15 to 1; Esther, 86 (Jordan), 20 to 1; Bob Francis, 89 (Arnold), 15 to 1; Venture, 98 (Taylor), 15 to 1; Emmett, 100 (Hazlett), 8 to 1; State of Texas, 108 (Council), 5 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Mac Brown, 99 pounds (Hazlett), 8 to 1, won; Lakeland, 106 (Kunze), 7 to 3, second; Lady Mary, 107 (Cooper), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03½. Dave C., 102 (Madison), 8 to 1; Columbus, 118 (H. Kelly), 30 to 1, and Greenwood, 120 (Taylor), 8 to 5, ran unplaced.

Third race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Miss Lou, 85 (Chamnes), 12 to 1, won; Barbara, 84 (Grace), 6 to 1, second; Coronel, 90 (Kunze), 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Ida Besswing, 89 (C. McDonald), 12 to 1; Little May, 90 (Sargent), 15 to 1; Wild Rose, 95 (Arnold), 6 to 1; Tramp, 96 (Jordan), 7 to 2; Packhorse, 96 (Madison), 8 to 1; Whittier, 96 (Stuckey), 3 to 1; Top Sawyer, 100 (Davis), 6 to 1; Tom Hood, 100 (Lowry), 6 to 1; Mean Enough, 100 (Taylor), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Kildare, 104 (Jordan), 3 to 1, won; Surget, 96 (Madison), 4 to 1, second; Nancy Hakes, 90 (Sargent), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½. St. Leo, 88 (C. McDonald), 6 to 1; Oakview, 92 (Kunze), 8 to 1; Little Phil, 88 (Arnold), 25 to 1; Miss Mary, 99 (Dillard), 15 to 1; Expense, 104 (Lowry), 7 to 1; Maud B., 105 (Taylor), 12 to 1; Kehoma, 108 (J. Morgan), 20 to 1; Vol Farron, 112 (Hazlett), 15 to 1; Crab Cider, 116 (Seaman), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, for all ages, one mile—Odette, 109 pounds (Madison), 6 to 1, won; Tea Set, 75 (F. Carr), 2½ to 1, second; Long Ten, 107 (Taylor), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. Relief, 82 (C. McDonald), 4 to 1; Annie House, 88 (Kunze), 6 to 1; Bonnie B., 88 (Sargent), 10 to 1; Dewberry, 104 (Lowrey), 2 to 1; Abby, 106 (C. Martin), 20 to 1; Granite, 107 (Zeller), 6 to 1; Assa, 114 (Hazlett), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $500, for all ages—Princess Limo, 107 pounds (Beatty), 8 to 5, won; Lord Willowbrook, 103 (Kunze), 2 to 1, second; Rainier, 108 (H. Lewis), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:49. Eli Kendig, 118 (Stone), 10 to 1. Gen. Caldwell, 108 (W. Harris), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Seventh race, handicap, purse $600—Ethel Gray, 112 pounds (J. Mooney), 8 to 5, won; Dollikens, 91 (Kunze), 4 to 1, second; Mary Sue, 109 (Matthew), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:36. Uncle John, 90 (Sargent), 30 to 1; Sir Abner, 98 (Taylor), 2 to 1; Ed Leonard 107 (Madison), 5 to 1, ran unplaced.

St. Louis entries for Thursday are:

First race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Normie, 81 pounds; Jennie Schwartz, 85; Thomas, 85; Corinne, 87; Sinbad, 92; Whizzar, 97; Footlight, 100; Kanesville, 101; McHenry, 101; Jack White, 103; April, 103; Kiro, 103.

Second race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Pically, 83 pounds; Guilty, 89; Bob Francis, 90; Mida, 94; Cyrena, 94; Prettiwit, 100; Minnie Davis, 102; Emmett, 105; Joe Edwards, 105; Tall Bull, 107; Mrs. McCallister, 108; Tramp, 109.

Third race, Kindergarten Stake, $1,000 added, for 2-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Rube Burrows, 102 pounds; Jack Kearney, 103; Gov. Brown, 107; Golda, 108; Bo Peep, 120.

Fourth race, selling, purse $100, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Alfalfa, 93 pounds; Ithica, 96; Ninon, 98; Namothe, 103; Surget, 105; Buckhound, 105; Jack Murray, 108; Good Day, 107; Dock Wick, 109; Kildare, 109; Expense, 109; Tom Carl, 119.

Fifth race, purse $500, for all ages, one mile—Hazehurst, 99 pounds; Goldstone, 107; Walter, 107; Eolem, 108; Brazos, 114.

Sixth race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, seven and a half furlongs—Sanford, 102 pounds; Coronet, 104; Fillmore, 106; Newcastle, 106; Langley, 107; T. B. Clay, 112.

Seventh race, handicap, purse $600, one mile and an eighth—Eolem, 85 pounds; Jugurtha, 96; Zender, 97; Casella, 101; Churchill Clark, 104.

GLOUCESTER RACING RESULTS.

Blazeaway, Vernon, Gen. Gordon, John Day, Can't Tell, and Delusion Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—John Day in the fourth and Can't Tell in the fifth race were the outsiders at 8 to 1, while two favorites and two well-played second choices won the other races at Gloucester today. The races resulted:

First race, five furlongs—Blazeaway (Merrick), 6 to 5, won; Botheration (Yetter), 4 to 1, second; Rapine (McDermott), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:05.

Second race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Vernon (Reagan), 8 to 5, won; Knapp (J. Bergen), 5 to 2, second; Shenandoah (Foster), 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:56½.

Third race, seven furlongs—Gen. Gordon (Merrick), 4 to 1, won; Samaritan (Morris), even, second; Lost Star (J. Jones), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:34.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—John Day (Merrick), 8 to 1, won; So So (Clerico), 12 to 1, second; Patrocles (J. Bergen), 3 to 1, third. Time, 59.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—Can't Tell, (Ham) 8 to 1, won; Mabel, (J. Bergen) 6 to 5, second; Hemet, (Houben) 14 to 1, third. Time, 1:25.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Delusion, (J. Bergen) 8 to 5, won; Shakespeare, (Shields) 8 to 1, second; Bohemian, (Merrick) 10 to 1, third.

Gloucester entries for Thursday are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Bay Court, 110 pounds; Ed Beaman, 110; A. B. Fox, 110; Lord Murray, 110; Argyle, 110; Gold Pan, 110; Harry H., 110; Bobby Calnan, 110; Reply, 110; Montreal, 110; Infanta, 105; Sadie, 105; Shepherdess, 105; Florrie H., 105; Misty Morning, 105.

Second race, half a mile, 2-year-olds—Flames, 109 pounds; Emma Mac, 106; Pleomar, 106; Waltz (late False Step filly), 103; Drummer, 100; Emma A., 100; Nannie Gentry filly, 100; Maria Barnes colt, 97; Irishtown, 97.

Third race, four and one half furlongs—Mute, 114 pounds; Needmore, 112; Fearless, 112; Flagrant, 112; Comrade, 109; Gyda, 109; Major, 109; Lee S, 107; Two Lips, 107; Pardon, 104; Mulligan, 104; Lillie Kinney, 104; Mamie B. B., 102; Goldstep, 97.

Fourth race, six and one half furlongs, special—Prince Howard, 108 pounds; Oberlin, 108; Blackburn, 103; Hemet, 103.

Fifth race, one and one fourth miles—Knapp, 107 pounds; Elyton, 106; Richal, 106; Middlestone, 106; Charley Thorn, 106; Alan Archer, 106; Ed McGinness, 106.

Sixth race, six and one quarter furlongs, beaten horses—Carnot, 110 pounds; Blue Wind, 110; Oliver Twist, 110; Teddington, 103; Bootjack, 103; Bonnie S., 103; Sierra Nevada, 103; Village King, 103; Humdrum, 101; Souvenir, 98; Handicraft, 97; Lebanon, 90.

FRANKLIN PARK HARNESS RACES.

Jennie Hanson, Gretchen, and Donald Win Good Class Events.

SAUGUS, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—The season at Franklin Park was opened today with good races. The summaries:

The 2:22 class, trotting, purse $500:

Jennie Hanson, b. g.	1	1	1
Grace Gothard, b. m.	3	2	2
Gratz, b g.	2	3	3

Time—2:24, 2:23¼, 2:23¾.

2:25 class, trotting, purse $500:

Gretchen, b. m.	1	1	1
Classmate, br. m.	2	2	4
Rose Filkins, br. m.	[illegible]	3	2
Maud C., b. m.	3	4	3

Time—2:27, 2:23¾, 2:26.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $500:

Donald, blk. s.	3	1	1	1
Dora Thorne, b. m.	1	2	4	4
Alice Wilkes, b. m.	4	4	2	2
Pilot, b. g.	2	3	3	3
Alspur, b. g	5	5	5	5

Time—2:27½; 2:28¼; 2:26½; 2:29½.

Trotting Results at Peru, Ind.

PERU, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—Fast track and time, with a large attendance, marked the second day's racing here. The summaries:

2:16-class, pacing, purse $500.

Frank Oxman, blk. g.	1	1	1
Reflector, b. g	2	2	2
Sorrel Dan, ch. g	3	3	3
Kissel's Dallas, ch. h.	4	4	4

Time: 2:17½, 2:20½, 2:20.

2:34-class, trotting, purse $400.

J. S. French	1	1	1
Bay Prince	2	3	3
Fred V.	4	2	2
Brad	6	4	5
Prodigal	5	5	4
Toscue	3	6dis	
Jubilant	7	dis	
Carrie M.	dis		

Time: 2:31½, 2:29½, 2:29¼.

Dowagiac, Mich., Trotting.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Today's race summary follows:

Stake, for 2-year-olds, trotting—Madam Daun, b. f., by Dauntless, won; Joe N., br. g., by Escalanti, and Mackedon, b. s., by Sir Albert, distanced. Time, 3:16.

Three minute class, trotting, purse $150:

Broomal, b. s., by New York	1	1
Jack Marshall, br. g., by Billy Gilbert	2	ds

Time—2:41½; 2:32¼.

Three-year-old class, trotting, purse $150:

McKellop, g. s., by Pilot Medium	1	2	1	1
Dawnland, b. s., by Dauntless	3	1	2	2
Vick P., br. f., by Victor Morrill	2	3	3	3
Willard Wilkesmont, br. s., by Belmont Chief	4	4	dis	

Time—2:58; 2:51; 2:53½.

Two Races at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—This was the second day of the races at the Kirkwood Driving Park. The track and weather were favorable. Two races were trotted. The summaries:

2:37 class, trotting, purse $500:

Gen. Turner, by Harold, driver, William Coville	1	1	1
Narka	3	2	2
Yellow Jacket	2	3	3
Story Teller	5	4	4
Merchandise	4	dist.	
J. B. C.	dist.		

Time—2:29½; 2:28¼; 2:26¾.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $500:

Grover S., by Cafferty horse, driver, William Shanley	2	1	1	1
Newsboy	1	2	2	2
Marvin	3	3	3	3
Bud Onward	4	dist.		

Time—2:24; 2:24¼; 2:28½; 2:25.

A KING SEEKING A BRIDE.

Tablet in the British Museum Gives a Glimpse of the Past.

Tablets found in Egypt at Tel-el-Amarna contain among other curious records the letters sent by a King of Egypt about 1500 B. C. to a King of Babylon denying that he had ill-treated one Babylonian wife and asking for another. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the outline of some of those letters, which by Dr. Bezold's careful and scholarly translation now all those who run may read. Take the tablet of Nile mud, for instance, on which the scribe of Amenophis III. wrote the letter that was never dispatched to "Kallimma Sin, King of Karaduniyash, my brother." After a characteristically Eastern and ponderous beginning, in which good health is wished to the King and the King's wives, the government, horses and carriages, the Pharaoh tries to clear himself of the charge brought against him that he has not treated well one of his wives, the sister of Kallimma Sin. "From the time when my father gave thee my sister to wife," the Babylonian King had written, "no man hath seen her, and none knoweth whether she be alive or dead." Now the King of Egypt has asked in marriage Sukharti ("the Little One"), Kallimma Sin's fair daughter. Hence these reproofs. The Egyptian thereupon challenged the Babylonian to send messengers who might convince themselves of the well-being of the wife whom "no man hath seen." The messengers come, but cannot, among the galaxy of Queens of Amenophis, identify the Babylonian Princess, and Amenophis now writes in righteous indignation in the letter under consideration.

"Since thou sayest, 'My messengers cannot identify her,' I answer, 'Then who can identify her?' and I ask further, 'Why dost thou not send a wise man who might give thee a trustworthy account and describe to thee the comfort and the good health of thy sister here?' Command, then, one of thy wise men to come and examine her household, and let him see for himself the honor in which she is held by the King."

After a great deal of haranguing, in which he of Mesopotamia asserts that his daughter Sukharti was "not beautiful," and after endless haggling over the loan of a quantity of gold, the marriage settlements are satisfactorily concluded, and Kallimma Sin writes unto me saying, 'Thou who writest unto me that she shall be brought unto thee.'

Ten years after Amenophis III. had begun to reign, we are, as it is stated on several large steatite scarabs, he had slain 102 lions with his own hand, he added another wife to his harem, and Queen Thi, on whose tomb we read that she was a "royal daughter, royal sister, royal mother, royal wife, great lady, Lady of the North and South," became the acknowledged Queen of Amenophis and of Egypt. Again and again the name of fair-haired, blue-eyed Queen Thi is mentioned in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, and it also occurs frequently on the rings, vases, ornaments, and amulets of the reign of Amenophis III.

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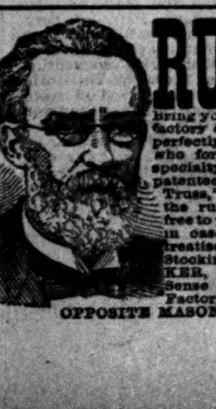
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THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892.

WHAT ONE ADVERTISER THINKS.

I have always thought and placed THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as the leading paper in the West, and while there are other good papers in Chicago, none of them as a newspaper in the broadest and best interpretation of that word can equal THE TRIBUNE.—*Willard Everett, Manager Advertising Department, Hood's Sarsaparilla.*

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 88⅝, which is equal to 68⅝ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE leading markets at Chicago were only fairly active and irregular in action. There was a period of weakness early, but later in the session corn advanced and the other cereals improved with it. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed 1⅛ cents higher, corn 1⅝ cents higher, oats 1⅝ cents higher, cash rye firm, barley steady, flax firm, July pork 12½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents and ribs 2½ cents higher.

HENRY WATTERSON isn't on the band wagon this year, but he still has influence enough to get his man selected for Temporary Chairman.—*Buffalo Express.*

Our New York contemporary is too previous. Henry got his man selected and then bounded into the band wagon with an agility of the most marvelous high jumper. He is in the band wagon, in front of the ophicleide blower, and in the front seat with the driver, regaling him with "sunburnt mirth and old wives' tales," and the Star-Eyed Goddess sits next to the trombone man with unblushing familiarity.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE sends its profoundest sympathies to Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun*, and contemplates that good man taking his gall and wormwood with sincere pity. Little as he has loved Chicago in the past, THE TRIBUNE fears he will love it still less in the future as the place that administered crow diet to him. But he must not in fairness charge it to the people of Chicago. It was Whitney of New York and his anti-snappers and mugwumps who did the job with such neatness and dispatch, and turned down the Tammany gang, who are "unfit for publication."

THE Fourth National Bank of the City of New York has issued a neat pamphlet giving the most prominent facts connected with the production and use of gold and silver in the last four hundred years, a digest of the United States Coinage act of 1792, and statistics of coinage, exports and imports, and circulation in this country since then. Also tables showing the commercial ratios of values of gold and silver. The pamphlet contains no arguments, either pro or con, but presents the material from which may be drawn the foundation of much reasoning in regard to the merits of the free coinage question.

IF the terms of the contract about to be entered on between the County Board and the lowest bidder for the construction of the new Criminal Court Building on Michigan street are observed to the letter Cook County will have much-needed additional court and office room next January. In the meantime that architectural botch and menace to judicial health, the present Criminal Court Building, will have disappeared. There will be eight commodious court-rooms in the new building. Three Judges for the trial of criminal cases can sit in three of them and thus keep down the number of prisoners awaiting trial in the County Jail to a minimum. The County Court and the Probate Court also can be located there, and the Sheriff and Coroner can be given offices in the building. The proposed improvement is a most desirable one, and the County Board is to be congratulated for expediting it.

THE railroads have done their full share towards making the Democratic convention a success in regard to attendance. Most of them appear to have improved upon the old idea of half fare each way when a return ticket is purchased. Forty per cent, or even less, has been the rule. Round-trip tickets from Minneapolis were issued at $7, which is but about 30 per cent of the regular charge of $11.50 each way, and 37 per cent of the $9.50 each way at which transportation recently could be procured by patronizing the scalper. This liberal policy on the part of the railroads made some amends for the rapacity exhibited by some of the Democratic saloonkeepers in the business section of the city, who charged their brethren twice the usual prices, the glass of whisky being 25 cents to all comers, instead of "two for a quarter," and a few of the restaurant-keepers were equally eager to make hay while the sun shone in convention week, as is always the case everywhere.

MR. OWENS of Kentucky, the Temporary Chairman of the Democratic convention, had something to say in his address about a "campaign of education" during the coming months. He said nothing, however, about the exciting "campaign of education" which he and his friend Mr. Watterson had just passed through, which converted them from disbelievers in the worship of the False Prophet into fervent adorers at his shrine. Mr. Owens has learned the advantages of education. Coming to Chicago with his heart filled with enthusiasm for Carlisle, a free trade, free silver Kentucky candidate, who was unalterably opposed to the war for the Union, and who did not palter with his principles, like Mr. Cleveland, and send a substitute, it took but a few hours of "education" to make Mr. Owens a fervent Cleveland man. The scales were removed from his eyes and he saw that there was no God but Wall street, and that Cleveland was its prophet. But when he comes to try his "campaign of education" on the voters of the Republican party he will find that the arguments which were so powerful with himself will have little influence on them. They are in the true church already and cannot be changed into perverts.

A "TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY."

The tariff plank reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions was one of those facing-both-ways productions on which the party made its fight in 1884 and 1888. It swung from side to side like a pendulum—now for free trade and then for the recognition of the rights of American labor. First it said that the "necessities of the government were the only justification for taxation," and that an unnecessary tax—that is, one not levied for revenue—was an unjustifiable one. With the next swing of the pendulum came the statement that where duties were imposed on competitive goods the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad measured any possible benefit to labor, and that any duty larger than that was a tax on the farmer and the workman. Then came the old familiar language to the effect that the Democrats are for a "revision of the tariff," in making which "it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry, many of which have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance."

Then the pendulum took another swing, and there followed a denunciation of the McKinley law, and an assertion that it had hampered trade and reduced wages. Protection was charged with having plastered the farms with mortgages. Republican reciprocity was denounced as a sham, and a demand was made for reciprocity with England as being the genuine article—a reciprocity which would throw open the markets of the United States to the products of the greatest manufacturing country in the world, and force the protected workingmen to give up a third of their artificially high wages.

But the convention was more honest and democratic than the trimmers and thimbleriggers of the Committee on Resolutions, and it substituted for a platform where sometimes the little joker of free trade was hidden, and sometimes visible, a revenue reform plank which would have pleased the soul of Tilden. After the majority report had been read ex-Congressman Lawrence T. Neal of Ohio moved to strike out all the "skimble-skamble stuff" preceding the denunciation of the McKinley law and to say instead:

> We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

After a heated debate this was adopted—yeas, 564; nays, 342—Pennsylvania, of course, being solid in the negative. Thus the Democrats strip off their moderate protection disguise and drop their lying talk of a revision of the tariff in such manner as not to cut down the American wage scale. They say flatly that they are for the free admission of competitive goods—any duty on which, no matter how small, would be a protective duty—and that the revenues of the government must be collected in the English fashion, off non-competitive goods, such as tea, coffee, and sugar. They have made a fair and square issue, and now let the voters decide.

BEATING THE "REVENUE REFORM" TOM-TOM.

Mr. Wilson, the Permanent Chairman of the Democratic convention, says: "We [the Democrats] are for the protection that protects, and the reciprocity that reciprocates." This is a fair specimen of the rhetorical Dead Sea fruit with which his address was stocked. Something more was expected from a man in his position than a mere cowbell tintinnabulation, a jingle of empty words.

Another declaration equally as meaningless is: "We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor." What a sham! The fruit of a man's labor is his wages and his savings. Mr. Wilson's party is seeking by its free-trade policy to cut down the wages to the level of the competing European scale, while the Southern and Western Democrats are proposing to pay those low wages in 67-cent silver dollars and to confiscate a third of the savings by permitting the debtor to pay his debt in those depreciated dollars. This is what the brazen charlatans of the Democracy call protecting a man in the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. The tender protection of the Democracy is very cruel.

As a matter of course, the Chairman denounced reciprocity. He is opposed to it because it provides for the free exchange of non-competitive products, but does not provide for the free exchange of the cheap labor, competing, underselling goods of Europe, a policy which would rob every American wage-worker of from one-third to one-half of his present compensation. And yet these demagogues have the audacity to ask wage-workers to vote for the free admission of the low-price, cheap labor goods of Europe in order "to protect the interests of the poor man."

The Chairman was pleased to ridicule the reciprocity agreements already made on the ground that "they are with a few little countries south of us." But the United States has reciprocity treaties with France, Germany, and Brazil, and with Spain in behalf of her West India colonies. Are these small countries with an insignificant population? Was the Chairman ignorant of what had been accomplished by the Blaine reciprocity policy, or did he deliberately suppress the facts? He could have said, however, with perfect truth that Cleveland would have made no such treaties had he been reëlected in 1888, but would have labored to open all the American ports to the cheap labor products of competing Europe, regardless of the heavy or prohibitory tariffs foreign countries might continue to impose on the chief products of the United States.

Had the Cleveland no-protection, open-ports policy carried the day in 1888 American gold and silver would have been shipped to Europe to pay for the enormous importations of competing goods and the American factories, mills, and shops would have been closed until the poor, deluded workmen who had voted for Cleveland and free trade had been starved into accepting free-trade wages. The prosperity of the country would have been destroyed. Panic and bankruptcy would have swept over the land, which would have been convulsed by labor riots, strikes, and lockouts until the wage scale had become adjusted to the new relations of cheap labor and free importations. That is how Democratic reciprocity works out in practice.

The Chairman said further that the people see—

> The meaning of protection written large today in a prostrated agriculture, in a shackled commerce, in stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in law-made wealth, in the discontent of the workingmen and the despair of the farmer.

This is copied without change of a word from the lying harangue of some Kansas calamity-howler or from some People's party screed. What are the facts "written large" in the official reports of the government? The farmers have had an enormous harvest and a profitable foreign demand for their surpluses. The commerce of the country has been greater than ever before. The activity of its spindles, looms, and forges has been increased. The number of men out of work has been lessened and the gross receipts of labor have been swelled. The farmer has been paying off his mortgages, and where there is discontent among the workingmen its seeds have been planted by the brawling demagogues and false prophets of the Democracy, who tell them that if they will vote for its candidates they shall be fed on milk and honey. If they take the advice of these false friends, and do strip themselves of the protection which has given them their high artificial wages, it will not take them long to learn that the promises of the Democracy, like those of Satan, lead to weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic platform begins in the routine way by reaffirming allegiance to Jeffersonian principles, and as usual denounces centralization of power and Federal control of elections. It then passes to a denunciation of that bugaboo, the so-called force bill, which once more is revived and dilated upon for partisan purposes. The plank denouncing "the profligate expenditures of the Republicans" must be accepted as a piece of broad Democratic humor. The joke, however, could have been improved upon if the Committee on Resolutions had stated that the record of the so-called Billion-Dollar Congress in its first session already has been outdone in the first session of the present Congress, had given the exact figures of appropriations, and announced that the additions to be made in the second session will carry the expenditures far beyond the billion mark, and that the economy resolution passed last fall has become a howling farce, even in the estimation of Holman himself. The profligate-expenditure plank will be likely to set the country in a guffaw.

The Democratic convention professes to be in favor of "a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense," while the Democratic Congress added one vessel to the navy and reduced the appropriations for shore defense so as to cripple it. There are certain buncombe planks, one aimed at the Czar of Russia, which is impotent, and another declaring in favor of Irish home rule to which no objection would be made by any class of Americans. Foreign pauper emigration and foreign contract labor are denounced, though laws already have been enacted covering these questions. There is the usual reluctant pension plank which will catch no soldiers' votes. The Nicaragua Canal is indorsed in a general way, but not with the definiteness with which the necessity of that great enterprise was affirmed in the Republican platform. The World's Fair secures hearty indorsement and Congress is urged to make such an appropriation as shall comport with the National honor. There is, of course, a demand for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, neither of which Territories is entitled to it upon the basis of resources sufficient to maintain Statehood, the demand being a purely partisan one. The platform also indorses President Harrison's recommendation of laws for the protection of railway passengers and employés. Having received the sanction of both parties there is now no reason why the bill which is pending should not pass.

The silver plank in the platform denounces as a cowardly makeshift the act of July, 1890, which is fraught with the possibilities of so much danger that all its supporters, as well as its author, should be anxious for its speedy repeal. The platform pledges the Democratic party to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both without discriminating against either or charge for minting. It declares that the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by legislative safeguards to insure the parity and the equal value of every dollar at all times in the markets and for the payment of debts. It demands that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and be redeemable in such coin, and insists upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, those being the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency. The following section recommends that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation be repealed.

This silver utterance by the convention is in full accord with Cleveland's declared policy on the question, and, of course, it called out a minority protest, led by Patterson of Colorado, which voiced the most ultra demands of the free silverites. The latter did their utmost, but it was of no avail. The offered amendment was lost in spite of intimations to the effect that the silver extremists of the West and South will cast their vote with the People's party next November. The tariff plank of the platform is discussed elsewhere.

THE NEW YORK JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

The manipulator of the Democratic National convention, the man behind the curtain who sets the scenes and moves them, provides the properties and works the traps, the *deus ex machina*, in fact, is alleged to have been Mr. Cleveland's ex-Secretary, William C. Whitney.

There were other presumable divinities of the "machine," among them Boss Croker with his owl-like reticence; Gorman and his lieutenant Higgins, the ex-Cleveland headsman, the blooming Flower, the argentiferous Brice, and the acrobatic Watterson from the many-fountained dells of Hellas, but they were only powers on the chess board moved here and there or checked and captured by the astute master of the game. Mr. Cleveland showed his wisdom in intrusting his destiny to this modern Jack the Giant Killer, whose girdle is full of scalps. He has deftly muzzled the Tammany tiger and it now snarls as gently as a sucking dove. He has succeeded in impressing weak kneed brethren from the West and South with the hope if not with the conviction that Cleveland can carry New York in spite of the official announcement of Flower, Perry Belmont, Cummings, Grant, Sickles, Cockran, Fellows, and all the others of the snap delegation that he cannot. He has scooped in Gorman and the pivotal Illinois delegation, and made satisfactory arrangements with Indiana. Much more has he done, and done it with an ease, grace, and dexterity which show him to be an expert in the art of manipulating conventions. At the same time he has sat down on the Syracuse anti-snap fellows who wanted to take the Kingdom on the Lake-Front by violence, get upon their hind legs and roar their demand, and make the tiger fighting mad. With one hand he has held them back and with the other he has soothed the Tammany beast and kept it from unsheathing its claws. Apparently all this looks like a hard job, but we have Mr. Whitney's testimony that it is not. He says: "Why, this is the softest job I ever undertook. The votes just came tumbling in at the doors and windows. You couldn't keep them out." All of which shows how easy it is to manipulate a convention when you are in a position to capture one State by the offer of the Vice-Presidency, and when your carpetbag is filled cram full with Cabinet positions, foreign ministries, post-office and custom-house sugar plums, and other inducements of this kind which are the staff of life, the fountain in the desert, and a rock in the weary land to the average Democratic politician. The Fidus Achates of the Stuffed Prophet has done his work well, and if it materializes in November nothing should be too good for Jack the Giant Killer.

THE FOUR-MILE TUNNEL COMPLETED.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the excavation of the four-mile tunnel, projected under the administration of Mayor Roche, was completed, and in a few weeks, after it is cleared and cleaned and some necessary repairs are made in one of the six-foot sections near the breakwater, pure and unadulterated water in abundance will flow through this artificial channel from the clear blue of the lake, four miles distant from shore, to the pumping stations at Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue. Thence it will be distributed by the finest modern pumping engines to all portions of the city, from the Indiana State line to the borders of Evanston, and from Lincoln Park to Washington Heights. Thereafter there will be no complaint of inadequate water supply nor of the pollution of the same. The four-mile crib, through which the water is drawn, is beyond the region of shore contamination. The floods have never been known to carry the river pollution so far into the lake. The capacity of the new tunnel is 130,000,000 gallons daily—a sufficient supply for the whole city without the use of the existing tunnels. The total supply of which the new tunnel and the old ones are capable is 300,000,000 gallons daily. The new tunnel will be in operation within four or five weeks at most. Then Chicago will have the largest and the best water supply of any large city in the world.

The credit for this great work belongs almost wholly to John A. Roche, ex-Mayor of Chicago, George B. Swift, his Commissioner of Public Works, and Samuel G. Artingstall, who was his City Engineer at the time the work was projected and undertaken. Others only carried out their ideas, somewhat tardily it must be admitted. The work was commenced on the 11th of January, 1888. It has taken, therefore, about four years and a half to complete it. Mayor Roche and his subordinates hoped that it would be done in briefer time, and their hopes would have been realized but for the tardy, do-nothing, wasteful, and shiftless policy adopted in reference to the work during the Cregier administration. However, all is well that ends well.

The cost of the work to the city, it is estimated, will be about $1,500,000, all of which can be paid out of the earnings of the Water Department. The additional supply of pure water is cheap at the price. When the two-mile extension of the Hyde Park tunnel at Sixty-eighth street, which is now in progress, has been completed, and when the old two-mile tunnel is extended two miles farther into the lake, Chicago will have everything it can ask for in the way of abundant, pure water.

Commissioner Aldrich and Engineer Clarke should use all possible energy in cleaning up the tunnel and making the repairs necessary to its permanent use. The city is now suffering from an imperfect and occasionally polluted water supply. In the outskirts of the city water cannot be had above the first story. When the four-mile tunnel is in use there will be nothing to complain of on this score and the present city administration, as the heir of Mayor Roche's splendid project, will share in the gratitude of the public for its accomplishment.

TAMMANY SUPPRESSED.

The most important partisan event that has happened in connection with the Democratic National convention is the relegation of Tammany to the rear. The foreign gang of organized plunderers from New York City came to this city in its customary flamboyant manner, and its tiger cavorted, snarled, and growled with more than its usual gusto. Since the last Democratic convention the animal has reached out its claws and seized upon the capital of New York and the State government. It has stolen the State Legislature with Hill's assistance, and its chief representative is in the Senate of the United States and is its candidate for the Presidency. Having control of the taxing power of the financial metropolis of the country and political control of the capital of the Empire State, Tammany contemplated the domination of the National Democracy as a sure conclusion. But it not only has been sat down upon, but has been handsomely whipped into line, and notified it must confine itself to New York and let the United States alone. It sulked and snarled, but, after the manner of the beast, when it was whipped it purred. The Southern Democracy is tired of Tammany. The Western Democracy is tired of it also. They are not in the mood to submit to it any longer. They are not yet ready to hand themselves over to the control of a gang of aliens who care nothing for Democracy when it does not subserve the purposes of Tammany; who care nothing for political principles; whose only object is to plunder taxpayers and squeeze officeholders; who are ready to knife any one who opposes them or who stands in the way of their schemes for the robbing of New York City. It is matter for general congratulation that these dangerous and corrupt conspirators have been rebuked and shoved aside, and that there is self-respect enough left in the Democratic party to do the work itself. That work will be completed next fall, when the Republicans will redeem the Empire State and force the tiger back into its lair in New York City, where it will continue its ravages until there is a public sentiment in that city strong enough to finally dispose of the pestiferous beast.

WATTERSON AS A REMARKABLE ACROBAT.

One of the most entertaining features of the great Democratic circus now giving its unrivaled quadrennial show in this city is the immense "flop act" of the distinguished Blue Grass acrobat, Mr. Henry Watterson of Kentucky. Its equal in thoroughness and suddenness has never before been seen in the political ring.

For a long time Mr. Watterson was the alleged trusted friend of the False Prophet. The columns of the *Courier-Journal* were filled with poems in blank verse setting forth the physical and mental charms of that estimable heavy-weight. As Don Quixote couched his lance when any caitiff jeered at Dulcinea del Toboso, and called on him to defend himself, so the knight errant of Kentucky sharpened his lead pencil when any one sniffed at the pretensions of the Prophet. His appeal to Senator Hill to stand out of the way and not endanger the prospects of the claimant for a third race has not been forgotten.

Suddenly Mr. Watterson became the most radical of anti-Cleveland men, and declared that his election was "impossible" and hence his nomination would be a party crime. It is easy to imagine how painful this must have been to Mr. Cleveland and how many oily tears the fat man must have wept in private over this desertion of his old free-trade blue-grass friend, whose editorials had done so much to enlighten him on the tariff question and persuade him that every cent of duty was a tax paid by the consumer for the benefit of the mill boss.

Mr. Watterson carried his hostility to a third race for Cleveland into the Kentucky convention, and succeeded in preventing it from giving instructions for Cleveland, which it would have done but for his vehement opposition and croaking prognostications of sure defeat. He called on the Democrats of the Nation to rally around Senator Carlisle of Kentucky.

For a few days after Mr. Watterson's arrival here he bore high aloft the anti-Cleveland flag and demanded the nomination of the True Prophet from Kentucky and the defeat of the False Prophet from Wall street. But he has too many of the qualities of the French soldier. He has verve, élan, dash in abundance. If he can break the enemy's lines with one wild rush he will pursue him unrelentingly. But if defeated in his first assault, he has not the rallying and staying qualities or the grim persistent determination of the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races. Like some of the horses of his own State, he is good for a spurt, but when the race is a long one and is not over rough ground he is "not in it."

There is not the making of a Casabianca in the Kentucky editor. He will not go down with his Captain's ship when some other fellow has a vessel on which he can take refuge. He is not the man to "die in silence fighting hard, among the biting hounds." He has the common-sense traits of the Kentucky coon which, when once satisfied that the rifle aimed at it was in the hands of Capt. Martin Scott, announced its readiness to come down immediately, and save all powder and trouble. When Mr. Watterson saw the deadly rifle of William C. Whitney pointed in his direction, instead of telling him to fire and be hanged to him, he said: "Do not waste your ammunition, my dear sir, I will come right down. I surrender. I am your prisoner. Take me into the camp of the Fat Chief, and I will be his man, and work for him, and love him evermore."

THE INDIANA DEAL FOR GOV. GRAY.

Col. William R. Morrison was a soldier in Bissell's regiment during the Mexican War and was in the fight at Buena Vista, where, it will be remembered, Lane's Indiana regiment became momentarily demoralized. Many years later, when Morrison was at a National Democratic convention and something was done by the Indiana delegates contrary to his wishes he shook his finger at them and said furiously: "D—— you, you ran at Buena Vista." He must have felt like repeating that remark with even greater emphasis when he learned that the majority of the delegates had abandoned the support of Gov. Gray as a Presidential candidate and had made a trade with Mr. Cleveland's man-of-all-work, Whitney, which insured Cleveland's nomination and destroyed all hopes which Morrison entertained of being the candidate himself.

Yet no disinterested, practical man can find any fault with the Gray delegates. They looked at the matter in a business way. They saw that their chances of getting the nomination for a renegade Republican who had been in the party only since 1872 were very small, so small, in view of the manifest Southern hostility to such a selection, as not to make them worth considering. Therefore they decided to trade off their votes to the False Prophet in return for the Vice-Presidential nomination for their favorite half-breed. It is possible that they might have been beaten down in their demands and have compromised on a Cabinet position, a postoffice, or a second-hand pair of Cleveland's breeches, but the Cleveland managers recognized the advisability of having a Hoosier on the ticket in view of the fact that President Harrison was from that State. In short, the arrangement was a repetition of the one made in 1884 when Hendricks was given the second place. The great difference was that Hendricks was a rock-rooted Democrat from away back to Jackson's time, who, on party grounds, was more entitled to the first place than Mr. Cleveland.

The South, however, may not look with pleasure on the selection of the half-breed ex-Gov. Gray for the second place. Of the three ex-Republicans who have been mentioned for the Presidency he is in many respects the most obnoxious to them. While Boies was a Blaine shouter and always a Republican, he never trod on any Democratic toes. While Palmer fought the Democrats for years it was on the slavery issue. Save for that he always was a State Sovereignty Democrat. But Gray was what might be called a partisan Republican. As acting presiding officer of the Indiana State Senate in 1869 he "bulled" through the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in a manner the legality of which was furiously denied by the Democrats. The denunciations lavished on Czar Reed were nothing to those bestowed on Czar Gray. Three years later, not being given by the Republicans the office he thought he deserved, he "Greeleyized" and thus got into the Democratic party, which has given him two offices and made him hungry for more.

But as the Democrats seem to think it necessary to carry Indiana, and believe Gray can help them in doing it, the trade which they have made is justifiable on low party grounds. It is not so certain, however, and the voters will ratify this coalition of the mugwump and the half-breed, of the third term New-Yorker, and the perpetual office-hunting Indianian.

WILL ELEVATE ITS TRACKS.

The Illinois Central railroad company has formally accepted the city ordinance requiring it to elevate its road-bed and tracks between Fifty-first and Sixty-seventh streets. The distance between these streets is two miles. The height to the under side of the girders is to be eighteen feet above "city datum" at Fifty-first street, thence rising to nineteen feet at Fifty-third, and maintaining the latter elevation to the southern limit named. The approaching grades may not extend more than four blocks or half a mile further at each end, and are to be connected with the surface tracks by suitable gradients. The new road-bed is to be constructed on a solid embankment of earth except at the street intersections, and must be of sufficient width to admit of the construction and maintenance of not less than ten tracks thereon. The number may be afterwards increased if deemed advisable by the company.

Open spaces are to be left in the embankment for all streets now crossing the right of way of the company, and also for the extension of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Sixtieth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth. The width of these openings is to correspond to that of the respective streets at the place of crossing, and these are to be furnished with abutments of solid stone or brick masonry clear of the line of streets. The tracks are to be carried across these spaces on iron or steel girders, which may be supported on iron or steel columns, leaving a clear opening between them not less than 60 per cent the width of the street. Similar provision is made for openings not less than fifty feet wide north of Fifty-ninth and south of Sixtieth streets, with suitable openings of not less than twelve feet wide in the clear, the entire structure to be tightly floored and concreted. Also the company is to construct and maintain properly lighted a suitable pedestrian subway at the place of the extension at Sixty-second street, and to provide such sewerage system as may be necessary to carry off surplus water. All streets, avenues, alleys, and highways now or hereafter crossing the railroad within the two miles described are to be carried under its tracks, and the company is required to depress the surface of the ground to a sufficient depth to allow a clear headway beneath of not less than eleven feet at Fifty-first street and twelve and a half feet at Sixty-third. The cost of constructing suitable approaches to the depressed streets under the railroad tracks and approaches thereto and of suitable sidewalks and the providing of water-pipes and drainage in the said depressed streets is to be paid by the company. The whole work is to be done in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioner of Public Works and under his direction.

The work required to be performed is to be undertaken forthwith and completed by next May. Temporary interference with the use of the streets is permitted where necessary, and it is expressly provided that the company will forever indemnify and save harmless the City of Chicago against any and all damages and expenses which may result from the passage of the ordinance or from the exercise by the company of any of the privileges granted by the city. Permission is also given to make such changes of grade in the branch railroads to Washington Park, Oakwoods Cemetery, and connecting with the South Chicago railroad as may be necessary to make convenient connection with the tracks authorized by the ordinance to be elevated.

Congratulations are in order; to the directors of the railroad company that they have had the good sense to see the acceptance of the ordinance to be for the best interests of the company in the future; to the directors of the World's Fair that this action has removed from their path an obstacle which seriously menaced the success of their undertaking; to the residents of Hyde Park and of the city generally who have secured a much needed improvement; and to the public at large, which will be greatly benefited by the increased facilities and convenience for travel and traffic that will be afforded by the elevation of the tracks, with a vast decrease in the accident list. The railroad company is entitled to the credit of having set the example of elevating railroad tracks within the city limits, and of being willing to do so at the expenditure of a large amount of money, the outlay of which it might have fought off and avoided for some years to come; but eventually the tracks would have to be raised. The necessities of the situation demanded it.

THE ANTI-SNAPPERS.

When the New York "Anti-Snappers" met at Syracuse on the 31st of May they chose seventy-two delegates to the Chicago convention, and directed them to insist on seats as the real representatives of the Democracy of the State and to demand that the Hill men, selected at a "snap" convention in the dead of the winter by delegates chosen at packed primaries, should be refused admission. The Anti-Snappers said that they represented 200,000 honest and true New York Democrats and that they intended to crush the Tammany crowd, smash the Hill machine, and run the party themselves.

THE TRIBUNE said at the time that it had its doubts as to their sincerity, and that it was rather a move for the nomination of Cleveland than a serious attempt to reform the evil practices of the Democratic party in New York; that it was a demonstration and not a revolution. THE TRIBUNE said that the outcome would be that if the nomination of the False Prophet seemed certain the contesting delegates would not be heard from. Exactly that thing has turned out to be the case. The Anti-Snappers have adopted resolutions to the effect that they will not contest, "because the object of the Syracuse convention has practically been attained"—that is, there is a strong probability of Cleveland's success. Thus ends the attempt at political reformation. The Hill machine will not be interfered with and he will remain the State boss. The Tammany machine will not be molested and Tammany will run and rob the city as heretofore. Everything will be as it was, except that Cleveland will be the nominee. The high-toned gentlemen who were to purify the politics of their State have given it up as a bad job, or never seriously intended to try to do it.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, who is the Unionist parliamentary candidate for North Lambeth in the City of London, will need all the assistance which Mrs. Stanley can give him to win in that peculiar constituency. The sitting member, Gen. Fraser, is a Tory. He won the seat in 1886 by a majority of 412 over Walter Wren, a popular candidate. He carried the seat in 1885 also, but only by a majority of 206. Fraser, however, was an exceptionally strong candidate and made a great canvass. It is related of him that he used to be on Westminster bridge at 5 o'clock every morning for three weeks before the election to exchange greetings with the Lambeth artisans on their way to work. Mr. Stanley will hardly do that. It is probable, too, that Fraser retired from the contest because the Liberals have gained in the constituency. They carried it at the City Council's election in March. Mr. Stanley does not seem to have the capacity of making friends with the working people. The Tories sent him to Pembroke to woo the sailor votes there, but they would not have him. He failed also to make a good impression in Sheffield. The Tories of Lambeth took him because they could not find another. The contest will be decided week after next. It may be that Mrs. Stanley can win the seat for her husband, but the chances are the other way.

WITH respect to the wigwam—but nobody speaks of it with respect.

THE modesty that led the Hon. Mr. Hill of New York to absent himself from the Democratic convention on the ground that he was a candidate for the Presidency seems highly exaggerated and overstrained.

THE conclusion appears to be that Senator Gorman is a good man, but he does not weigh enough.

"PLAY ball," yelled a disgusted Democrat yesterday afternoon who had sat in Section E for sixty straight minutes waiting for the proceedings to begin.

THERE was a dim, uncertain suspicion yesterday that the wigwam was too big for any of the candidates.

THE Cleveland men missed a point yesterday afternoon. When the Boies banner was carried about through the aisles and the Iowa contingent was howling itself hoarse they should have had some short-haired man with a John L. Sullivan mug marching round with a Hill banner. This would have started the Tammany mob, knocked the Boies demonstration cold, and the galleries would have guyed both.

GOV. BOIES' corn crop, from present indications, will be a total failure in Chicago this season.

IF Gen. Bragg loves Cleveland in proportion to the enemies he has made, there is no knife in the whole Tammany arsenal that can cut his love in two.

IT will probably rain about noon today. [tf.]

MR. W. L. WILSON of West Virginia would make an excellent presiding officer at a Quaker meeting, but as Chairman at a gathering of 20,000 tired, impatient, and howling Democrats he is a helpless and melancholy failure.

AT a meeting of the National Democratic convention in Jackson Park it was resolved unanimously that the World's Columbian Exposition is already the biggest show on earth.

THE delegates and others in attendance on the Chicago convention are to be congratulated on the fact that they are not badly troubled with dust. There may be a little more water in the skies and streets than is consistent with the ideas some of them entertain in regard to the essentials of sound Democracy, but that is a matter of minor importance. Anyway, they have the consolation of knowing that the rain is not sent for their especial punishment, since we have scripture warrant for the belief that it falls alike on the just and on the unjust.

THE striking waiters are waiting for a chance to get even with the Hon. Charley Kern, and some day they will empty a large bowl of soup down the back of his neck.

THE opening prayer of the Rev. Mr. Green of Iowa at the 5 o'clock session of the convention yesterday was fervent and impressive, but seemed wholly to fail of its due effect. No sooner had he finished it and sat down than a hoarse-voiced man from New York began shouting "Hill! Hill!"

IF we understand the platform rightly, it is in favor of liberal pensions, but down on the Republican party for having granted them.

THE latest is a shower of live frogs at Danbury, Conn. The poverty of imagination displayed in the story indicates that the really able liars are all in Chicago writing convention news.

THE Democratic platform dodges in a cowardly manner one of the live issues of the campaign. It makes no allusion whatsoever to Baby McKee.

IN A MINOR KEY.

He Presumed to Ask.

Young Hankinson—"Miss Kitty, may—may I presume to—to ask you——"

Miss Kitty—"La! Mr. Hankinson! This is so—so——"

Young Hankinson—"To ask you if my necktie is on straight?"

Making Hay While the Sun Doesn't Shine.

Customer—"Is this one of your 'special sale' days?"

Dry Goods Clerk—"Yes, ma'am. This is umbrella day."

"I thought it was umbrella day yesterday."

"Yes, ma'am. It's been umbrella day right along for about four months, ma'am."

Their Whereabouts.

Zealous Single Taxer—"I am looking for our honored leaders, those stern, uncompromising champions of the poor man and friends of honest labor everywhere, Henry George and Jerry Simpson. Can you direct me to their humble lodgings?"

Fellow-Patriot—"Yes. They have two elegant suites of rooms at the Richelieu. I think they'll see you, but you may have to send your card up."

PERSONALS.

Mr. Cleveland should take something for his rheumatism. He has got a busy season ahead of him, and his muscles will need to be given full play.

Ex-Senator T. C. Platt vigorously denies that he has had an interview with Secretary Tracy with a view to a reconciliation with the administration.

Kaiser Wilhelm spent an hour with his dentist Saturday, a Berlin correspondent records. Bismarck's Vienna reception must have set his teeth on edge.

William C. Whitney isn't a delegate, but he is the bright particular star of the proceedings at Chicago. He is a Massachusetts Yankee, with all the virtues that the name implies.

President Tuttle of Wabash College has retired from service after holding office thirty years. He has been on duty all of that time except two months, a record not easily paralleled.

Senator Peffer's great oratorical effort the other day was listened to by a select audience of five, and hardly a dozen Senators were in their seats to hear Mr. Stewart's silver speech.

Mrs. Langtry won $20,000 at the Ascot races. For years she has looked upon the Gold Cup as an almost certain source of income, her choice of horses in the race being generally fortunate.

Marie Corelli is only the pen name of the writer whose works have won the approval of Queen Victoria. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Charles Mackay and her name is Marion Mackay.

Minister Coolidge, as he appeared to the eyes of the Paris correspondent of the London *News*, is "white-haired, hale, of a straight carriage and direct manner. He strikes one as a man of intellectual as well as business tastes and pursuits."

When the little 10-year-old Crown Prince of Germany marched at the head of his regiment during the recent military review at Potsdam, no one applauded him more heartily than the little Queen of Holland, who stood at one of the palace windows.

Arthur Bloche, valuer of the French crown diamonds and an expert on the subject of gems, states that a transparent pearl of twelve and a half carats is owned by an Eastern potentate and is held at $200,000. This must be the pearl of great price that is sometimes alluded to.

Senator Stewart of Nevada is mentioned as the probable candidate of the People's party for President. As Mr. Stewart is a pleasant gentleman with large whiskers and a tendency to wabble on the side of free silver and bushel-basket currency he would make an ideal candidate.

The late Amelia Edwards was in receipt of a pension of £80 a year from the British civil list. The pension was not necessary to her support, however, for she was able to bequeath property bringing in an income of about $2,000 a year for the endowment of a professorship of Egyptology.

Victor Hugo records in his notes that when he was in Brussels he refused to visit the battlefield of Waterloo. To him it represented not only the triumph of Europe over France, but "the complete, absolute, startling, incontestable, and final sovereign triumph of mediocrity over genius."

CURRENT NOTES.

You can't tell how much money a man has in his pocketbook by the size of the strap around it.—*Ram's Horn.*

Duck is to be a favorite wear this season, both for ladies and gentlemen who are in the swim.—*Lowell Courier.*

One place is just about as good as another for a man without any money. In fact, he is nowhere anywhere.—*Galveston News.*

Variety is the spice of life. If a man has nothing for supper tonight, he doesn't want it for breakfast tomorrow morning.—*Binghamton Leader.*

First Youth—"Are you going to a fashionable summer resort this season?" Second Youth (sadly)—"No, I can't afford a detective camera."—*Good News.*

Brown—"By the way, is he still in the land of the living?" Marritt—"I can hardly say. The last time I heard of him he was in Philadelphia."—*New York Sun.*

"But how do you know she is married? You never saw the woman before this minute." "Don't you see? She has her suspenders fastened with a horseshoe nail."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Train Conductor—"All aboard. Hurry up, miss, if you are going by this train." Little Girl—"Just a minute till I kiss mamma." Conductor—"Jump aboard; I'll attend to that."—*Oakland Echoes.*

Herdso—"What's the row with Dr. Thirdly's singers?" Elder Berry—"He announced the closing hymn: 'We Will Lift Our Voices 'Mid Scenes of Confusion,' led by the choir."—*New York Herald.*

Caustic—"Hello, Bagley, old boy, let me shake your hand. I hear you're engaged." Bagley—"Don't be in a hurry, old man, I'm not married yet." Caustic—"That's the very reason I congratulate you."—*Boston Post.*

PLEASANTRIES.

Buffalo *News:* Col. Isaac P. Gray was a great soldier, but his delicate health always kept him from going to the front.

New York *Advertiser:* We think we can say without fear of successful contradiction that the Fuller Mustache is in the soup.

Memphis *Avalanche:* It is a great intellectual triumph for Ward McAllister to have the New York papers state that he is threatened with softening of the brain.

Kansas City *Star:* Col. Shepard is credited with a desire to be Secretary of State. It is the common belief that the President might go a great deal farther and not do worse.

Minneapolis *Journal:* With Col. Elliott F. Shepard as Secretary of State the government would be prepared to move upon the South almost any day except Sunday, and at a moment's notice.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Mr. Quay's present lodgings in the ditch just outside the breastworks are not comfortable but instructive. He may work his thinker with considerable advantage to himself.

Philadelphia *Times:* The man who will invent a summer suit as thin as Tammany's pretense of representing true Democracy will confer a blessing on sweltering humanity, even if he lays himself open to the charge of encouraging the nude in personal adornment.

APPEAL FOR WATER.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS COMPLAIN OF THE SHORT SUPPLY.

It Is Impossible, They Say, to Use the Faucets on the Second Floors of Dwellings—A Sample Protest Sent to "The Tribune"—The Necessity of Frequently Flushing Sanitary Appliances Makes the Evil More Marked—City Engineer Clark Will Not Pump Impure Water.

Several weeks ago the residents of the southeastern portion of the city complained about and protested against the lack of water in the houses, and now for a similar reason they have again begun to voice their dissatisfaction. The following pointed communication is fairly expressive of the views and complaints not only of Groveland avenue but of the section surrounding it:

CHICAGO, June 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some time ago the residents of Groveland avenue informed THE TRIBUNE that during the summer months the water supply did not reach the second floor from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. and that this thing had been going on for three summers. Complaints to the Water Office were futile. THE TRIBUNE took the matter in hand, and its three-column exposé was tremendously effective. We have had water on the second floor for the last six weeks. Monday the water, however, ceased to reach the second floor, it has not since, and probably will not till THE TRIBUNE again shakes the department up. The water engineers at the time tried to belittle the complaints of the residents, but we got the water we paid for all the same.

I think a private corporation would give us the water we paid for. I see from a newspaper paragraph that, on account of the sewage in the lake, one of the pumps has been shut down. No intelligent person in Chicago drinks Chicago water without its being boiled, so that it makes little difference whether the engineer supplies us with water a little thicker or thinner. We want the water on second floors to flush the sanitary arrangements. It seems to me that, however expert our Water Department is, it does not comprehend the "business situation." This is a city of a million and a half people, and to curtail the supply in this sweltering heat because the water is not good enough shows a want of "horse sense." They do not give us pure water, anyway, so we won't haggle about an extra crawfish or two.

The idea of bringing the water by a tunnel, when water rises to its level, has always seemed to me about as stupid an idea as the Roman aqueducts, and I think some expert engineer will some day get a laugh on the present method. But to the question: We want water, thick or thin, and we have decided to apply for it to the channel that procured it for us before—namely: THE TRIBUNE. Respectfully,

GROVELAND AVENUE.

Great Inconvenience Caused.

Luis Jackson of No. 2971 Groveland avenue particularized more fully to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday the troubles and discomforts to which families are subjected. "Last Sunday," he said, "there was a strong flow of water, but since not a drop has been obtainable on the second floors of houses. The discomforts resulting you can readily imagine. One cannot take a bath or even wash his face on arising, unless he has previously gone through the laborious exercise of carrying water up-stairs in buckets. Such efforts are not conducive to comforts or sweetness of temper in these sweltering days, especially when it is considered that the city has already been paid for doing the work.

"But this is not the most serious feature. The sewerage system in our neighborhood is not of the best, and the frequent flushing of pipes is a sanitary necessity. The lack of water supply, it is believed, has been the cause of several typhoid-fever cases, and it is not alone the residents of Groveland avenue, from Twenty-ninth south to near Fortieth street, that have cause for complaint. The same conditions exist east towards the lake and west to Cottage Grove avenue at least, and doubtless beyond. As we do not use the water for drinking as it comes from the hydrant our complaint is about the quantity and not the quality of the fluid. We pay for pure water, but will be satisfied with it in any condition if we can only get it when and where we want it."

Other citizens in that section are equally indignant and more denunciatory of the officials in charge of the water supply. Instead of curtailing the flow, this, they maintain, is the very season when Lake Michigan should be drawn upon to the very fullest extent. With the thermometer at 90 and bathing a necessity this is no time to stop the working of any of the pumps when the operation of all of them at their greatest capacity would scarcely prevent a death.

Several of the people there believe that if the city officials would see that the water was honestly distributed there would be much less reason for complaint. There are several large breweries and some manufactories in the district, and while they are at work the water supply is at its least to others. During nights and Sundays, when these establishments are closed, there is always a strong head and plentiful flow of water.

One Cause of the Trouble.

"As private residences pay proportionately even more for water than these breweries and factories do there is no reason why we should be deprived of any drop of our share," said one citizen. "We don't want to be compelled to drink beer because the water that belongs to us is taken to manufacture the guzzle of Gambrinus," indignantly remarked another. "We have complained to the proper city officials, but in vain," said a third, "and now we appeal to THE TRIBUNE to help us. We can perspire enough without exercise as water carriers, which gives rise to anger, and besides, if relief does not soon come the servant girls will revolt and give us notice to move into some other quarter."

City Engineer Clark was seen about the matter, and as he is determined to pump no water that is plainly impure, there appears to be no immediate relief in view for the South Side complainants. While the river pours a good portion of its contents into the lake, he will not, he says, use the intake tunnel at the north end of the government pier. The heavy rains of the closing days of last week carried the river water out to that crib, and after examining the situation, Sunday last, he ordered the pumps stopped.

"A man in my position," he said, "should not think of pumping such water for the use of the people. The people on Groveland avenue may have the good sense to boil the water before using it, but the great majority of people do not and probably never will, no matter how much or how often they are urged to do so. I decline to be responsible for giving our citizens impure water."

For a couple of days, he said, the pumps at Bridgeport were shut down by request of the Canal Superintendent, the water being so high as to prevent the passage of boats beneath the bridges. They have been started up again, and although they cannot lift over one-third of the surplus water into the canal, their operation will prevent the extreme filth of the South Branch from traveling to the lake. This shows the impossibility of stopping, at present, the outflow of the river through its mouth. Mr. Clark mentioned the fact that the stream at Fullerton avenue Monday morning last was three-tenths of an inch higher than it was at any previous time this year.

"We are pumping now," said Mr. Clark, "all the water we can get through the tunnels, and are daily reaching their capacity. When the new four-mile tunnel is completed there will be no cause for further complaint, and this is a fact that ought to be known to those disposed to grumble on every occasion. Take the old City of Chicago, that is, the city without its additions, and it has today no more facilities for water supply than it had seventeen years ago, with the exception of the short shore tunnel. That, as is seen, cannot be utilized except at intervals when the current of the river can be checked and sent backwards."

Frank E. Brady Charged with Forgery.

Frank E. Brady, a real-estate man living at Sixty-third and Honore streets, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued from Justice Glennon's court charging him with forgery. The complainant in the case is Warren Springer, who alleges that Sept. 15, 1888, Brady secured from him $4,500, giving a note secured by a trust deed on a certain piece of property. The note and deed were both signed "George D. Gilman." The note was for eighteen months, and when Springer attempted to collect the same he found that a similar note, secured by the same trust deed, was held by James Bolton. Springer brought suit, but it was decided in both the Circuit and Appellate Courts that the signature on the note held by Springer was a forgery, and as that held by Bolton was genuine he secured the property given as security for the note held by him. The Appellate Court gave its decision two weeks ago, and since that time Mr. Springer has been looking for Brady. The defense asked a continuance of a week in order to bring Mr. Gilman from Pennsylvania to prove that the signature to the note held by Springer is genuine. The continuance was granted and the case will be heard June 29. Bail was fixed at $3,000.

Their Chairs Came Up Too.

When some of the people in attendance at the opening of the summer concerts at the First Regiment Armory Sunday night arose at the conclusion of the performance they found that their seats came up with them. New chairs had been put in the hall, which had not been painted properly. The paint adhered to the garments of the occupants, doing considerable damage to clothing. The management discovered the trouble yesterday and the obnoxious chairs were at once removed. There were about 100 of them in the hall.

Left Her Husband Nothing.

Mrs. Emma Satler, residing at No. 260 South Halsted street, received letters testamentary on the estate of her mother, Mrs. Mary M. Greenwood. An estate valued at $35,000 is bequeathed to the daughter. Mrs. Greenwood also left surviving her her husband, Josiah Greenwood, but his name is not mentioned in the will.

Judge Kohlsaat Allows the Claims.

In the estate of James J. Gore Judge Kohlsaat yesterday allowed the claims of James H. Rice for $13,864 and Curtis A. Gunn for $10,635. Both claims are based on promissory notes given in 1890 and 1891.

Burke Reported Much Better.

Ex-Ald. E. P. Burke, whose life was thought to be in danger Tuesday as the result of an operation recently undergone by him for the removal of a cancer, was said to be much improved yesterday and it is now believed that he will recover.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE GIFT.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art Refuses a Legacy Conditioned on Sunday Closing.

The question of keeping open the World's Fair Sunday for the benefit of those whose daily occupations will not readily permit them to visit it on other days, gives additional interest to a recent experience which the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York have just been passing through about this same Sunday opening matter, and the following narrative from a man well informed as to the facts will be found of interest:

The museum had been obstinately closed Sunday, but the newspapers for several years made matters interesting for the trustees until at length such a pressure was brought to bear that they were compelled to open the museum Sundays, and the opening has proved a great success. There used to be a Scotch sugar refiner in New York, Robert L. Stuart, who accumulated a large fortune and left it to his wife. Recently Mrs. Stuart also died and left her collection of works of art to the museum and along with the collection $50,000 in money. There was a condition attached to the will, however. It was that neither the works of art nor the money were to be given to the Museum unless the trustees would agree that the museum should not be opened to the public Sundays.

It was a dilemma to the trustees, but they faced the music and acted promptly. They declined to accept both the gifts. Soon after declining to accept the gifts of Mrs. Stuart a Mrs. Elizabeth Coles died and left them, free from all Sunday conditions, her magnificent art collection. About the same time the trustees were also given the E. C. Moore art collection. These collections are declared by Gen. di Cesnola to be finer than the collection of Mrs. Stuart and also more valuable. Soon following the receipt of the Moore collection there came a gift of $50,000 in money from Henry G. Marquand, a well-known friend of art in New York. The trustees accordingly find themselves better off as to property than if they had pledged themselves to Mrs. Stuart's views of Sunday.

Gen. di Cesnola says: "The most precious articles left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the late Mrs. Coles are her tapestries. The set of five large sixteenth century Italian pieces, known as the Antony and Cleopatra series, is unique. There are much silver and gold in the web, and the set is said to be worth $50,000. It was originally owned by the Barberini family, but was purchased by King Ludwig of Bavaria, and after his death was sold to Mrs. Coles. The four Gobelin tapestries illustrating scenes from Tasso were formerly in the Duke of Hamilton's collection. They are valued at $40,000. In addition to these Mrs. Coles bequeaths to the museum some remarkable single French and Flemish tapestries. In the list of her pictures mention is made of works by Meissonier, Rosa Bonheur, and Dupré, as well as of a portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart.

"Before Mrs. Stuart's death," added Gen. di Cesnola, "she called at the museum one day to discuss with me the disposition of her works of art. She spoke to me then about leaving them to the museum, and I told her that we could not promise to keep the museum closed Sundays. She asked me then to suggest a plan, and I proposed to give her two rooms in which to place her gifts and keep them closed Sunday. That, she said, she would think about. But it ended differently."

EPISCOPALIAN DEPUTIES ELECTED.

The Council at Milwaukee Decide to Discontinue Work in German.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The Episcopalian Diocesan Council today elected Deputies to the General Council at Baltimore as follows: Clergy, the Rev. March Chase, Mineral Point; the Rev. Dr. Jewell, Watertown; the Rev. E. G. Richardson of Milwaukee; the Rev. C. S. Lester of Milwaukee. Laymen, L. H. Morehouse, Milwaukee; Dr. C. C. Chittenden, Madison; A. W. Bartlett, Milwaukee; John P. McGregor, Milwaukee. The Supplementary Deputies elected were: Clergy, the Revs. P. C. Webber, Milwaukee; J. Moran Jr., Whitewater; C. L. Mallory, Delavan; W. P. Tenbroeck, La Crosse. Laymen, W. J. Starr, Eau Claire; Angus Cameron, La Crosse; Daniel Jones, Watertown; W. M. Wells. After the election the Rev. Dr. Jewell of Watertown as Chairman, read the report of the committee on "The State of the Church in This Diocese to Non-English-Speaking People Resident Therein." The report recommended that work among the German adults in the German language, as it had not been fruitful, be discontinued, and that work in the English language among the children of Germans be continued with renewed activity, as it promises well. This evening the clergy and lay delegates were tendered a reception by Bishop and Mrs. Nicholson.

The name of James H. Sawyer, a Milwaukee grain dealer, was forged to a $250 check on the Marshall & Ilsley Bank and came in from Council Bluffs and was cashed. Some time ago an unknown man wrote to Mr. Sawyer, asking him to make an appointment at the Plankinton House. Mr. Sawyer wrote, setting a date. In this way the forger got Mr. Sawyer's signature.

The Milwaukee Whist club will be represented at the second congress of the American Whist League, which opens in New York July 19, by the following members: H. M. Northrup, C. M. Paine, W. W. Thayer, E. S. Elliott, Rufus Allen, W. C. Atwater, C. A. Chapin, and G. W. Chandler.

Miss Emma Green, daughter of Seneca Green, and John Julius Crandall were married this afternoon at St. John's Episcopal Church. The Rev. James Slidell performing the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Anna Robinson and the groom by George W. Powers. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall left immediately after the ceremony for a trip to the North.

Neglect of Public Business.

It seems to be growing more and more customary for Congressmen to consider their duties here as only a kind of side issue, to be attended to when they can spare time from their other private or professional business. So the spectacle of Congressmen running away from Washington to engage in law business, or whatever else they may have on hand at their homes, is becoming so common as to excite little remark. It often happens that a Senator will distinctly declare in the Senate that he wishes action to be taken on some measure in which he is interested, because he is in a hurry to get away from Washington in order to attend to some other business of his own. Thus Senator Frye of Maine some days ago arose in the Senate and expressed a desire that that body should take early action on a certain bill in his charge, because he proposed to leave the city on private business as soon as the bill was disposed of. The Senate accordingly and obligingly disposed of the bill as soon as it could, whereupon Senator Frye packed his grip and started off on his "private business," which proved to be his annual fishing excursion down in Maine. Scarcely anybody here seems to care anything about this tendency to absenteeism. Familiarity with it appears to have bred indifference among public men; and apparently the only way to cure it is by the development of a strong public sentiment in opposition to it.—*Washington Letter.*

NEARING ITS CLOSE.

AN EARLY DECISION IN THE LAKE-FRONT CASE PROMISED.

Attorney Edwin Walker Concludes His Arguments in Behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition—He Claims That Mrs. Daggett Has No Easement in Land That Did Not Exist at the Time of the Dedication Under Which She Asserts Her Rights—Miscellaneous Court Notes

Judge Tuley yesterday requested Attorney Dow to begin his argument in the Lake-Front injunction case at 9 o'clock. For an hour Mr. Dow talked on the rights of Mrs. Sarah E. Daggett to prevent the construction of the Art Institute on Lake-Front Park. Edwin Walker followed, and closed the case in behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition. He said the question was whether the ordinance passed by the City Council, authorizing the construction of the Art Institute, was an unreasonable one. If so, the courts could interfere and set it aside; otherwise, not.

The point was made that very little of the land in question was covered by the dedication, but most of it has since formed and become vested in the State. Mrs. Daggett could not claim an easement in land that did not exist at the time of the dedication under which she asserts her rights. The Art Institute was not a corporation organized for gain. It would be supported by the citizens and there would be no dividends, the institute being solely a public affair. The act of 1890, contended Mr. Walker, gave the World's Columbian Exposition the right to locate a building on the Lake-Front for World's Fair purposes, and under that act a permanent structure could be put up. Because Mrs. Daggett made no objection until contracts were entered into and the old Exposition Building torn down she was now estopped from seeking relief in a court of equity.

The court announced that an early decision would be rendered, as the case demanded.

Wants the Stock Back.

Thaddeus C. Pound of Chippewa Falls, Wis., filed a bill in the Circuit Court to recover from J. N. Casanover of Pittsburg, Pa., and W. H. Early and Thomas Gaynor of Chippewa Falls about 900 shares of stock in the Chippewa Health club and the Chippewa Spring Water company. He claims that the defendant procured the stock from him by false representations and at a time when he was unable to attend to business, owing to sickness. The stock went into the treasury, and was reissued to the defendants. The court is asked to compel the defendants to transfer the stock back to the complainant.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

140,572—George H. Spahr vs. George S. Siddons et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,400. McMurdy & Job, solrs.

140,573—Asst. Withheld.

140,574—Joseph M. Omo vs. Chas. W. Nicholes et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $3,600. Geo. E. Haley, solr.

140,575—Francis King vs. John F. Dargan et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $300. Chas. W. Allen, solr.

140,576—Asst. Withheld.

140,577—Same.

140,578—Mayer & Toll vs. Michael Clarkson. Asst., $1,000. Israel Cowen, atty.

140,579—Robert Reinhardt vs. Salne Peterson. Appeal.

140,580—H. Nathan vs. Miloslawsky & Kraus. Asst., $3,500. Kraft & Kraft, attys.

140,581—J. M. Hamilton vs. Henry McElwin et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $11,333. Robert Rae, solr.

140,582—Franz Stabba vs. the Fitz-Simons & Connell Co. Case, $25,000. Cyrus J. Wood, atty.

140,583—Emma E. Dow vs. Charles Schaffner. Debt, $600. Howard Ames, atty.

140,584—George L. Magill, doing business as Avenue Savings Bank, vs. James B. and Charles Garner. Asst., $1,000. John C. Everett, atty.

140,585—Attch. Withheld.

140,586—M. F. Prentice vs. Emma D. Prentice. Bill for divorce. Lloyd & Maxwell, solrs.

140,587—Powerville Felt Roofing Co. vs. James D. Horton. Asst., $500. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys.

140,588—Axel Chytraus vs. Peter Larson. Conf. of judgt., $554.40. George F. Blanke, atty.

140,589—Henry Horner & Co. vs. Huggins & Maunder. Conf. of judgt., $125. Victor I. Ohrenstein, atty.

140,590—Same vs. Same. Same, $125. Same atty.

140,591—Same vs. Same. Same, $125. Same atty.

140,592—Thomas Phee vs. Patrick K. Hardin et al. Petn. for mech's lien. Levi Sprague, atty.

140,593—M. E. Finch vs. Charles A. Holt et al. Bill to foreclose chattel mortgage. G. Frank White, solr.

140,594—Augustus Reene vs. The George Wilson Co. Asst., $300. L. V. Ferris, atty.

140,595—Falk, Jung & Borchert Brg. Co. vs. Samuel Gordon. Asst., $1,000. Winston & Meagher, attys.

140,596—Annie Carlson vs. Charles E. Carlson. Bill for divorce. Emil A. Meyer, solr.

140,597—Voicen Pieronski, use Leo Roeder, vs. Illinois Steel Co. Case, $15,000. Brandt & Hoffmann, attys.

140,598—C. H. Rounds et al. vs. W. E. Hoag. Appeal.

140,599—John E. Crate vs. Samuel B. Foster. Appeal.

140,600—Bill. Withheld.

140,601—Joannah S. Thurston vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. James Frake, atty.

140,602—Central Trust and Savings Bank vs. J. A. Lawson & Co. Asst., $3,500. Same atty.

140,603—James A. Campbell vs. Laura E. Campbell. Bill for divorce.

140,604—The North Chi. Mut. S. & B. Assn. of Chi. vs. John C. Schneider. Bill to foreclose mortgage $1,200. Heap & Whitfield, solrs.

140,605—Catherine McNamara vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. King & Gross, attys.

140,606—Michael McNamara vs. Eliza Shaughnessy. Trespass, $5,000. Same atty.

140,607—Mary Clark vs. The Town of Cicero. Case, $5,000. Same atty.

140,608—H. A. Foster, admr., vs. Union Steamboat Co. et al. Case, $5,000. Edmund Furthmann, atty.

140,609—Same vs. Same. Case, $5,000. Same atty.

140,610—Same vs. Same. Same, $5,000. Same atty.

140,611—Same vs. Same. Same, $5,000. Same atty.

140,612—Same vs. Same. Same. Same atty.

140,613—Same vs. Same. Same.

140,614—Same vs. Same. Same.

140,615—Same vs. Same. Same.

140,616—Same vs. Same. Same.

140,617—Same.

140,618—Same.

Withheld cases—150,568—Wm. M. Cox vs. Louis E. Steinfeld. Asst., $500. Albert H. Mead, atty.

140,570—Rudolph Schloesser vs. Henry M. Bolander. Asst., $2,000. E. A. Sherburne, atty.

140,571—Frank F. Howes vs. Mrs. E. Van Onken. Asst., $1,000. Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

104,558—Henry F. Thebault vs. John F. Cook and George K. Watkins. Appeal.

104,559—Mary Gertrude Ullrich vs. Charles F. Ullrich. Bill for divorce. D. L. Carmichael, solr.

104,560—Asst. Withheld.

104,561—Same.

104,562—Village of Wilmette vs. Andrew O. Butler. Petn. for opening of Foster street. Louis J. Pierson, atty.

104,563—Same vs. Ethan O. Hurd. Same Bennett street. Same attorney.

104,564—Louis W. Bucklin vs. Gus Janson. Appeal.

104,565—Robert L. Rea et al. vs. Carrie H. Howard. Appeal.

104,566—Joseph Picl vs. James Looney. Appeal.

104,567—M. Cornhouser & Co. vs. A. Summerfield. Conf. of judgt., $64.07. H. Ames, atty.

104,568—Anastaba Bieschke vs. John Bieschke. Bill for divorce. Joseph N. Crane, solr.

104,569—People, ex rel. Peter E. Swanson, vs. Mayor Washburne. Petn. for mandamus for saloon business. M. R. Harris, atty.

104,570—John Olson vs. Emma Jane Held. Appeal.

104,571—George Ganno vs. the Iroquois Furnace Co. Case, $20,000. Charles J. Trainor, atty.

104,572—Bill. Withheld.

104,573—John V. Farwell Co. vs. Alice A. Hogan. Conf. of judgt., $510. Charles F. Harding, atty.

104,574—Edwin S. Hartwell vs. John and Catharina Wulff. Conf. of judgt., $245. William J. Manning, atty.

104,575—Grus & Luken vs. A. Danziger. Appeal.

104,576—Attch. Withheld.

104,577—Bill. Withheld.

Withheld cases—104,528—Edith Bigelowe vs. Chas. F., alias Frank Bigelowe. Bill for divorce. Geo. A. Meech, solr.

104,532—Thaddeus C. Pond vs. J. N. Casanova et al. Bill for transfer of stock. Nolan & Brady, attys.

104,536—Thomas Furness & Co. vs. George A. Lowry. Asst., $2,000. Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, attys.

104,544—Albert Ellinger vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Replevin, $432. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

104,553—Nicholas B. Keeney et al. vs. James L. George. Case and capias. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

County Court—New Suits.

9,993—Petition of S. H. Waizel for release under insolvent law.

9,994—James Wamdle vs. J. G. Harsch. Appeal.

9,995—Petition of Edith L. Huntington to adopt child.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—2,634—Johnson vs. Jensen; dec. sale. Divorces—138,632—Lucy from Alexander Gonn. Jennie B., from Addison D. Hewes.—3,006—Carrie Schimmels from Paul Schimmels.—3,245—Louisa E., from Elgin Bruce Bowen.—3,000—Henry Pipp from Dora Pipp.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—4,167—Jarvis vs. Caloric Light and Fuel Co.; on ver., $1,010.

JUDGE KETTELLE—7,176—Lange vs. Peschmann; on dflt., $773.83; gen. and spcl. ex.—5,859—Schechardt vs. Friedering; on ver., $200.

JUDGE TIPTON—2,931—Smith vs. Chicago Window-Glass Co.; on ver., $720.44.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—2,963—The John Davis Co. vs. McLeod; on dflt., $952.93.—19,969—Taflin, Rice & Co. vs. Kaestner, et al.; on dflt., $688.—20,615—Libby, McNeil & Libby vs. McLeod; on dflt., $638.60 and sci. fa.

JUDGE BAKER—20,705—Scatterday vs. Carlson; on dflt., $467.97.—20,595—Dupee vs. Schweisthel; on dflt., $8,681.61.—20,617—Stone Hill Wine Co. vs. Braun; on dflt., $305.35.—20,154—O'Neill vs. Rice & Bellen Malting Co.; on ans., $516.53.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—19,264—Bishop vs. Irwin; dflt., $272.90.—19,671—Rush vs. Sweet; on dflt., $379.90.—20,740—Bedard vs. Kellogg; on dflt., $572.60.—19,789—Syndicate of Japanese Mfrs. vs. Slack; on dflt., $923.09.—19,979—Turner vs. Magill; on dflt., $6,597.50.—20,221—Dye vs. Utter; on dflt., $619.22, gen. and spcl. ex. and sci. fa.—20,560—Griffen vs. Kidd; on dflt., $2,048.—10,156—Groth vs. Deering; on find'g, $300 and sat.

JUDGE FOUKE—20,770—Stevenson vs. Wells; on dflt., $109.35.—4,700—Hauschman vs. Stahnke; by agt., $45.25 and sat.—20,599—Moxley vs. Hale; on dflt., $232.32.—19,692—Koeton et al., use, etc. vs. Danek; on dflt., $178.60.

Today's Call.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1. Nos. 4,162, 3,753, 3,879, 3,883, 3,925, 3,938, 3,942, 3,943, 3,944, 4,204, 4,206, 4,207, 4,208, 4,209, 4,210, 4,211, 4,213, 4,257, 4,260, 4,261, 4,264, 4,267, 4,270. No case on trial.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Motions and submitted cases.

JUDGE TIPTON—Calendar No. 3. Nos. 2,185, 2,972, 1,815.

JUDGE HAWES—Calendar Nos. 46 and 47 and 57. No. 49 on hearing.

JUDGE WRIGHT—Nos. 26, 28, 29 and 30. No. 14 on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No court.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions.

JUDGE BAKER—City condemnation cases.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 5,474 on trial.

JUDGE FOUKE—Nos. 1,436, 2,283, 5,443, 4,497, 5,117, 5,219, 4,409, 5,224, 5,069, and 3,432. No. 4,321 on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—No court.

JUDGE TULEY—No call.

JUDGE HORTON—Sitting with Judges Tuley, Burroughs, and Tuthill.

JUDGE VAIL—No. 85 on hearing.

JUDGE BROWN—10 a. m., No. 9,429, Hamill vs. Conway; city special No. 12,014; Cicero special No. 299 on trial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the cases submitted were:

Schroeder vs. Morehouse et al.

Boston vs. Henderson.

Ortan vs. Jerome.

Morley vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

Mitchell et al. vs. St. Paul German Insurance company.

Call for Thursday—Nos. 54, 55, 27, 56, 57, 58, 59, 12.

CHARGE FOR HORSES AT JACKSON PARK.

Twenty-five Cents Apiece for Entrance to the World's Fair Grounds.

An order was issued yesterday which will require visitors who drive to Jackson Park to pay 25 cents for each horse entering the place. This is in addition to the charge of 25 cents for each person. For several months the carriage visitors have been increasing to such an extent that the roads are being greatly cut up and the safety of foot sight-seers endangered by the constant procession of vehicles. The order is aimed more especially at a class of drivers of wagons, who, being in the vicinity of the Fair grounds, take a drive around with no special purpose in view.

Beginning today also the R. L. Henry syndicate will be given the exclusive privilege of landing boats at the Fifty-ninth street pier. The tickets will be in the form of coupons, one of which will entitle the purchaser to visit the grounds and two others to be presented for passage on the boat. The round trip, including admission to the park, is 50 cents. None other than these tickets will be honored by the gateman at the pier, so that it will avail outside boats nothing to make a strife at the landing, since passengers could not enter the ground.

This exclusive privilege promises to create considerable trouble on the Lake-Front. Thousands of passengers swarm there every day and boat cryers uniformly deceive them by announcing their ability to land them. As a result visitors pay for the ride and after reaching the park cannot be landed. Instead they are circled around and the boats return with throngs of disgruntled people. Mr. Henry, for the present, has chartered the Post Boy, Sailor Boy, and the Music. These are the official steamers.

Nearly 7,000 visitors were at the park yesterday. Among the number were many delegations of visiting political clubs.

Sails for Chicago Next October.

The flagship of Columbus, the Santa Maria, has been reproduced at Caracas, Spain, under the auspices of the Spanish Government. The work is nearly done, and information was received at headquarters yesterday to the effect that the boat would be ready to sail for Chicago next October. In order to make it seaworthy its beam has been widened and considerable iron introduced. The little craft will first be exhibited at Huelva next August, where a monument of Columbus is to be dedicated. The boat will then be sent to this country.

World's Fair Notes.

The steam launch Isabella, owned by Meeker, Eckhart & Coyne, will be tested today. Yesterday was devoted to an oil launch owned by the Columbia company.

Director-in-Chief John P. Reynolds of the Illinois Exposition Board has completed the allotment of space for the entire State Building. A map is published showing the allotment, and the document will be sent out to all the State departments.

Chief Buchanan of the Department of Live Stock has closed up a contract for supplying several hundred tons of ensilage, with which to feed the cattle which may be entered for exhibition. Two big ensilage pits will be constructed by the Exposition management.

The body of Harvey Stewart was found in the lake off Fifty-ninth street yesterday afternoon by the tug Dixon. Stewart was an engineer in the Construction Department. June 13 while surveying he fell from a boat and was drowned. His remains were identified by his clothing.

Maj. Fred Bracket of the Treasury Department reached the city yesterday to make arrangements for handling exhibits from foreign countries, which must go through the hands of the customs officials. He estimates that a large force of men will be required to properly conduct the work.

One of the novel exhibits in the marine section of the Transportation Department will be 200 pen engravings of American steam vessels, beginning with the Clermont and following down a typical series to the present day. The pictures will be sent by the New York *Seaboard*, a marine paper.

The heavy storm early yesterday morning blew out a section of the skylight 47x112 feet in the Transportation Building. Another accident was that caused by the bursting of a flywheel in the temporary power-house Monday night. A fragment of the wheel went through the wall of the Mines Building, while another crashed through the roof and the floor, burying itself in the ground beneath.

THEIR NAMES ON THE REGISTERS.

More Convention Week Arrivals at the Leading Chicago Hotels.

Grand Pacific—C. J. Blakney, Denver; S. F. Smith, Davenport, Ia.; B. F. Nelson, Minneapolis; S. M. Griffin, St. Louis; K. M. Lohman, Columbus, O.; C. A. Hoffheimer, Cincinnati; E. N. Naylor, Cleveland; Walter Wittenberg, Little Rock, Ark.; E. H. Ledgernet and wife, Boston; T. E. Shearer, San Francisco; D. L. Roberts, New York.

Wellington—A. T. Schwarz and wife, F. H. Holbrook, Muskegon; E. H. M. Cardy, Detroit; J. R. P. Durham, Birmingham, Ala.; J. O. Perrin, Lafayette, Ind.; G. M. Smalley, Jackson, Mich.; E. M. Gale, Greeley, Colo.; D. M. Richardson and wife, Lexington, Ky.; W. J. Sill, Denver; M. L. James, Lincoln, Neb.

Auditorium—F. J. Hecker, Detroit; H. D. Richardson, Monmouth, Ill.; Clarence Wulson, Indianapolis; C. H. Rowe, Cincinnati; E. H. Berrune, New York; I. H. Mainfield, Cleveland; William B. Orr, Pittsburg; M. H. O'Bryen, Duluth; F. H. Satterwhite, Louisville.

Victoria—J. A. Kimberly Jr., Neenah, Wis.; George Fellild, Indianapolis; E. H. Booth, Boston; J. W. Cline and wife, Mason City, Ia; W. D. Douglas, Cedar Rapids; C. J. Reilly, Detroit; A. B. Williams, Santa Barbara, Cal.; D. J. Olds, Boston; Jacob Woolner, Peoria.

Great Northern—W. Pickel and wife, St. Louis; J. E. Polein Jr., Marquette; Charles M. Hood, Philadelphia; D. E. Squires and wife, New Orleans; H. L. Wright, Marietta, O.; C. M. Fust and wife, New Orleans; B. D. Caldwell, St. Louis; T. J. Beish, Lexington, Ky.

Tremont—W. H. Phillips, Philadelphia; Charles H. Norton, Marinette; A. W. Dougherty, Dubuque; E. V. Brown, Fort Dodge; J. D. Wilson, Salt Lake City; A. E. Mills, Boston; Chris von der Ahe, St. Louis.

Palmer—J. A. Evans, Louisville; F. M. Bemis, Columbus, O.; F. B. McEliver, Mount Verd, Tenn.; Lee Robinson, Louisville; C. E. Major, Denver; S. C. Gallup, Pueblo, Colo.; P. L. Fowler, Osceola, Ia.

Sherman—F. M. Palmer, Clinton; J. S. Lamont, Apple River; J. B. Buckley, Milwaukee; A. W. Wells, Quincy; W. J. Hall, Freeport; J. S. Dodd, Nova Scotia; L. L. Moseley, Kankakee.

Leland—B. W. Barlow, New York; A. P. Oenis, Denison, Tex.; A. Falliday, Watertown, Wis.; C. H. Jacobi, Watertown, Wis.; L. H. Burnham, Boston.

Richelieu—S. E. J. Hamilton, Grand Haven; Maurice Finn, Grand Rapids; W. R. Bamey, Muskegon; L. O. Campan, Detroit.

We Know Them.

I.

With a glance that says: "I told you so!" and
lights his wrinkled cheek,
And nods of joy, he hears the boy address the
world in Greek;
And, smiling, turns where interest burns—all centered on the "laddie."
And thumps the floor and claps by turns—we
know him: That's his daddy!

II.

With a glance that never wavers and with lips
that never speak
A woman hears the rousing cheers that greet the
boy in Greek;
But from the glad depths of her heart—unseen by
any other—
The warm tears to the eyelids start—we know
her: That's his mother!

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Tiger at Large.

Great consternation was caused on Wabash avenue, near the Wigwam, yesterday by a large striped tiger rolling up and down the avenue and glaring at the frightened passers-by. A close investigation revealed the fact that it was only a Tammany tiger who had just been in the Wigwam looking at the wonderful display of Hygeia water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond. The Committee of Arrangements have distributed 150 ten-gallon coolers throughout the building and the refreshing Hygeia will be the only mineral spring water in use at the Wigwam during the convention.

GETS AN INJUNCTION.

J. HARVEY BRADLEY STOPS PAYMENT OF THE DIETING BILLS.

Upon the Showing Made by Bradley Judge McConnell Restrains Gilbert from Collecting and the County Board and County Treasurer from Paying the Troublesome Accounts—The Drainage Board Loses Confidence in Chicago's Drinking Water—Municipal Matters.

J. Harley Bradley, as a citizen and taxpayer, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to restrain Sheriff Gilbert from collecting and the County Board and County Treasurer from paying two bills, one for $2,867.75, the other for $2,890, presented by the Sheriff on a claim for dieting prisoners during April and May, 1892. It is alleged that the amounts sought to be recovered by the Sheriff are largely in excess of the cost of keeping and maintaining the prisoners, and that the sums were allowed by the board in pursuance of resolutions passed July 31, 1891, and Dec. 29, 1891, which are deemed void. Each of the items is said to have been made up by multiplying the number of days each prisoner in the County Jail is fed by 25 cents, without figuring the actural cost and expense of maintaining the prisoners. It is claimed that not more than 7 cents a day is paid for each prisoner, and the difference, it is claimed, goes to Gilbert in order to increase his personal income. From July 17, 1891, to June 1, 1892, it is claimed that Sheriff Gilbert has made the dieting of the prisoners as cheap and beggarly as possible, to the great detriment of the health and comfort of the prisoners.

The contract between the county and the Sheriff fixing a sum of 25 cents a day for each prisoner is declared unlawful and contrary to the statute of this State. A further charge is made that to meet the excessive expense an illegal excessive taxation of $4,000 is made against the people of Cook County who own property.

Upon this showing Judge McConnell issued an injunction, on complainant giving bond in $1,000, restraining the defendants as stated above. When the matter was up before the County Board President Green twice vetoed the allowance to the Sheriff.

ORDERS "PURE WATER" FOR ITS MEN.

Drainage Board Fears to Have Them Drink the Inestimable Chicago Variety.

At the meeting of the Drainage Board yesterday the usual weekly bills were ordered paid, and Mr. Cooley introduced an order, which was passed without debate, instructing the attorney and engineer to confine their estimates of cost of right of way, bridges, and other structures to the route adopted by the board below Willow Springs. This had previously been ordered for each of the three proposed routes.

The Trustees, although most of them have been putting in an average of five hours a day for the last two weeks in committee room, adding up long and wide rows of figures, comparing bids, and estimating revenues from unknown water powers, have been unable to add anything to the purity of Chicago's water supply, and concluded yesterday that the board ought no longer to endanger the lives of its many employés by compelling them to drink hydrant water. At President Wenter's suggestion Clerk Judge presented a requisition for an enameled water tank to be supplied with "pure water," to cost not more than $1 a week.

Right of way matters are progressing finely. The first lot of suits will have been ended as sood as the judgments of the court have been satisfied. These covered the route from the Will County line to Romeo. The second lot of petitions covering the route from Romeo to Lockport have been filed, but the day for trial not yet set. Petition for the mill and a half in Du Page County will be filed this week. In Cook County the Title Guarantee and Trust company is getting out abstracts of title, and as soon as they are in the hands of its law department the petitions will be filed.

It is likely that a special meeting of the Board will be called for next Monday if the condition of right of way matters demands it, or the Finance committee is ready to recommend the award of the bids for the work below Willow Springs.

Bound to Have a License.

Peter B. Swanson filed a petition for a mandamus in the Circuit Court yesterday to compel Mayor Washburne to issue him a saloon license to do business at No. 303 North Market street. The Mayor refused to grant a license because Swanson proposes to locate opposite a church. Swanson alleges that there is no law which empowers the Mayor to refuse any one a license to keep a dram-shop within a prescribed distance from any house of worship.

Lake View Crib in Place.

The Lake View crib was towed into position, 6,000 feet in the lake off Sulzer street, yesterday. It was sunk and is now in place. Before the gates can be opened a shaft will be sunk and connection made with the tunnel. Water will be turned in about July 20.

TO INSPECT THE MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Gov. Fifer Appoints His Committees—Appellate Court Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The Governor today appointed Julius A. Lense of Chicago a member of the committee to inspect the discipline, course of study and general management of the Illinois Military Academy at Morgan Park to succeed William Vocke, resigned; and Hobart C. Taylor, Lake Forest; Pierrepont Isham, Chicago, and William A. Bell of Naperville, a committee to inspect the discipline, course of study and general management of the Northwestern Military Academy located at Highland Park.

The Governor today issued a requisition on the Governor of Nebraska for the extradition and return to Illinois of Barnett Myers, under under arrest in Omaha and wanted in Chicago for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Proceedings in the Appellate Court, Third District, today were as follows:

Doll et al. vs. People, etc.; appearance of John R. Archer, administrator of the estate of A. H. Kester, one of said appellants, entered by attorneys.

Dallas City vs. Ash; motion by appellant to dismiss appeal allowed; appeal dismissed.

Court adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

The Adjutant-General today confirmed the following appointments by the commanding officer of the Third Infantry: William L. Smith, Surgeon, to rank as Major; Dwight C. Haven, Adjutant, to rank as Captain; John B. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, to rank as Captain; George W. Connell, Inspector of Rifle Practice, to rank as Captain; Henry B. Smith, Quartermaster, to rank as First Lieutenant. The order accepting the resignation of Garret R. Vanhorne as Chaplain of the Third Infantry is revoked, and Chaplain Vanhorne will rank as Captain, according to the commission heretofore issued him. Permission to leave their station fully armed and equipped July 4 for the purpose of visiting Anna, Ill., is granted Company C, Fourth Infantry, of Carbondale. Permission to drill and parade with arms, but without ammunition, is granted the Second Infantry Cadet Corps of Chicago, until Dec. 31, 1892.

The following named enlisted men are dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State: Privates Henry P. Antes, Howard Clifton, Bennie Emmons, W. L. Hammey, Albert E. Myers, Frank V. Ryan, Otto Van Curen, and Albert Keifer, Battery A, Chicago.

Knew How Much Would Go Around.

It was her first essay at marketing, but she tackled the work with the beautiful hardihood of youth and inexperience.

"Have you any canvasback ducks?" she inquired of the man in the stall.

"Yes, miss, and they are beauties, and mighty scarce at this time of the year. An' I've got mallards and redheads, too."

"You may cut me off three-quarters of a yard of canvasback," she said, in her clear, classic tones, "and cut it diagonally, so that it will not ravel," and she looked about for the yardstick to see that he did not cheat her in the measurement.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hustling.

Gabriel—"I tell you what, I used to have to hustle when Satan first rebelled."

Recording Angel (scornfully)—"What do you know about hustling? You ought to try to report a political convention just once. Then you'd know what hustling means."—*New York Herald.*

Biliousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles, cured Dr. Miles' Nerve Pills. 50 doses 25c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The "Four Seasons" Hotel
CUMBERLAND GAP PARK,
HARROGATE, TENN.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

A luxurious resort near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., the junction of Tenn., Ky., and Va., on the L. & N. and K. C. G. & L. Rs. First-class in every respect. Electric Lights, Orchestra, Pure Air, Beautiful Mountain Scenery, Romantic Drives and Bridle Paths, Miles of Macadamized Roads, Mineral Springs, all out-door sports. The peer of the best European Hotels. Accommodation, 500. Rates, $3.00 and upwards per day.
The "SANITARIUM."—A perfect private Hospital within the Park Limits, under the direction of a distinguished Medical Board. Massage, Turkish Baths, etc. Accommodation, 50. Send for Prospectus.
Address HENRY CLAIR, Manager, Harrogate, Tenn.
FROM CHICAGO take morning train connecting with through sleeper via L. & N. R. R.; leave Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; arrive "Four Seasons" 6:20 a. m.; or night train via Louisville.

SEA BATHING,
INCH ARRAN HOUSE,
Dalhousie, Baie Des Chaleurs, N. B.
This magnificent Canadian Seaside Resort is situated on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, within three hundred feet of the Atlantic Ocean and is unsurpassed for scenery, bathing, boating, fishing, driving, and climate. First-class table, comfortably furnished rooms, and all modern conveniences. Post-office, telegraph office, and livery on the premises. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Open for the reception of guests on the 23d June. Excursion rates from all points East and West. Apply for rooms, terms, etc., to JEROME F. HALE, Inch Arran House, Dalhousie, N. B.

LONG BRANCH.
HOWLAND HOTEL.
SEASON WILL OPEN JUNE 25.
Rates $4.50 per day and upwards. Rooms may be engaged at the real estate office of DOBBINS & LOEB, 45 Broadway, and at the St. James Hotel, New York. HUGH F. GRIFFIN, Proprietor.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Will open June 23. The largest, best appointed, and most liberally conducted Hotel at Lake George.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR.
For terms and particulars apply to Hotel Grenoble, 57th-st. and 7th-av., New York. Special rate for families. WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

Mountain House,
CRESSON SPRINGS.
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains. Main Line Penn. R. R. All trains stop.
Will open June 25. For circulars and information address WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

"The Rockingham."
Narragansett Pier, R. I., has been enlarged and improved. Is located directly upon the beach, and overlooks the Casino and Grounds. Hydraulic elevator, electric light. Rooms en suite, with bath. Accommodates 400. Illustrated pamphlet, room plans, and terms with F. E. NICHOLS, 614 Phenix Building, Chicago.

OCEAN HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Opens June 29. Entirely new, refurnished throughout; new sewerage; new sanitary plumbing; first-class in every respect. J. W. ALMY.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Dry tonic air; marvelous waters; croquet, lawn tennis. Massage, Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electro-thermal, as baths and all remedial appliances. Send for illustrated circular.

15 MILES AT SEA.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Opens June 25. Accommodates 500. Hot and cold sea water baths. All modern improvements. Address CUNDALL & BALL, Block Island, R. I.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. HOTEL MANISSES.
15 miles at sea. Delightful climate. Superb bathing. Fine fishing. Daily boats. Orchestra and Music Hall. Electric bells. Fine Annex. Send for Ill. hand-book and terms. E. A. BROWN, Fifth-Ave. Hotel, N. Y.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA,
SPRING LAKE, NEW JERSEY.
OPEN FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER.
R. K. LETCHWORTH.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.
PENNOYER SANITARIUM.
New, modern building. Everything first-class. For illustrated circulars and room plans address N. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

THE NANEPASHEMET, Marblehead Neck.
Finest ocean scenery on the Massachusetts coast. For description address AMMI BROWN.

EDUCATIONAL.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE A COLLEGE for WOMEN
Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, Hebrew, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and lectures on Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $500) in Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology. For Program address as above.

GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
Eleventh year opens Sept. 14. Prepares for all colleges that admit women. Gymnasium. Music. Art. Boarding pupils received in the school residence. For catalogue address THEODORE L. SEWALL and MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, 343 N. Pennsylvania-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE MISSES ELY'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
(Formerly of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.)
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th-sts., New York

MITCHELL'S BOYS SCHOOL, Billerica, Mass., 18 miles from Boston, on the B. & L. R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Fall term commences Sept. 19. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Principal.

SUES FOR FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.

Dr. J. W. C. Love Claims 6,000,000 Acres Under an Old Mexican Grant.

SAN ANTONIA, Tex., June 22.—[Special.]—Litigation involving 6,000,000 acres of land in North Texas, including the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth, is to be instituted in the Federal Court by Dr. J. W. C. Love, an American resident of Mexico, who will arrive in this city tomorrow for that purpose. Dr. Love bases his claim to this land on the ground that it was granted Col. Reuben Ross, an ancestor of his, by the Mexican Government for gallant services rendered that country in its war for for independence from Spain. Col. Ross in 1813 raised a force of men in Northern Louisiana, and, equipping them at his own expense, marched to Texas and cooperated with the Mexicans. He took part in several battles around this city. At the close of the war, it is alleged, the Mexican Government, in acknowledgment of Ross' services, made the grant claimed by Love, who is alleged to have official documentary evidence from the Mexican War Department establishing his claim. Col. Ross was afterward assassinated near the present Town of Brownsville before he could take possesion of his grant. Dr. Love has been in Mexico looking up the matter, and besides himself represents a number of other heirs of Col. Ross who live in Louisiana, Texas, New York, and California. The value of the land claimed is now estimated at $1,000,000,000.

Senator Ingalls Believes in Bad Luck.

Here is an Ingalls story. It comes from one of Ingalls' closest political friends, one who in the legislative campaign of 1890 was really closer to the man in the gray overcoat than even Mr. Buchan. The gentleman who tells the story, and who, by the way, is a Federal officeholder in Kansas, was taking dinner with Mr. Ingalls not long ago when the subject of the Senatorial candidacy of Mr. Ingalls came up. Ingalls cut the matter rather short by saying: "Under no circumstances whatever could I be persuaded to be a candidate for the seat vacated by the late Senator Plumb. Under no circumstances whatever." And in explaining the matter to a group of statesmen in Topeka the other day the story-teller said: "Mr. Ingalls' reasons for being so positive about this are purely the result of superstition. He is the most superstitious man I ever knew. He never leaves the house and returns without sitting down before leaving again. He feels nervous if he sees the moon wrong. He has an idea that the Plumb seat is an unlucky one. He once spoke to me of it before Plumb's death and spoke of how he felt about such things. Lane, who first occupied it, committed suicide in office; Ross retired in disgrace; Caldwell resigned to keep from being expelled; and Plumb's tragic taking off was almost ominous. Senator Ingalls believes in bad luck and could not be made to occupy the seat. He will wait till Peffer's term expires and then take his chances. Of course that will be in 1897, but Ingalls will be only a little rising of 60 years, with at least fifteen of usefulness before him even then. He comes from a long-lived family, and has nothing inside of him to get out of order, so ordinarily he may expect to live to be a very old man if he is careful with himself."—*Kansas City Journal.*

She Was Shopping.

She had been shopping—plain, unadulterated shopping for an hour, and had all the goods from the shelves on the counter. The clerk's patience was gone.

"Have you anything else besides these?" she inquired, with a wave of her hand across the rejected stuffs.

"No," he replied curtly.

"Have you any dark blue ribbon with a faint red line in it?"

"No."

"Have you any dark red with a blue line in it then?"

"No."

She began to get warm.

"Have you any politeness?" she asked unexpectedly.

"Yes," he responded, coolly.

"Well, I'd like to see some of it," she said, sarcastically.

"I can't show it to you, miss," he said, firmly, "unless you agree to take enough of it to justify me in showing it."

Then she walked out, but she never reported the clerk.—*Detroit Free Press.*

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The movement of grain was much better, and a good-sized fleet was placed at 1¾ cents for corn. The Lansing secured 1½ cents on clipped oats, which was a slight advance. Charters—To Buffalo: Parnell, Scranton, wheat; Clyde, R. A. Packer, Plankinton, corn; Milwaukee, Chicago, corn and oats; Lansing, clipped oats; George, flax. To Sarnia: Kelderhouse, clipped oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights active and unchanged. Charters—Lackawanna, Cuba, Chicago, 60; Egan, Armour, Milwaukee, 60; Allegheny, Stewart, Kenosha, 70; Capisteo, Ogden, Racine, 65; One Hundred and Nine, Duluth, 35. Canal freights dull; wheat, 2¼ cents to New York. Attempts to advance rates failed and are likely to, as rail rates are down to 2⅜ cents, with weights guaranteed and Buffalo charges paid, which brings the rate to 2 cents flat.

CLEVELAND, O.—With a number of boats on the market shippers succeeded in forcing the Escanaba rates down to 70 cents. Boats were placed to load at Marquette at 90 cents. Coal tonnage to head of Lake Superior in good demand at 45 cents. Charters: Ore—Western Reserve, Tampa, Dave Stewart, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 70 cents; Sachem, Olwell, Baldwin, Marquette to Ohio ports, 90. Coal—Ranney, Cobb, Cleveland to Fort William, 45; Majestic, Toledo to Duluth, 45; Wallula, Hundred Fifteen, Ohio ports to Duluth, contract; Atmosphere, Cleveland to St. Ignace, 40. Pig iron—Atmosphere, St. Ignace to Erie, 80.

Ore Men Want a Hearing.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—The Western Iron Ore Association today unanimously passed resolutions requesting the Lighthouse Board to give Col. Ludlow and Commander Heyerman an opportunity of appearing before the board and explaining the results of their personal investigation as to the lights needed in St. Mary's River. The members of the association, representing all the iron ore interests on Lake Superior and controlling vessels transporting millions of tons of ore yearly, believe that St. Mary's River should be lighted as recommended by Ludlow and Heyerman, and request the Lighthouse Board to reconsider its action relieving these officers without a hearing.

Marine Notes.

Henry Potthether has sold the schooner B. F. Wade to Oliver Laurie for $1,200.

The schooner Bertha Barnes, which was ashore on Pilot Island, is in dry-dock at Miller Bros.' shipyard.

Capt. Charles A. McKarle has resigned command of the tug Wolf and has gone into business on Water street with Arthur McCauley.

The fine steel steamship Wilbur, of the Reading trust, jettisoned a large portion of its cargo of flour and got off Sleeping Bear Point almost uninjured.

Capt. Eugene S. Brouty yesterday took command of the schooner J. E. Potts vice L. J. Johnson. Capt. Theodore Lane took command of the schooner Ida vice Capt. John Gallien. Capt. F. A. Goodell took command of the steamer Oregon.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Arrived—Propeller Baltic, South Chicago, light; St. Joseph, Brevoot River; Saugatuck, Pentwater; Berrien, Muskegon; Lansing, Ashland; Ed Buckley, Manistee; A. D. Hayward, Menominee; schooner S. O. Neff, Brevoot River; J. B. Wilbur, C. J. Magill, Marinette; C. G. Mixer, Ellen Williams, St. Martin's Bay; A. J. Dewey, Muskegon; Halsted, Homer, Ashland; L. A. Simpson, C. Michelson, Manistee; Naiad, Cockburn Isle; A. Mosher, Drummond's Isle; T. G. Avery, Albany Isle; Otter, Masonville; Commerce, Naubinway; Fannie Neil, Washburn; lumber; Charlie Marshall, Propellers Quito, Robert Mills, schooners M. B. Mitchell, John Shaw, Buffalo, coal. Propellers Conestoga, Buffalo, Glenn, South Haven; Soo City, City of Chicago, Arundel, Ossifrage, St. Joe; City of Racine, Muskegon, Charles McVea, Holland; Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; Petosky, Harbor Springs; Virginia, Indiana, Milwaukee; Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

Cleared—Propellers M. T. Greene, Ashland; G. C. Markham, M. Marshall, Ed Buckley, Manistee; D. W. Power, Menominee; C. Campbell, Arctic, Ludington; St. Joseph, Naubinway; Berrien, Muskegon; schooners R. Simmons, S. Martin, Mary Collins, Muskegon; S. E. Potts, Baraga; H. C. Winslow, St. Joseph Isle; Like Oak, Butcher Boy, Menominee; M. Gage, Masonville; C. Michaelson, L. A. Simpson, Manistee; City Grand Rapids, H. Hult, Frankfort; light. Propellers Albany, R. A. Packer, S. Plankington, Niko, Delaware, Buffalo; schooners Churchill, D. C. Whitney, Buffalo; propellers W. Haskell, Ogdensburg; Conemaugh, Erie; schooners Sunrise, St. Edward; grain. Propellers City of Chicago, Ossifrage, Arundel, St. Joe; City of Charlevoix, Mackinac; Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; Glenn, South Haven; Jay Gould, Duluth; City of Racine, Muskegon; Virginia, Indiana, Milwaukee; Charles McVea, Holland; Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Saugatuck, and Pentwater, sundries.

Vessel Movements.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Cleared—Houghton, Sheboygan.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Departed—St. Agnus, Duluth.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Parker. Cleared—Mecosta, Washburn.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—Cleared—Neshoto, Chicago. Clear, calm.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Arrived—Mineral State, Itasca, Sardinia.

GLADSTONE, MICH.—Arrived—Mabel Wilson, David Stewart, W. I. Watson.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Arrived—Chipman, Butler, Cleared—Carter, Chipman, Chicago.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Clarion. Cleared—Hackett, Ashtabula; Britannic, Chicago. Coal: Marion, Escanaba.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Sauber, Seaton, One Hundred Fifteen. Cleared—Coal: Iron Duke, Iron State, West Superior.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Havana, Ryan. Cleared—Olwell, Baldwin, Cherokee, Chippewa, Ashtabula. Up—Peerless.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Johnson, Spalding, Nelson, Evanson, Paige, City of Marquette. Departed—Spalding, Johnson, Menominee; Bock, Manistee.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Wente, Rand, H. Rand, Cowles. Sailed—Kewaunee, Racine; J. D. Marshall, Narragansett, South Chicago; City of Toledo, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Friant, Sherwood, Eddy, Guido, Spencer, Merrimac, Pennington. Cleared—Butters, Alleghany, Miller, Merrimac, Massachusetts, Minnesota.

WELLAND CANAL—Down, passed Port Colborne—Rhoda Emily, Flinet and Pere Marquette No. 5, Ogdensburg; Niagara, Alma Munro, Montreal. Up, passed Port Dalhousie—Worts, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—William Chisholm, Rust, Wallula, Ashland. Cleared—Coal: George Williams, Henry Johnson, Duluth; Barnes, Milwaukee. Light—Castalia, Duluth; Wawatam, Marquette.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Hundred Five, Hundred One. Cleared—H. B. Richards, Hundred Seven, Australasia, Hope, Sitka, Robey, Hadley, Nyanza, Mather, Japan, India, Barker, Osceola, Nicol.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Sheriffs, O'Neill, Tosco, Moore, J. C. Lockwood, Ford, R. R. Rhodes, Neosho, India. Cleared—Peerless, Chicago; Tuttle, Hadley, Morse, Ashland; North Star, Japan, Buffalo.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—E. E. Thompson, John Otis, Mary Mills, E. S. Tice and barges, Pawnee and barges. Cleared—Penobscot, Alice, H. B. Moore, Kate Howard, M. C. Neff, R. C. Reid, Chicago; Joys, Milwaukee.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Norris, Macy, Tokio, Hartford, Roumania, Barium, Swain, Helvetia, Brazil, Pueblo, H. S. Pickands, Marengo. Sailed—Bacon, Burton, Cleveland; Raleigh, Ranney, Business, Argonaut, Drake, Italia, Buffalo; Reddington, Erie; Maryland, Chicago. Wind south, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Viking, Michigan, Cayuga, Nestor, Cuba, Elmira, Lehigh, Lackawanna, Western Reserve, Nyack. Cleared—Mdse.: Northern King, Avon, Vanderbilt, Duluth; Buffalo, Boston, Chicago. Coal: H. E. Packer, Chicago; O. T. Flint, Western Reserve, Omaha, Milwaukee; City of Berlin, Brighton, Woolson, Superior, Bradley, Duluth; O. Mitchell, Marinette.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Westover, Bliss, midnight; Three Brothers, 12:30 a. m.; Abercorn, 3:30; Tempest and consorts, 4; Egan, 4:20; Harlem, 5:30; Saxon, 7; Pabst, Sheldon, Williams, Sigel, 9:30; Business, noon; Susquehanna, 12:15; Corona, 1; Arizona and consorts, 5:30; Topeka, 6. Up—Keystone and consorts, Wetmore and consorts, 10 last night; Rochester, 11; Marshall and consorts, 12:20; Campana, 1:40; New Orleans, 2:15; Frost, 3; Gerlach, 8; Owen, Columbian, St. Lawrence, Senator, 9; Panther and consort, 9:20; Corsica, 11:40; Langell Boys and consorts, 3:30; City of Sheboygan, 3:30; American Union, 4:30.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Forbes, Olive Jeannette, 10 last night; Hiawatha, King, 11; Ketchum, Rosedale, midnight; Ward, Hebard, Aloha, Wilson, 2; Norwalk, Lozen, 7:30; Tilley, Merrit, Neelon, Benson, 2; Harper, 10; Gladstone, 11; America, Empire State, 12; Cross, Clement, Board of Trade, Wand, 1; Caledonia, Norway, 2; Madden, Goshawk, Webb, Rawson, 4; C. B. Lockwood, Montana, 8. Down—Masaba, 1 a. m.; Griffin, 3; Gilcher, 7; Devereux, 8; Forest City, McGregor, 11; Manitoba, Roanoke, 12; Pope, 2; Mark Hopkins, Bloom, 3; Uranus, Alcona, Alta, 5. Clear, calm; water 14 feet 5 inches.

Up—Minnedosa, Kildonen, Fedora, Nimick, 7:30. Down—Pease, Planet, 7; Kirby, E. M. Peck, 8.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 10 last night; Aurora and consort, 1:30 a. m.; John Owen, 2; Joliet, 2:30; Kershaw, 3; Fitzgerald, 3:20; Wissahickon, Wallace and consort, 5; Avery, Hawgood, 6; Tower, Philadelphia, Law, 7; Pontiac, 8; Republic, 9; Cofinberry and consorts, 2; Owego, 11; London, Maruba, 11:30; J. Mitchell, 1; Fisk, Monteagle, 2:30; Hudson, 3:30; Hurlbut and consort, 5. Down—Bartlett and consorts, midnight; Tioga, 1; Northern Wave, Ohio, Porter, 3:40; Florida, Majestic, 4:40; Aurora, 4:50; Palmer, Richards, 5; Fayette Brown, 6:30; Arabia, 7; Stevens, 7:30; St. Louis and consorts, 7:40; Ira Owen, 8; Marina, 10; Mariska, 10; Portage, 11; Colonial and consorts, Helena, 11:40; Roman, Norman, 1:30; Specular and consort, 2; La Salle, 2:30; Peterson, Keith, Morley, Ewen, 3:30; Ed Smith, Number One and consorts, 4:45. Wind south; rain.

Down—S. E. Peck, 7:15; Cormorant, Wall, 7:40; Thomson consort, Frontenac, 9. Up—Northern Queen, Pahlow, Delta, Kaliyuga, Fontana, 7:30.

LIME KILNS CROSSING—Down—Wallula, 1:20 a. m.; Wilbur, 1:30; Cambria, 4; Wheeler, Ashland, 5; Tioga, 7:10; Egyptian and consort, 8:30; Northern Wave, 9:20; Bartlett and consorts, 10:40; Majestic, Grecian, 11:30; Florida, 11:40; Outhwaite and consort, 12:10 p. m.; Fayette Brown, 12:20; Vulcan, 1; Arabia, 2; Ohio, Porter, 2:10; Marina, 3:30; Scott, 3; Mariska, 4:50; Ira Owen, 5:30; Houghton, 6:40; Helena, 7. Up—Continental and consort, 12:30 a. m.; Pontiac, 1:40; Republic, 2:30; Monteagle, 3:40; John Mitchell, 3:50; Josephine, Parker, Oswego, Oades and consort, 5:40; Hudson, 9:30; Kaliyuga and consort, 10:10; Northern Queen, City of Cleveland, Quayle Hollerman, Selkirk, 12:10 p. m.; Whitaker and consorts, 2:20; Iron Duke and consort, 12:40; Tuscarora, 2:20; Campbell, 4:30; Armour, Buffalo, 5:50. Down—Portage, Roman, 7:20; Stevens, St. Louis, consorts, Norman, 8; La Salle, 9:30; Specular, consort, 10. Up—Wilcox, Hercules, Montpelier, 7:40; Porter Chamberlain barges, 8:50; Mercur, 9:50.

$6 TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN

Via Illinois Central.

The above road will sell tickets from Chicago to St. Louis and return, at one-half rates on the following dates: June 19, good to return until the 23rd; July 2, 3 and 4, good to return until July 5, inclusive. City ticket office, 194 Clark st.

She Ought to Have Known Better.

Teacher—Which of the precious stones is clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond?

Boy Pupil—Hygeia Water.

The only low price first-class folding bed for flats and hotels. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash av.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY property for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Wednesday, June 22, 1892:

The premises No. 18 47th-ct., April 22 (Wm. H. Colvin Jr. to C. A. Smith)	$ 7,000
Langley-av., 246 ft s of 47th-st., w f, 25x120 8-10 ft, imp, June 21 (F. Dahlen to J. Degen)	12,250
Thomas-st., 225 ft e of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x120 ft, imp, June 18 (A. and C. Hartwig to E. Niemann)	2,050
Shields-av., 148 ft n of 114th-st., w f, 25x123 ft, June 8 (P. M. and J. L. Pfau Jr. to E. A. Page)	2,800
43d-st., 167 ft w of St. Lawrence-av., s f, 25 ft to alley, June 18 (W. H. Conkling to C. S. Smith)	5,000
Ellis-av., bet 44th and 45th-sts., w f, 20½x150 ft, imp, Jan. 2 (C. E. Follansbee to C. V. McConnell)	16,000
Laurel-av., 50 ft n of Greenwood, w f, 50x125½ ft, June 20 (H. E. Littler to William Thompson)	2,000
Graceland-av., 104½ ft w of Southport, s f, 50x127 ft, June 21 (A. P. Myers to E. A. Erikson)	2,100
54th-st., 129 ft e of Peoria, s f, 37½x115 ft, June 20 (E. M. and J. S. Eberhart to E. S. Carey)	3,800
90th-st., 60 ft e of Houston-av., n f, 80x80 ft, June 17 (First Baptist Church of S. Chicago to T. Ratcliffe)	6,000
Same prop as above, June 17 (T. Ratcliffe to J. Harmon)	6,000
Thomas-st., 61¾ ft w of Dudley, n f, 20¼x108 ft, June 21 (J. H. Eggers to W. Knoll)	1,000
State-st., 200 ft s of 76th, w f, 200x160½ ft, April 11 (N. Shaden et al. to H. B. Schmidt)	8,000
South Park-av., s w cor 69th-st., e f, 71x125 ft, June 22 (Master in Chancery to B. Hagamon)	1,695
Garvin-av., s w cor 92d-st., e f, 50x124 9-10 ft, May 18 (N. K. Fairbank to J. Barclay)	1,525
Sherman-st., 421 ft s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 25x124 ft, April 4 (L. C. Wagner to M. S. Minty)	4,000
Premises 1138 N. Halsted-st., Lake View, June 21 (J. Cohet to J. Parker)	2,100
Same premises as above, June 21 (J. Parker to F. Parker)	2,100
46th-st., 184½ ft e of Vincennes-av., n f, 25 ft to alley, June 11 (R. A. Ellermann to J. A. Anderson)	2,375
Indiana-av., 48 ft n of 47th-st., e f, 50x161 ft, June 21 (S. L. Hall to H. Howell)	9,100
W. 19th-st., 48 ft w of Hoyne-av., n f, 24x125 ft, June 18 (C. F. Hayak to F. Hajicek)	1,800
Lots 1 and 2 in Blk 1 in Sec. 13, 39, 13, no quarters given, June 21 (G. W. Sharp to R. Kitchen)	40,000
Warren-av., 241 ft w of Kedzie, s f, 40x118 ft, June 16 (L. A. Carvine to F. J. Bullen)	5,000
Winter-st., bet 78th and 79th, e f, 40x125⅜ ft, April 9 (H. Weber to J. F. Doremyer)	2,200
Truro-st., 236 ft w of Albany-av., s f, 25x155 ft, May 17 (J. L. Lombard to F. C. Avery)	1,350
24th-place, 100 ft w of Stewart-av., n f, 25x125 ft, June 20 (P. Schmitz to C. C. Harder et al.)	2,800
Park-av., n w cor Paulina-st., s f, und. 3-5 of 88x131½ ft, May 28 (H. J. Tillotson to J. E. and W. J. Moore)	45,000
Spencer-av., 172 ft s of 74th-st., e f, 125x125¾ ft, June 20 (J. B. Woodruff to W. H. Skinner)	5,000
Same property as above, June 21 (W. H. Skinner to M. B. Woodruff)	5,000
Milton-av., 125 ft s of Hobbie-st., w f 24x100 ft imp, June 20 (L. Rosenberg to C. Olson)	5,000
46st-st., 397 ft n of Wallace-st., n f, 25x127 ft, June 20 (T. Ford to E. L. Pease)	1,350
Perry-st., 98 ft n of Belle Plaine-av., und ½ of 50x161 ft, May 6 (C. F. Rolins to C. Walter)	1,090
Woodlawn-av., s w cor 49th-st., e f, 74 7-10x297 ft, May 18 (I. Wallen to J. W. Brooks)	30,000
Baxter-st., 223¾ ft n of Noble-av., w f, 25x125 ft imp, June 20 (Mast in chy to J. G. Laitsch)	1,560
Drexel-av., 125 ft s of 65th-st., e f, 25x125¾ ft, June 20 (J. D. Bonnie to J. L. Riesnecker)	2,000
69th-st., n e cor Stewart-av., s f, 50x141 ft to Parkway, June 13 (C. H. Knights to M. D. Hathaway)	51,500
State-st., 60 ft n of Peck-ct., w f, 20x138⅝ ft, imp, June 8 (S. Achten et al. to C. B. Sawyer)	50,000
Ogden-av., nr s w cor Sawyer, n f, 22 ft to alley, imp, June 8 (C. B. Sawyer to S. Achten)	7,500
Sawyer-av., 150 ft n of 21st-st., w f, 50x125 ft, June 8 (same to same)	10,500
Sawyer-av., 218 ft s of Ogden, e f, 25x125 ft, June 8 (same to same)	5,500
53d-st., 70 ft e of Jefferson-av., s f, 21x119 ft, imp, June 8 (C. Q. and C. B. Waite to E. B. Sears et al)	18,000
59th-st., 131 ft e of Indiana-av., s f, 30x99 ft, May 12 (J. Alloway to S. N. Tehan)	4,000
59th-st., 131 ft e. Indiana-av., s f, 30x99 ft, May 11 (J. Tehan to J. Alloway)	4,500
Hibbard-av., s w cor 51st-st., e f, 24x103¾ ft, June 15 (R. M. McKey to A. P. McKey)	4,800
Houston-av., 230 ft n of 92d-st., e f, 25 ft to alley, June 16 (J. H. Searing to M. H. Smith)	3,800
N. Hamlin-av., 166 ft n of W. Division-st., e f, 25 ft to alley, March 1 (T. J. Diven to A. Bohlmann)	1,150
W. Madison-st., 125 ft w of 44th, s f, 25x175 ft, June 22 (D. W. Norris to J. McNamara)	1,800
Garfield-av., 200 ft w of Hancock, n f, 25x125 ft, June 22, improved (G. M. Gardiner to J. G. Moore)	1,500
Railroad-av., s w cor S. Clark-st., n f, 75x122 ft, June 8 (M. and J. B. Moore to William C. Tobey)	4,000
N. Halsted-st., 398 ft s of Diversey-av., e f, 50x124 ft, June 22 (E. and J. B. Hatke to T. Tagney)	6,500
Ohio-st., n e cor Trumbull-av., s f, und ½ of 62½x86 ft, June 1 (A. and T. Crowley to T. M. Holman)	12,000
Ohio-st., n and adj above, und ½ of 42½x86 ft, June 1 (T. M. and C. F. Holman to A. Crowley)	12,000
Johnson-st., bet. 16th and 18th, w f, 270x86 ft, June 22 (W. & W. Kallow to C. Pfrang)	1,250
Oglesby-av., n w cor 61st-st., e f, 100x177¾ ft, June 1 (E. B. Sears et al. to C. V. Waite)	18,500
W. Randolph-st., s e cor 43d, n f, 101⅜x180 ft, May 22 (M. A. Farr to Wm. E. Clarey)	4,250
Hastings-st., 216 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, June 22 (C. & T. W. Jungbluth to C. Hawik et al.)	2,750
Wabash-av., 155 ft n of 18th-st., n f, 25x172 ft, imp, June 14 (D. E. Cornean to J. Rehm)	26,000
Michigan-av., s w cor Hubbard-ct., e f, 24¼x155 ft, June 21 (Est. of R. Mehrli to J. H. McAvoy)	60,000
Oakdale-av., 216 ft w of Halsted-st., s f, 25x115 ft, June 11 (S. M. Jarvis et al to J. Haywood)	2,750
Hinman-st., 250½ ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x126¾ ft, imp, June 16 (F. Kolar to J. and M. Wolf)	2,400
Wilcox-av., 225 ft e of W. 42d-st., n f, 25x121½ ft, June 1 (Wm. T. Sharp to Wm. H. Copeland)	3,700
Jackson-st., 176 ft w of 41st, s f, 50x121½ ft, June 1 (F. E. and W. H. Copeland to Wm. T. Sharp)	2,200
S. Halsted-st., 75 ft s of 19th, w f, 25x100 ft, imp, June 21 (J. York to J. D. and F. C. Linden)	15,000
Clinton-st., s w cor Sebor, e f, 106x135 ft, imp, June 17 (J. T. Plumsted to S. D. Kimbark)	37,364
Dakin st., 209½ ft w of Jones, n f, 60x122¾ ft, June 14 (C. Chytraus to J. Nelsen)	6,000
La Salle-av., 84 8-10 ft n of Chicago-av., w f, 21 2-10x101 ft, imp, May 25 (F. B. Weyl to J. M. and J. H. Donnelly)	8,000
OUTSIDE SALES.	
Und ½ of n ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 20, 36, 14, June 15 (Wm. B. Rickey to A. E. Baker)	$13,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

T. F. Rice, 3-story dwelling, 5554 Woodlawn-av.	$15,000
John Fitzpatrick, 2-story flats, 5822 Drexel-av.	6,500
Henry Best, 2-story flats, 1448-50 Wrightwood-av.	9,000
C. F. Street, 2-story dwelling, 3281-83 Beacon-st.	3,000
Alex. Smith, 2-story flats, Sunnyside and Robey-sts.	8,000
L. E. Mackey, two 2-story dwellings, 7818-20 Stewart-av.	11,000
John M. Michems, 2-story store and flats, 6523 Halsted-st.	2,000
Geo. Graham, 2-story flats, 7048 Union-av.	2,500
P. Narmor, 1-story cottage, 603 Spaulding-av.	2,000
Alex. S. Erchner, 3 and 1 story shops and flats, 23 and 25 Crystal-st.	7,000
Otto Lueck, 3-story flat, 1000 W. 21st-st.	7,500
Ignatz Mraz, 3-story flat, 925 33d-st.	3,800
Aug. Alm, 2-story store and flats, 45 Homan-st	2,500
P. E. Olson, 2-story flats, 96 Clarkson-st.	2,000
Thomas Willis, 2-story flats, 61 N. California-st.	2,700
E. E. Palmar, 2-story flats, 820 Walnut-st.	6,000
John Wittman, 2 and 1 story front addition and additional, 13 Newton-st.	2,500
Ida Riesneker, 2-story flats, 6512 Drexel-blvd.	4,000
William Ed Gillen, 2-story store and flats, 7026 Oglesby-av.	3,000

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

AUCTION SALE OF—

HIGH GRADE SAFETY BICYCLES.

At our rooms, 209 and 211 West Madison-st., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

When we sell the largest consignment of High Grade Safety Bicycles ever offered by auction in this city.

Bicycles are now on view and are well assorted in Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' Solid Cushions and Pneumatic Tire wheels.

POSITIVELY NO RESERVE.

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,

209 and 211 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SAFETY BICYCLE BUT LITTLE used, cheap for cash. 370 Jackson-boulevard.

"SWIFT" CYCLES, OLDEST, LARGEST, AND best makers on earth. 296 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—ARRIVAL OF THE greatest, most celebrated astrologist, trance medium, and business clairvoyant known, the original Mrs. Foster; been tested by the nobility of Europe; astonishes all who visit her by extraordinary powers; no equal in her professional skill, and cannot be surpassed; consulted on all the affairs of life; reveals past, present, and future, with wonderful exactness; has never been known to fail in giving correct life readings; gives advice on marriage, name in full of visitor, and the one you will marry; brings separated together. Has had a forty years' practice and thoroughly understands her profession. Call and be convinced. P. S.—Consultations by mail on receipt of $1, stamp, lock of hair, date of birth. Fee, 50c and $1. Gents $2. Hours: from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. 78 Ogden-av.; few doors north of Madison.

ASTROLOGY—FUTURE REVEALED BY THE planets. MRS. BETTS, 286 W. Madison-st.

MRS. BARBER, 395 W. MADISON-ST., IS THE best clairvoyant in Chicago; reads past, present, future, personally or by mail.

MME. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL, ADvice in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty; ladies and gents. 226 N. Clark-st.

GLASSES AND ARTIFICIAL EYES.

HAVE YOU TROUBLE WITH YOUR EYES or spectacles? Dr. Burnham of 505 Masonic Temple examines your eyes free and warrants your glasses five years.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JUNE 22 ABOUT 10 A. M. A PLAIN boxhinged hunting case watch with small fob chain attached; crystal gone; monogram "P. B. S." on outside case. Return to Whitfield's drug store, corner Jackson and Wabash, and get reward. Address O 142, Tribune office.

LOST—YELLOW LEATHER POCKET BOOK ON Englewood or South Side Boulevard Sunday afternoon. Please return to owner, 240 Carroll-av., and receive reward.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, IN MANDEL'S STORE, Wednesday, about noon, containing savings of widow, about $115. Reward will be paid if returned to MANDEL BROS., State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THOMAS BRANNEN: YOUR brother Mike is in the city and would like to see you at 73 Jackson street, Eureka House.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE SPARKS FROM OUR STOCK of diamonds give you plenty of light on the subject of quality and price.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer,
195 and 197 Wabash-av., corner Adams.

We open accounts with responsible parties on regular trade terms.

PERSONAL—PROF. BRUNTON, THE CANADIAN chemist's alkaline treatment. "Curative Absorbent:" will cure rheumatism and diseases of the skin rapidly. Sold by druggists; price $1, and guaranteed. Office 1208 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SOUR STOMACH, KIDNEY DISeases rapidly cured by the alkaline treatment "Curative Fluid." Sold by druggists; price $1; guaranteed. Office 1208 Masonic Temple, PROF. BRUNTON.

PERSONAL—LADIES, IF YOU DESIRE TO BEcome as beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or send for sealed circulars.
MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—SOMETHING NEW IN BOILER furnace for smoke prevention. O 135, Tribune.

PERSONAL—MAGNETISM AND HYPNOTISM taught; book free; PROF. ANDERSON 182 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — IN RESPECTABLE office; large experience managing correspondence, books, etc.; salary or commission; own income property. Address O 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MAN AND help in store; age 46; thoroughly competent and good writer; A1 city references; salary moderate. Address O 168, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady bookkeeper; salary $12 to $15. Address O 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SMALL SET OF DOUBLE-entry books to keep few hours each day. Address O 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ASsistant by an experienced young man of 22; good references. Address O 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPING OR writing in office; 11 years' banking experience; best of references. Address O 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS double entry bookkeeper; highest reference. Address O 157, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SHIPPING CLERK, or some steady employment. O 115, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; OFfice work; city reference. Address O 130, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with reliable stenographers from a special list or our advanced dictation class, using Remington, caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; five years' experience in legal work; Remington. Address O 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED GENtleman stenographer, rapid operator on Caligraph. Good references. Address O 159, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman with cigar house; have an established trade. Address O 69, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS machinist (all round) and tool-maker, work in Chicago or vicinity during 1892 and '93; A 1 references. Address JOHN F. WALSH, Waltham, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT PRINTer, photograph and tintype operator; best of references. Address O 45, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE AND steady young man in private family as coachman and for general work around the house; willing and obliging. Address NELSE JOHNSON, 2 So. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, married, no children; competent, sober, willing, obliging; best city references. Address O 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED barnman; understands care of fine horses and carriages; 4 years with last employer; best of references. Address W. 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman. Call or address 1166 West 12th-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT of some manufactory where duplicate parts or gauge work is made. The applicant is an Eastern man with experience, and ability to design tools and manage men. First-class references. Address EXPERIENCE, Lock Box 9, Belvidere, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN TO TAKE CARE of one horse and carriage and cow; is willing to make himself generally useful about the house; short distance from city preferred. Best of reference. Address O 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME GOOD, REliable wholesale house by young man of 24; willing to go in at the bottom and ambitious to work up; good references. Address O 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCHOLARLY AND REfined young man desires to act as companion and private secretary to a gentleman. Address O 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GRADUATE DENTIST wants position. Address M. F. TOLER, D.D.S., general delivery, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED butler; good valet; no objection to travel; best of city references. Address O 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT German boy, with a photographer, lithographer, or other artistic work. 7 Ashland-blvd., near Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—OF TRUST BY WELL-EDucated young man; can furnish bond and unexceptionable testimonials. Address O 177, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR FOR real estate or wholesale house; $10,000 security. Address G 64, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AGREEABLE young lady as cashier or in office. Address O 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY TEACHER DEsires position as cashier, assistant bookkeeper, copyist, or reader. Address O 129, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—OFFICE WORK, BY 2 young ladies of good address. O 105, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with reliable stenographers from a special list or our advanced dictation class, using Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—DO YOU WANT A FIRST class Stenographer and Typewritist? We can send you just the one you want.—No charge to either party.—"BENN PITMAN" Typewriting offices, 809 and 810 Ashland Block.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 Monroe-st., Tel. 137.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer, six years, where careful and accurate work will be appreciated; in or out of the city. Address O 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wishes position; 3 years' experience; Remington machine; wages $12. Address O 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT lady stenographer; 3 years' experience and can use either Caligraph, Remington, or Hammond. Address O 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT LADY STEnographer and Remington operator; highest references. 67 Washington-st., Room R.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and typewriter; experienced; salary $7. Address O 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT LADY stenographer; first-class position only. Address O 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TYPEwriter and stenographer. O 123, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman nurse girl, age 20, who had fever in January, and desires situation out of city for for summer; high wages not expected, but good home and easy place; references. Address G 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE TO TAKE care of lady during confinement or to care for furnished rooms. 3920 La Salle-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in private family; good references. Call at 407 Superior-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — IN PRIVATE FAMILY; lady with little girl 8 years of age will give her services as housekeeper, companion, seamstress, or assist with light housework in exchange for pleasant home and small wages; highest references; watering place or country preferred. Address O 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR companion to an invalid lady; good manager and cook. First-class references. O 175, Tribune office.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED—UNE CUISINIERE FRANcaise, ou cordon bleu, demande place in famille privee ou hotel ou il y a fille de cuisine. Bonnes references. Address O 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK. 3720 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook and second girl. 419 N. Clark, in fruit store.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN small private family. 140 N. Paulina-st

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL FOR general housework. 419 N. Clark.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG FOREIGN LADY who can teach music, drawing, and French wishes a place as governess to growing girls, companion to lady, or would teach in school or by the hour. Address O 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

ARTISTS—AIR-BRUSH AND CRAYON; STEADY work and good prices; bring samples of work.
Imperial Portrait Co.,
338 Wabash-av.

BAND SAWYER—ONE FOR LIGHT WORK. APply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

BANK CLERK—A FIRST-CLASS, ALL-ROUND man, with some general business ability. Address, stating experience, salary wanted, and references, O 37, Tribune office.

BARBER—IMMEDIATELY. 118 N. CENTER-AV., corner W. Erie.

BILL CLERK — BY WHOLESALE JEWELRY house, a first-class bill clerk from caller; good references required. Address O 147, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT, AT ONCE, NOT over 30 years of age, by responsible business house; must be a good penman; best of references required. Address O 178, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS — STENOGRAPHERS, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position, call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

BOOKKEEPER—IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH your books call up telephone 1562. L. A. JONES, accountant, 817 Chamber of Commerce.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST; SALary $12 to $15. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

BOOKKEEPER — YOUNG MAN, 22, GOOD PENman. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

BOOKKEEPER—MAN; GOOD BUSINESS; PREfer jewelry experience. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

BOY—A GOOD BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND TO make himself useful about a physician's office. Call at elevator, 240 Wabash-av., next Saturday at 3:30 p. m.

BOY—BRIGHT, STRONG, ABOUT 15 YEARS, who lives at home and has a fair education, to learn the book business. Address O 152, Tribune.

BOY—BRIGHT, SMART; TO MAKE HIMSELF useful in office of a wholesale house. Address O 156, Tribune office.

BOY—GOOD, STRONG, LIVING WITH PARENTS, to learn the hardware business. O 118, Tribune.

BOY—GOOD, RELIABLE BOY, WITH REFERences; wages $5. Address O 154, Tribune office.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN—ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, able to write and speak German; references required; permanent position. G 67, Tribune.

BUTLERS—WHERE FAMILIES HAVE LEFT the city can find employment at the Chicago club, 45 E. Monroe-st.

BUTCHER—SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN. WARDER BROS., 566 West Madison-st.

CABINET-MAKERS. APPLY MANAGER PULLman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

CAR BUILDERS—EXPERIENCED. APPLY MANager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

CARRIERS—FOR MORNING ROUTES, WEST OF Ashland-av. Apply to M. C. EAMES, 4 Tribune Budg.

CARPENTERS—5 FIRST-CLASS, TO WORK ON frame cottages to go to Columbia Heights.
JACOB STARK, 341 W. Harrison-st.

CASHIER—MODERATE SALARY TO START with. Must have some experience on typewriter. Address, with reference, O 158, Tribune office.

CLERK—AN EXPERIENCED SHIPPING CLERK: one who is familiar with office work. Address in own handwriting, giving experience and reference, O 63, Tribune office.

CLERKS — OFFICEMEN — SALESMEN. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Room 11, 323 Dearborn-st.

CLERK—FIRST-CLASS SODA CLERK; STEADY work. PLOWS & CO., 78 Madison-st.

COLLECTOR—YOUNG MAN. ADDRESS, GIVing references, O 179, Tribune office.

COLORED PORTER—MUST HAVE REFERENCE.
FRANK BROS., 138 State-st.

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS. BLAKELY PRINTing Co., 184 and 186 Monroe-st., City.

DESIGNER—FIRST-CLASS, OF BANK AND store fixtures; capable of giving figures. Address B 171, Tribune office.

DRAFTSMAN AND ENGINEER—CAPABLE OF designing and drafting for architectural and ornamental iron work. Permanent position to the right man. Address K F 23, Tribune office.

DRAFTSMAN — EXPERIENCED BRIDGE draftsman; salary $100. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

DRUG CLERK—EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK; one who can furnish good references; give experience and salary desired. Address S Y 49, Tribune.

ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN—OF GOOD ADdress with large acquaintance; liberal salary or commission. 24-169 LaSalle-st.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN AS GENERAL manager of a manufacturing business; will be given a salary and interest in property. Apply with references to Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, 122 and 124 Washington-st.

FOREMAN—IN LARGE ESTABLISHMENT WHO wishes to materially increase his income. No interference with regular employment. Address G 87, Tribune office.

GOOD RESPONSIBLE MAN—WITH BUSINESS qualifications to take management of business in this city; none but a hustler need apply. Call at 128 Wells-st.

INSTALLMENT COLLECTOR—MUST GIVE BOND or cash deposit. Address, stating age, salary expected, and former occupation. O 32, Tribune office.

INVOICE CLERK—YOUNG MAN; SALARY $50. 84 La Salle-st., Room 314.

LITHOGRAPHERS—MEN WHO UNDERSTAND copy book printing. Address JAMES RUSSELL, 139 Walnut-st., Cincinnati, O.

MAN—THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE charge and do the buying for the furnishing goods department of a large retail clothing house; no applications will be considered unless accompanied with unquestionable references regarding character, integrity, and ability. Address K D 21, Tribune office.

MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, INTELLIGENT, AND polite as instructor in bicycle school; must not be afraid of work; good place for right party. Address, with references, O 155, Tribune office.

MAN AND WIFE—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE that understands farm work, Thursday, to go out on farm. Call on
D. S. PLACE,
151 La Salle-st., City.

MAN—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE to assist in office work; position permanent to the right party. References required. Address O 176, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG—WHO UNDERSTANDS BOOKkeeping and can make himself generally useful; give age, references, and salary expected. Address O 151, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG, WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPErience, office work, in a wholesale produce commission house. Address, stating references, O 126, Tribune office.

MAN—AN ENERGETIC INTELLIGENT MAN, one who is not afraid of work and desires to make money. Call at 183 La Salle-st. Ask for MR. DOWNER.

MAN—YOUNG—IN WHOLESALE JEWELRY house; some experience necessary; salary to start, $6. Room 46, 34 Monroe-st.

MAN—FOR SODA WATER FOUNTAIN, EXperienced and good address; $14 week. Call at 28 S. Sangamon-st.

MAN—RELIABLE—TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFfice work; give age, experience, and salary expected. Address O 169, Tribune office.

MAN TO OPERATE A DIMENSION PLANER; also band sawyer for heavy work. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

MAN—YOUNG, FOR ROAD; WOOLENS AND COTton goods; salary. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

MANAGER — CAPABLE OF HANDLING SUBagents; good chance for right man. Room 308, 79 Dearborn-st.

MEN—TWO GOOD, ON SALARY AND COMMISsion; well appearing and good references. 910 Chamber of Commerce.

OFFICE MAN—IN LIVERY BUSINESS; MUST BE well acquainted with the city, good address; references required. Address G 9, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—AND ERRAND WORK; YOUNG. Address O 88, Tribune office.

PAPER-BOX MAKER—GOOD MAN ON SCORING machine and shears. B. DANHEISER, 197 Canal-st.

SALESMEN—ONLY EXPERIENCED; TRAVELing or local, selling the grocers, to sell an article of merit; salable; no competition; large commissions. Apply only by letter. MANUFACTURER, Room 5, 64 Michigan-av.

SALESMAN — SALARY OR COMMISSION, TO sell on "F. G." patent door check; holds a door in any position open, or partly open. Unity Door Check Co., Unity Building.

SALESMEN—TEN EXPERIENCED TEA AND CIgar salesmen; useless to apply unless hustlers with a good record and established trade. Address F 150, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—RETAIL SHOE, OF LONG EXPERIence; $15 to $18 to a hustler. Address, telling all about yourself,
Barnett Shoe Co., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY TRADE—INDUSTRIOUS man to sell pure wines; good opportunity and no fake. Address O 87, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE salesman; one who can furnish references. Address O 74, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address as city salesman. B. F. CUMMINS CO., 232 S. Clinton-st.

SALESMAN—CITY. CALL AT ROOM 14, 44 N. Clark-st., 6th floor.

SALESMEN—FIVE GOOD MEN TO GO ON ROAD; salary. 1523 Manhattan Bldg.

SALESMAN—SHOE SALESMAN FOR STATE-ST. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO YOUNG MEN; R. R. experience; salaries $50 and $75. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE GOOD REMINGTON operaters; good salary. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; CALIGRAPH; salary $40 to $80. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

TRAVELERS FOR OUR CANADA NURSERIES.
STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

TRAVELER — DRUG; WITH ESTABLISHED trade. Wheeler Chemical Works, 143 Lake-st.

WATCHMAKER—FIRST-CLASS; MUST BE AN engraver. E. KIRCHBERG, 244 W. Madison.

YOUNG MAN—NOW EMPLOYED IN LARGE ESTABLISHMENT who wishes to add to his salary can do so without interfering with regular employment. Address G 86, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN—TEN FOR STAGE DANCING club. Call on PROF. JOHN McCARTHY,
71 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

YOUNG MAN—18, FOR OFFICE; EXPERIENCE necessary. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

APPRENTICES—GOOD SEWERS, LADIES AND girls, to learn dressmaking and cutting. Call or write, MME. BONA & BROS., 300 Michigan-av.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper and typewriter. Address, with reference, J. F. KESTER, 173 South Canal-st., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY; EXPERIENCED; SALary $12 to $15. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

COOK—AND SECOND GIRL; ALSO GIRL FOR general work and nurse; several cooks for suburbs. 419 N. Clark, in fruit store.

COOK—GIRL, IN PRIVATE FAMILY; ALSO SECond girl. 45 Roslyn-place.

COOK—COMPETENT GIRL; WAGES $6. CALL at 6400 Harvard-st.; take State-st. cable.

COOK—GOOD, ALSO EXPERIENCED SECOND girl. References. 2419 Michigan-av.

DRESSMAKER — GOOD. 44 EVERGREEN-AV. MRS. BRANDT.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DRESSMAKERS—SKIRT AND WAIST HANDS. 3413 Indiana-av.

ENERGETIC LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO TRAVel; no canvassing. Call Room 517 Oxford Building, 84 La Salle-st.

EXPERIENCED HANDS ON WAISTS AND skirts. Novelty Suit Co., 221 Market-st.

GIRLS—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE AS PLAIN cook and laundress, the other as second girl, in small private family; German or Norwegian preferred. 1420 Michigan-av.

GIRL—NEAT; VERY SMALL FAMILY; GENeral housework; $4. 373 Hermitage-av.

GIRLS—TO WORK ON LEATHER GOODS. MATUNER BROS. & CO., 67 and 69 E. Lake-st.

GIRLS—TO ADDRESS ENVELOPES. CALL 170 West Van Buren-st.

GIRLS—FOUR GOOD SEWERS; FIRST-CLASS wages. 425 State.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no laundry work; highest wages paid to girl competent and willing to do thorough work; good place for steady girl with prospect of getting extra wages if found worthy. References given and required. Address O 173, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL—GERMAN—FOR GENERal housework in family of two, wages $3. Call 1026 N. Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; small family and good wages. 3325 Forest-av.

HOUSEWORK—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family; wages, $3.50. 996 W. Adams-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. 213 53d-st., Hyde Park.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL, AT 1481 MILwaukee-av.

LADY—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY TO LEARN shorthand in reporter's office; work guaranteed. Address O 133, Tribune office.

NURSE—SWEDISH OR ENGLISH—FOR INFANT. 4812 Kimbark-av., Kenwood.

PRESSERS—GOOD, ACCUSTOMED TO LAUNdry work, experienced scarf-makers and turners; also, stitchers on Willcox & Gibbs machines. Apply Neckwear Department, WILSON BROS., Market and Jackson-sts.

SALESLADY — IN CONFECTIONERY, THORoughly experienced and of good address; $8 week. Call at 28 S. Sangamon-st.

SEAMSTRESS — GOOD, WITH REFERENCE. Apply at 3328 Armour-av., 3d floor flat.

SOLICITORS—TEN FIRST-CLASS LADY SOLICitors; salary or commission; genteel work among housekeepers; references required. Call 702 Masonic Temple.

STENOGRAPHER—AND BOOKKEEPER; SMITH Premier operator; salary $40 to start. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; ALSO BOOKKEEPER; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address O 167, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AND BOOKKEEPER; SALARY $12 and board. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY LIVING WITH parents. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

TAILORESSES—199 AND 201 MADISON-ST.—EXperienced; to make flannel and corduroy clothing; power machines. GEO BARNARD & CO.

WOMAN—IN KITCHEN; $20 A MONTH. ADdress O 121, Tribune office.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

AGENTS — OUR MAGNIFICENT WORK, "Glimpses of the World," the unequaled portfolio of photographs selected and described by the celebrated lecturer, John L. Stoddard, being now completed, we desire the service of a general agent for our installment department in towns of over 5,000 population throughout Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Minnesota. H. DILKES, 315 Wabash-av.

AGENTS — LIFE INSURANCE FOR EVERY county west of the Allegheny Mountains; several general agencies now open; if you investigate our plans you will work no other; we challenge comparison with any company in America. Send for circulars, and give experience, age, and reference. We want you and you want us. Address FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—IN TOWNS AND CITIES OF ILL., Wis., Minn., Ia., and Mich. Big paying and lasting occupation. For full particulars address New York and Chicago Tea Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENT—EVERYBODY WANTS A POCKETlock; send 50 cents, become our agent and make money. Address Chicago Flusher Co., 16 North Canal.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOOD SUBURBAN property; good commission. ZETTERBERG & BENGTSON, 314 Chamber Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—LIGHT WORK; PERMANENT; $18 per week. 252 Dearborn-st., Room 1113.

ATTENTION—TRAVELING SALESMEN—MAKE some money easy; popular side line. Call or address 503 Tacoma Bldg.

ENTIRELY NEW—NATIONAL CLIP CO. GUARantees and proves that men make $100 a month selling fly-net clips to horsemen; sample and terms by mail, 15c. J. S. Strickler Co., Sterling, Ill.

LADIES TO SELL A SMALL BOOK; LARGE profits. W. L. TIDD, 151 Clark-st.

MAN—WITH PUSH, IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND hamlet to introduce the fastest selling household article on record; over a million sold in Philadelphia; will pay competent person $4 per day. Address, with stamp, W. H. WILLIAMSON, 44 N. 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN—OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SOLICIT FOR new enterprise; liberal commission or salary. 24, 169 La Salle.

MEN OF ADDRESS AND ACQUAINTANCE FOR outside work; commission. 1407 Manhattan Blk.

SALESMAN—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION TO handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

SOLICITORS—THREE FIRST-CLASS LADY SOlicitors; nice, genteel business; good pay; must have references. BRADFORD BROTHERS, Bankers, 266 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITOR—FIRST-CLASS; TO CANVASS BANKers and attorneys throughout the West. Address GAST-PAUL, St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE ADvertise: do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing; orders by mail promptly attended to. S. GOLDBERG, 551 S. Canal-st., City.

NO TROUBLE TO CALL AND GIVE ESTImates on your old clothing. Address I. WRONSKI, 45 Peck-ct. Orders promptly attended to.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—
An excellent saddle or harness horse; he is thoroughly city broke and very easy to ride; he is young and sound; any reasonable trial can be had, as I have no use for him; also a buggy and harness will be sold at a bargain, either together or separate. Private barn northeast corner of State and Erie-sts. Also a gent's saddle and bridle.

WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE—A perfect family mare, young and sound; she can be driven by a lady; she is fearless of steam. Also a light extension top family surrey and harness, will be sold separate if desired. Apply at my barn, rear 1261 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH YOUNG SADDLE mare; spirited, but very kind and well trained; pedigree of dam and sire furnished purchaser; foaled June 20, 1887; price, $500. ROBERT S. INGALLS, Oak Park or 1217 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY, SMALL, SHETland pet pony; young; sound; fine cart and harness; a bargain to good home. 115 East 21st-st. MISS MARY YOUNG.

FOR SALE—FINE PAIR COACH HORSES, 7 years old, sound, and city broke; color, dark chestnut. Call 173 Michigan-av. F. E. DARCEY.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, sound and city broke; 1,100 pounds. 202 Madison, third floor.

FOR SALE—FINE PACING HORSE; GOOD harness and new Goddard buggy, Kimball make. Inquire at THOS. MURPHY'S, 89 N. State.

FOR SALE—COMBINATION HORSES; GOOD drivers and saddlers. Crossman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 STANDARD BRED YOUNG horses; perfect drivers; sound and kind; will sell cheap. GEO. MITCHELL, 733 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—2 FINE CARRIAGE HORSES and surrey, in good condition; also a cow; a great bargain. Address O 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HANDSOME PAIR OF well matched driving ponies; good, prompt travelers. Address O 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE SHETLAND PONY, PERfectly safe for children. 1700 Wellington-av.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE AND DRIVing horses. HARZ, 502 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD SURREY FOR the season, or will trade dividend paying mining stock for same. Address M 141, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEARLY NEW CUTunder extension-top family surrey; private barn 295 E. Erie-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S PHAETON; SCARCEly soiled, latest style; no reasonable offer refused. Private stable, northeast end of 13th and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LEATHER-TOP buggy; only used since May; also set of nearly new harness at 8 East 13th-st, near Michigan-av.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—EITHer my top buggy or lady's phaeton, as I have no use for but one carriage. They are both nearly new. 151 N. State-st.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—A handsome light Victoria; nearly new and in the latest style; must be sold. 151 North State-st.

FOR SALE—1 FINE 4-SEATED CART, HIGH wheels; 1 set single harness; 1 set double harness. 2634 Indiana-av.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fly Nets, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.,
Phone., Main. 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—MEDIUM-SIZED SECOND-HAND fire-proof safe; state size, make, and price. Address O 91, Tribune office.

DESKS — SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OFFICE desks, chairs, and showcases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A DIGESTER, A STILL, ALL COPper, and complete. Apply J. EDWARD CRUSEL, New Orleans, La.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

WEST PULLMAN. WEST PULLMAN.
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Three-fourths of a mile west of Pullman.

Two miles inside of city limits.

35,000 population within one mile.

Elevation of 30 to 40 feet above Lake Michigan.

Residence section high rolling ground, covered with a natural growth of large forest trees.

Adapted for the most beautiful homes.

Perfect sewerage. City water. Macadamized streets. Stone sidewalks.

Lots from $400 to $1,000, including all improvements.

One-tenth cash, balance in monthly payments.

Six large factories will be in operation by Sept. 1.

1,200 factory hands wanted by Aug. 15.

Buy a lot at first prices.

A sure investment. Money doubled in six months.

Free tickets and full information furnished at the office of the

WEST PULLMAN LAND ASSOCIATION,

No. 103 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant.
"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STRICTLY TRUE; CALL AND SEE; 23 minutes' ride; 44 trains; 70 elegant residences occupied; 35 now building; 30 more under contract; all stone foundations; lots $500; $10 monthly; free excursions.
LESLIE, 161 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY C. W. MILLS & CO., Phone 4056, Room 37 to 40, 116 La Salle st. Several choice improved corners paying 10 per cent, price $40,000 to $80,000. These are A1 in every respect. It will pay intending purchasers to investigate.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—INVESTORS ATTENtion!—The best business corners on the North Side, cor. Clark and Division-sts.; also cor. Lincoln and Cleveland-avs.; also 80 acres near Harvey. Address OWNER, 504 Cleveland-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY; 150x190 FEET; on Lumber-st., north of 18th. Good R. R. facilities.
G. F. SHIPPEY,
209 Opera House Building.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPerty, houses, and flats; choice vacant; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—PAYING 10 PER CENT, CORNER 3-story brick store and flats; here is a bargain if taken at once; no agents. Address O 106, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

FOR SURE PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.
BUY ON LINE OF ELEVATED RY.
THE FOLLOWING ARE BARGAINS:

INDIANA-AV., w. f., near 42d-st., 25x165	$140.00
INDIANA-AV., e. f., near 52d-st., 75x160	145.00
INDIANA-AV., e. f. north of 63d-st., 50 to 200 x176	100.00
CALUMET-AV., e. f., near 43d-st., 50x125	135.00
CALUMET-AV., just north of 43d st., 43 ft., w. f.	137.50
CALUMET-AV., several corners n. of 57th-st.	125.00
CALUMET-AV., north of 58th-st.	110.00
CALUMET-AV., north of 60th-st.	100.00
PRAIRIE-AV., near 45th-st., w. f., 50 ft	130.00
PRAIRIE-AV., near 54th-st	110.00
PRAIRIE-AV., corners north of 56th-st.	140.00
GRAND-BLVD., 50 or more by 150, near 50th	290.00
GRAND-BLVD., near 47th-st., east front	300.00
GRAND-BLVD., corners north of 49th-st	325.00
GRAND-BLVD., east front, near 42d-st.	360.00
GRAND-BLVD., near 41st, 50x180	250.00
GRAND-BLVD., e. f., near 35th-st.	325.00
VINCENNES-AV., corners north of 50th-st.; fine improvements paid for	150.00
VINCENNES-AV., near 64th-st.	55.00
VINCENNES-AV., near 63d-st., 50 or 100 ft.	60.00
VINCENNES-AV., corner 65th-st.	65.00
VINCENNES-AV., corner 64th-st., 24 ft.	65.00
CHAMPLAIN-AV., e. f., near 47th-st., 100x124	120.00
LANGLEY-AV., corner near 50th-st.	85.00
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., corner n. of 43d-st.	125.00
SHERIDAN-AV., near 62d, e. f., 50 ft	110.50
DREXEL-AV., e. f., near 63d-st., 50 ft	80.00
EVANS-AV., near 64th-st., 50 ft., e. f.	55.00
MIDWAY-PLAISANCE, CHOICE CORNERS	225.00
MIDWAY-PLAISANCE, inside frontage at	200.00
VERNON-AV., corner 65th-st.	55.00
SOUTH PARK-AV., corner 64th-st.	90.00

J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE NEW RESIDENCES.
3846 AND 3850 LAKE-AV. EAST FRONT.
New modern Bedford rock stone front, containing 10 rooms, close to Illinois Central R. R. station at 39th-st., and near cable cars. These can be bought $1,000 cheaper than anything on the South Side, location and workmanship considered. Plumbing a special feature. Do not fail to see them.
MEAD & COE.
R. 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— MODERN HOMES.
4502 AND 4504 ELLIS-AV.
Rock faced stone fronts, 3-story and cellar, stone steps and porches, bevel plate storm doors, 11 rooms, all large and light; 2 bath-rooms, linen and fruit rooms; recessed sideboards, hall trees, and consoles; walls handsomely decorated, main floor in oak for rugs, mosaic floor in vestibule, tiled floor and sides in bath, exposed nickel plumbing by BAGGOT, electric incandescent light.
CAREFULLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT.
Open today for inspection.
BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A GILT EDGED CORNER
On Indiana-av. near 55th-blvd.
100x180 feet to alley.
The cheapest corner in this whole vicinity.
2¼ blocks from elevated road station.
A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $50 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. The owner must have money; only a few more lots left; come and see them. T. P. KEEFE, cor. of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—HYDE PARK—
Corner Calumet-av., north of 57th, $125 foot.
100 feet, Prairie-av., north of 62d-st., $80 foot.
Fine 12-r. residence and barn, large lot, east front. Greenwood-av., north of 47th, $20,000; owner leaving city.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
—It will pay you well—
5th-av., north of Harrison, 25 or 50 ft., with 40-ft. alley and court in rear; very advantageous, choice, central, and most promising down-town property.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—BY ALL ODDS THE BEST AND most valuable vacant corner on Michigan-blvd. for a fine fireproof hotel or first-class apartment house.
MATSON HILL,
607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 22d-st., with comfortable stone-front house in perfect order. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES AND LOTS; corners and inside; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3558 FIFTH-AV.—2-STORY BRICK, 17 rooms, with basement. WM. GARNETT & CO., 26, 148 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST.—TWO stone front houses, 11 room, modern improvements. Inquire MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?—MUST be sold at once—Make a cash or half cash offer for 1247 W. Polk-st., just east of California-av.; new, well built, 2-story and basement 4-room flat building; bathroom, handsomely papered, water, sewer, etc., etc.; street will be paved by August 1st; price $3,800; now rented for $384 per year; will rent next year when street is paved for not less than $460; the best bargain on the West Side; near Wisconsin Central depot, Douglas Park, and two street-car lines.
HENRY A. KNOTT, Owner,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ONE OR TWO LOTS, EACH 25X125,
GRENSHAW-AV.,
Between Kedzie and Spaulding. Must be sold at once; make an all cash, half, or quarter cash offer.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
MONROE-ST., SOUTH FRONT,
near Homan-av., 25x191 feet, between two stone-front buildings, only $118 per ft.
JAMES R. LANE, Exclusive Agent,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. UNION AND KINZIE, near railroads; a fine location for an 8-story factory; light on 3 sides; lot 40x75, with 3 frame buildings; $9,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—
A bargain in West Side lots; houses built to suit on monthly payments or for cash.
The Chicago Mill and Building Co.,
Suite 515, 19 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FACTORY OR WAREHOUSE sites on Green-st., near Monroe, 50 or 100 feet. On S. Jefferson-st., near Polk, 45, 90, or more if desired.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY; APARTment buildings, choice vacant; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON SEBOR-ST., BET. DESplaines and Halsted. J. W. HEDENBERG,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER LOT W. 42d-ST., near Colorado-av. G. F. SHIPPEY,
209 Opera House Building.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 160 CLYBOURN-AV., 2-story and basement brick building; fine business location; lot 25x210. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — NORTH SHORE HOUSES AND lots; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Established 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MEAD & COE'S
SHEFFIELD-AV. ADDITION.
FRONTING ON SHEFFIELD-AV.,
ADDISON-AV.,
WILTON-AV.,
ROKEBY-ST.

All 50-ft. lots with sewer, water, and gas in street.

MACADAM ROADWAY. CEMENT WALK.
STONE CURBING. BOULEVARD LAMPS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADE TREES.

Prices from $60 per foot.

Easy terms. Money loaned to build.

Go and look at the beautiful residences already erected on the subdivision.

MEAD & COE.
Exclusive Agents, R. 801, 100 Washington-st.

Lake View office s. e. cor. Clark and Addison-sts. one block west of subdivision, where plats and all particulars can be obtained.

Open mornings until 11 o'clock; evenings, 7 to 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE NORTH SIDE CORNER.
WELLS-ST., CORNER PEARSON,
50x100 TO ALLEY.
Improved with 2-story building; foundation will support 3 or 4 additional stories.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP COTTAGE—
RACINE-AV., NR. BELMONT.
1½-story cottage; everything modern; lot 25x125; street paved; cement walk, etc.; easy terms; price, $3,300.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR DIVERSEY, ONE block from Lincoln Park, four new modern stone front residences; 10 and 12 rooms, hardwood finish; every convenience; lot 200 ft. deep to 19-ft. alley. Owner. C. F. JOHNSON, Box 836, Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR OTHER real estate, one of the finest residences in North Chicago. Address F 146, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—136 LINCOLN-AV.—3-STORY BRICK store and flat building; very cheap; owner anxious to sell. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 Clark-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., E. F., S. OF 47TH-st., 100 feet; will divide. $275 per ft.

FOR SALE—Michigan-av., near 51st-st.; 85 feet. Bargain.

FOR SALE—Prairie-av., near 48th-st.; 45 feet. Bargain.

FOR SALE—Ellis-av., 48th-st., 50x150 feet. Cheap.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON, Room 1,004, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST.

Elegant rock-faced blue Bedford stone front house, 10 rooms, hardwood finish, house detached, new and modern; lot 25x161 feet; price $11,000; will trade for cheaper house or vacant east of State-st.
A. H. LORD,
149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—
S. W. COR. LANGLEY AND 50TH-ST.
136x125 ft. Price $85 per foot.
An elegant corner for a flat building.
Investigation solicited.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
10,000 feet near World's Fair Depot.
3,000 feet, Stony Island-av., near the Fair grounds.
5,000 feet, s. e. corner Stony Island-av. and 67th-st.
For lease—1,200 ft. of above on Stony Island-av.; will divide to suit. FRANK S. BETZ,
Suite 907, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST.

2-story and cellar modern brick house, 8 rooms, every convenience; lot 27½x174 feet; price $6,750.
A. H. LORD,
149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—ON 41ST, NEAR GRAND-BLVD new 8-room octagon stone front house; hardwood finish; south front; near to L road; only $8,000, or sell newly furnished for $9,000; see it before you buy. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE— MADISON-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST.—A genuine bargain, 2-story stone front flat buildings; entirely new; 6 and 7 rooms each; all modern improvements; nets 10 per cent; liberal terms. W. J. HAERTHER, 534 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5209 KIMBARK-AV., HYDE PARK home; elegant, new, stone front; 12 rooms; hardwood finish; every improvement; ready for occupancy; very cheap; $13,000; terms to suit; open.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AT PARK RIDGE—NEW 2-STORY 5 and 6 room flats; elegantly finished in oak and cypress; large attic and basement; one block from World's Fair Union depot; at a sacrifice; must sell. Owner, Room 6, 260 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CASH BARGAIN—FULL COMMISsion paid to real estate agents; 48 ft., Jackson-av., near 59th-st., west front; World's Fair grounds; $95 a foot. G. DUERLING, Owner, 31 Mozart-st.

FOR SALE — HYDE PARK AND KENWOOD houses and lots.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—
ELLIS-AV., BET. 46TH AND 47TH-STS., EAST front; 119x295 ft. A very choice lot to improve.
MEAD & COE, Room 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., CONVENIENT TO 43D-st., new, modern stone front, 11 rooms, $10,000. Bargain. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, Room 1,004, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—50 FEET, WEST front, near 63d-st., $80 for this week.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACKSON & MURRAY, TEL. 3953, 505 Inter-Ocean Bldg.—Bargain, 100 feet on Cottage Grove-av., north of 54th-st., at $150 per foot.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE FOR FEW DAYS, Fine 5 and 6-room flat, Kinney-av., near 71st; splendid location for hotel. O 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS Large list H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MEAD & COE'S
NORTH SHORE SUBDIVISION.

Lots fronting on SHERIDAN DRIVE,
NORTH SHORE-AV.,
ALBION-AV.

DRIVE frontage, $50 per ft., including cement walk, stone curb, graveled roadway.

INSIDE LOTS FROM $25.

EASY TERMS. MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.

This property is located directly north of Edgewater, lays very high, and is covered with a beautiful growth of trees. The transportation is good and will shortly be greatly improved by the new Chicago and Evanston Electric Railway, which will run within two blocks of the property and will positively be in operation by the fall of the present year. This is without question

THE CHEAPEST SHERIDAN DRIVE PROPERTY THIS SIDE OF EVANSTON.

MEAD & COE,
Exclusive Agents, Room 801, 100 Washington-st.
Lake View office: S. E. cor. Clark and Addison-sts.
Open evenings.

FOR SALE—

RAVENSWOOD LOTS.

WE HAVE A VERY GOOD SELECTION OF LOTS IN

THIS BEAUTIFUL SUBURB.

COMMERCIAL-ST., with all street improvements in; 50x163 ft. to alley; $1,550.

COMMERCIAL-ST., near Wilson-av., 50x163 ft.; cheap.

ASHLAND-AV., NEAR BERTEAU, 25 or 50 ft. lots, east front, $50 per ft.

MEAD & COE, Room 801, 100 Washington-st.
Lake View office southeast cor. Clark and Addison.
Open evenings.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE SHERIDAN-DRIVE subdivision at Sheridan Park on the Chicago and Evanston railroad, between Buena Park and Argyle Park.
Ravenswood—6-room cottage East Ravenswood Park; lot 50x165; $3,000; $150 down, $15 monthly.
Am building 6-room Queen Anne cottages; bath, closet, etc., from $2,000; $200 down, $15 monthly.
48 feet on Orchard-st., east front, just north of Deming-court; will divide commissions.
SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—
THE CHEAPEST KENMORE-AV. CORNER IN EDGEWATER.
100X150 FT.
$75 PER FT.
South and east exposure.
The price is good for two weeks only.
MEAD & COE,
Exclusive Agents. 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SHORE BARGAIN.
NORTH SHORE-AV., adjoining riparian right, 50x146 ft., south front.

AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICE TO IMMEDIATE PURCHASER.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—
Paulina-st., cor., 100x165, $5,000.
Ashland-av., cor., 100x165, $3,500.
LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.,
Or 1242 E. Ravenswood Park.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100ft. n. of 76th-st., e. f. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, EGGLESTON, AND Auburn Park modern houses; choice vacant; easy terms; 5c fare; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE CORNER, 40X125, Auburn Park; every improvement in the street, no special assessments; elegant location; price $60 ft. Address O 165, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—23 LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, on 83d-st., between Morgan and Carpenter.
S. G. JOSS, 5205 Jefferson-av.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSES AT AUSTIN Park, with modern conveniences; from $2,500 to $3,000 each; choice lots $500 and upwards.
BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN 8-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE at Berwyn; finished throughout in sycamore; stone foundation; $4,000; $500 cash, balance easy.
ANDREWS & PIPER, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS, 91ST-ST., AT tremendous sacrifice, 600 feet of elegant residence property, east front, boulevard street improvements all in and paid for; will sell in 50 or 100 foot lots on easy terms; monthly payments if desired. Prices 33⅓ per cent under market; must sell at once. M. W. DUNNE, owner, 86 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A WELL FURNISHED house, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, large shaded grounds, 20 miles from city. K F 23, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

MAGNETIC GROSSDALE.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

Over 300 lots sold during past sixty days. Over 4,000 lots sold to date.

1,000 CHOICE LOTS STILL FOR SALE.

FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY

AT 1:45 P. M.

From Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., over the great C., B. & Q. R. R.

FREE TICKETS ANY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Grossdale is the finest suburb on the C., B. & Q. R. R.

PRICES OF LOTS $150 AND UPWARDS.

Pure air, pure water, beautiful lawns, pretty parks, natural forest, clear running streams, no noxious gases, no turmoil, quiet, restful nights, no smoke nuisance.

MAGNETIC GROSSDALE.

The most beautiful and picturesque suburban city adjoining Chicago.

Call at my main office any day and secure FREE TICKETS to see the property, or join one of my GRAND FREE PALACE EXCURSIONS any Sunday at 1:45 p. m.

Tickets at gates Sundays, cor. Adams and Canal-sts.

S. E. GROSS,
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—

CHOICE RESIDENCE AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS
on the
NORTH SHORE HIGHLANDS
NORTH SHORE HIGHLANDS
NORTH SHORE HIGHLANDS

80 FEET ABOVE THE LAKE.

50 TO 100 FOOT LOTS.
$3,000 TO $4,000 BUILDING RESTRICTION.

This is first-class property and will always be eagerly sought after by those desiring pleasant suubrban home surroundings.

We are now building residences costing from $4,000 to $6,000, and our methods of handling and restricting the property will make its desirable character secure.

BIG GROVE LOTS
ONLY $15 AND UPWARDS PER FRONT FOOT.

Reliable purchasers can arrange
VERY EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.

FREE EXCURSION every day for those wishing to examine this property who call AT OUR OFFICE AT 10:15 A. M. OR 1 P. M., or at other hours by appointment.

40 DAILY TRAINS.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building,
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—THIS MUST BE SOLD—100x150, Sheridan road; fully improved and all assessments paid. Conservative real-estate men value it at $100 per front foot; rear of lot within 400 feet of the lake; all property in the vicinity is restricted to residences to cost at least $5,000. Do you want it for $7,000? All cash, or at least $4,000 cash. Won't take less than $8,000 after July 1. Address Owner, O 148, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — IN EVANSTON — TWO-STORY eight-room house having all modern improvements; a pleasant home; well shaded grounds and near main depot; price very low. O 143, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GLEN ELLYN PROPERTY; lots $100 and upwards, with use of park and lake and spring privileges; office opposite depot at Glen Ellyn. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property in Oak Park, River Forest, and Ridgeland. Good house and lot very cheap if taken soon.
C. A. SMITH, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

YOU CAN MAKE 200 PER CENT

to subdivide and retail 10 acres on two section lines in Chicago Lawn which we offer for sale this week.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—720 ACRES NORTH OF WAUKEGAN; fronts one mile on lake shore, with riparian rights. Address O 145, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY KNAUER BROS., 36 N. CLARK st.—5 6-10 acres in Kenilworth, east of the track for $6,000 for a few days only.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100,000 WILL PURCHASE WITH clear title 30,974 acres of the best unincumbered timber land in Tennessee, right in the marble, mineral, and coal region; a virgin forest never touched, with 175,000,000 feet—viz.: Cherry, poplar, ash, oak, birch, beech, chestnut, and white pine; near R. R.; this is the greatest bargain ever offered and will not be kept open long; seize the opportunity at once; will bear the closest investigation; the mineral deposits alone worth $500,000; deed and abstract can be seen by responsible parties meaning business. ALBERT D. BEACHY, Suite 1440, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLORIDA LANDS. F. S. DONNELL, 740 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS. Call on or write to GEORGE FISHER, 150 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS WHO WANT TO realize cash, the following, North Side: On Clark, Dearborn, State, or Rush-st., best property for about $30,000; corner preferred; don't mind old improvements. Also 5 to 10 acres west of 40th-st. between Madison and 12th-sts. O 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A VISITOR, BARGAIN IN VAcant ripe for improvement, near alley L road, 40th-st. to 65th-st, $6,000 to $12,000, half cash; state price, terms, and location as near as practicable or no attention will be given. Address O 166, Tribune.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL build your house on monthly payments; contracts solicited. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st., Suite 515.

WANTED—50 FEET OR MORE VACANT ON OR near Alley L road for a special customer. W. G. GARVEY & CO., 150 La Salle-st. Main Floor.

WANTED—A LOT 50 TO 100 FEET FRONT, east of Evanston-av. Address O 89, Tribune.

WANTED—FEES—BY PRINCIPAL: ALSO BUY ground under a building. Address O 86, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE — PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING, calcimining, cheap for cash, or city lot. Reliable firm. Address O 96, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—IMPROVED WEST SIDE PROPerty for vacant; ripe for improving. Chicago Mill and Bldg. Co., Room 515, 19 Quincy-st.

EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CENTRAL BUSINESS corner for stock of goods. O 109, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—WILL EXCHANGE $8,000 equity in small acre tract, well located, for vacant or improved, West Side preferred; might put in some cash.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE CORNER LOT ON W. Madison 134x135. Will take house and lot to the value of $5,000 to $7,500 in exchange.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—2 ELEGANT BROWN-STONE houses in row of six, on one of the best avenues on South Side, for a detached house with yard; house must be south of 22d-st., South Side; price not to exceed $40,000. Address REID & FERGUSON,
309 Tacoma Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—$75,000 WORTH OF CLEAR VAcant property in different locations on South Side for a well located apartment building.
JOHN M. SECRIST,
85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., stone-front house, value about $17,000, for flat building. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY, Duluth, Superior or Minneapolis, for general stock goods, $5,000 to $15,000. O 172, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—90 GOOD LOTS, NORTH MINneapolis, at $500 each, less mortgage of $140 each; what have you? Address O 170, Tribune.

$25,000 GOODS, $15,000 LIVE STOCK, $40,000 clear lots for business blk. in prominent city, or large farm; will divide. J. S. WOLFE, owner, Inter-Ocean Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGES on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block, 149 La Salle-st. 2d floor.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES

I WILL BUY PURCHASE MONEY 1ST OR 2D mortgages, or loan money on same. E. O. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Tel., Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rates of interest.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate, building loans; favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO.,
Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMproved Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, [illegible] Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no [illegible] abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, [illegible] & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on real estate at lowest rates of interest.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

PRIVATE PARTY HAS $17,000 TO LOAN ON improved property at 6 per cent. before going away July 1st; will divide to suit. K F 24, Tribune.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 172 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AND SMALLER AMOUNTS ON improved city and suburban property at lowest market rates. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Manager Mortgage Loan Department, Owings Bldg.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—$6,000 ON 40 ACRES SUBURBAN property, value $20,000; 3 years, 6 per cent. Address O 108, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY— DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST. Before dealing elsewhere

ADVANCES— LOANS. SHIELDS & BRO. 95 and 97 Clark st., Room 9. We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc. WESLEY SHIMEALL. Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT, LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved real estate, and upon any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. TRASHER. Rooms 62, 63, and 64, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$60,000 20-YEAR BONDS, INTEREST and principal payable in gold; also $50,000 worth Electric R. R. bonds. Address O 113, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

LOANS—ONE YEAR OR LESS ON LIFE POLICIES, endowments, or tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 58, 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMMERCIAL paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold. CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL, R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

NAT'L PROMOTING CO.: NOT INC.: CAPITAL furnished for sound concerns; $20,000,000 already placed; choice securities for sale; large or small sums; rare opportunities. 315 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on loans paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, 604 Ashland Block.

$9,000 IN GOOD NOTES SECURED BY CHATtel mortgages, for sale at 10 per cent discount for cash. This is an exceptionally good opportunity for a respectable private party to secure good investment. Address O 139, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1635 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for nice apartment house; 249-251 Jefferson-st., 50x100; 280 S. Canal-st., 20x100; Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; dock property, 300 ft. square at Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.

FOR LEASE—THROUGH WORLD'S FAIR, CORner on 61st-st. and Rhodes-av., license district, opposite Washington Park race-course, 83x125. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 6300 Cottage Grove-av.

TO LEASE—2 CORNERS ON CALUMET-AV., near Cottage Grove-av.; rents $1,200 and $1,860 per annum; will loan half of value of building; also fine corner for hotel at Kenwood; $3,000 per annum and will loan $100,000 towards building. Room 20, 88 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALUATION; light on four sides, part or all of 275x100, Harrison-st., near Desplaines. Tel. (main) 2737. 2,000x126, Panhandle track and Taylor-st.; seven railroads; can give any terms wanted. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board; one block south of Auditorium.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent table board.

1626 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT rooms by the day, with or without board; transients solicited. MRS. OSGOOD.

1841 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.

2107 AND 2109 MICHIGAN-AV—FURNISHED room with board. Furniture new. Board first-class. French family.

2226 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. IN each particular first-class.

2731 INDIANA-AV.—GENT AND WIFE OR 2 gentlemen can find nice, large, clean rooms with good table; prices reasonable.

3146 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT LARGE AND single rooms; all modern conveniences; first-class German board.

West Side.

404 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE, FURNISHED front room, with first-class board for two.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNION PARK; lovely south front double room; also large single room; select, homelike; superior table.

North Side.

193 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME COOL ROOMS with or without board. References.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER front rooms with first-class board.

326 LA SALLE-AV.—NICE SINGLE AND double rooms, also board; terms reasonable.

403 SUPERIOR-ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS with private bath; refined family; superior table. References.

416 E. SUPERIOR-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—ONE large front alcove room with good board at liberal price; private.

440 N. STATE-ST.—CORNER ALCOVE; OTHER front rooms; with board; beautiful neighborhood.

474 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

NICE ROOMS, EXCELLENT BOARD, NEAR THE Virginia, for first-class parties only; gentlemen preferred. Address O 43, Tribune office.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., FIVE MINutes' walk from wigwam; accommodations for 150 guests; European and American plans.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398-404 STATE; 200 ELEgant rooms; bath, steam heat; w'kly $2, d'ly 50c up

HOTEL THOMPSON, EUROPEAN, 150-152 DEARborn-st., between Madison and Monroe. Open June 18. Everything new.

HOTEL WILLARD, 18TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV., a new and handsomely furnished hotel; strictly first-class; special rates to desirable permanent guests

ST. BERNARD HOTEL—10 AND 12 EAST MADIson-st.—Nicely furnished rooms by day or week; transients accommodated. MRS. M. J. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

THE HOFFMAN HOTEL, 2430 PRAIRIE-AV., ALL new, magnificently fitted up; most home-like family hotel in the city.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none, but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, P'op.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 TAcoma; free to boarders; select places.

"FREE DIRECTORY" FOR BOARDERS; BEST houses everywhere. 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 516.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS NEAR SOUTH PARK for three adults and little girl, 6 years; quiet and comfortable. Address, with full particulars, O 174, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUMMER BOARD FOR FAMILY ON farm within 50 miles of Chicago; plenty of shade and good farm living; full particulars. G. N. BUZBY, 214 Monroe-st.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS—BY THREE adults; will pay $25 per week. Call personally, 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 516.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG MAN IN PRIvate family; North side; near Lincoln Park preferred; state particulars. Address O 94, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a gentleman; stranger in the city. Address O 104, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BETWEEN 22D AND 30th, and east of State-st.; terms reasonable; references. R. W. SMITH, 461 Wabash-av.

BOARD—IN RIVERSIDE, BY GENTLEMAN. Will pay $6. References. Address O 180, Tribune.

BOARD—GET A LIST OF US BEFORE YOU LOcate; no charges. WM. REED & CO. Tacoma Bldg.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSEhold goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATEST designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD OF 7-STORY FIRST-class building, 40x80; store and rooms; hardwood finish, steam heat, elevator, etc. Would make a fine hotel and restaurant; within one block of Jackson-st. and Wabash-av. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LEASEHOLD FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF SIX-room flat, new. Third floor, 219 Rush-st., for one week.

LEASE FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE, furnished, for the board of four adults. Call at [illegible] Sheridan-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 21 QUINCY-ST.—CONducts cases in all courts, confidential; advice free

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR AN ACTIVE MAN with $1,000 to join me in the manufacture and sale of an article that will yield a net profit of at least $10,000 during the first six months, and will continue to yield equally large profits for several years. 805 Ashland Block.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RESPONSIBLE business man, with small capital, to obtain valuable interest in a business, which controls the best machinery known for use in a large and staple manufacture. Call or address Room 401 Bort Building, 17 Quincy-st.

A POSITIVE FORTUNE FOR MAN WITH $5,000; highest city references and indorsements; exhaustive investigation. PAXTON & CONWAY, Unity Bldg.

DRUG STORE—$5,000—DULUTH; HALF OR whole interest; fine opening; might take part in real estate. Address O 171, Tribune office.

FINE INVESTMENT— FOR ACTIVE-BUSINESS MAN.

A business well established in Chicago paying a good profit; best of reasons for selling. Address O 120, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—ONE OF THE LARGest and best located on South Side; will exchange for improved real estate; a grand opportunity for a thorough restaurant man. GOODWIN & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST EQUIPPED NEWS AND job printing office in Northern Wisconsin, located in a healthy, thriving town, with good harbor and three lines of railway; business $10,000 a year; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address K F 123, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND retail bakery and fine restaurant doing a good business; established in 1874; has a large cash trade; good reasons for selling; investigation solicited; will take some real estate. FORBUSH & CO., 1317 Unity Building.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES WELL DEVELOPED MINing land; a whole group of producing shafts; will pay a handsome royalty as soon as mines are drained; best bargain ever offered in this mining district; price $175 per acre. ADAMS & REDMAN, 303 Main-st., Joplin, Mo.

FOR SALE—½ INTEREST IN BANKING AND real estate business, well established; paying $30,000 per year net profit; WE OWN OUR OWN PROPERTY; reason for selling, other business; amount required, $75,000; no agents. Address for one week O 150, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON—ON ACCOUNT OF TWO businesses on hand a first-class business-man wanted to buy the saloon; German preferred; on a first-class business street; for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at 14 Rush-st.

FOR SALE— An old and well established, thoroughly organized manufacturing wholesale and retail business in a prosperous condition in Chicago; capital required, $100,000. Address N 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES OF COAL AND IRON land in Southern Illinois; remarkable chance to syndicate and develope great property to pay enormous returns; inviting terms to right men. Address Box 626, Middletown, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY TRUE SANITARY ventilator in the world; U. S. patent; the best paying to the right party because every public and private building needs and takes it. Call at 5918 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FULL ROLLER flour and feed mill of 50 barrels capacity, in center of good Wisconsin town; good reasons for selling; want merchandise. S. L. COOK, Evansville, Wis.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE STORE, FIRST-CLASS, fine location, low rent, doing a large business; this is an opportunity to secure a good profitable business on very reasonable terms; investigation solicited. FORBUSH & CO., 1317 Unity Building.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND LUNCH COUNter; established 5 years, doing good business; located in biz center on prominent street; rare chance. Room 56, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RECIPE FOR THE MANUFACTURE of a valuable boiler compound; rare chance for party wishing to start in business. For full particulars address O 107, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST DOWN-TOWN corner saloons, 1 block from Court-House; lease '94; rent cheap; reasonable. RUDOWSKY, 509 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—SALOON WITH FIXTURES AND stock; business runs $2,000 a month; a splendid chance for good man. O 146, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS MARKET FOR SALE. ADDRESS O 125, Tribune office.

FURNITURE OF 10-ROOM HOUSE FOR SALE or exchange; beautiful home or rooming house; walking distance; $1,000. OWNER, 1140 Unity Bldg.

GROCERY—OLD ESTABLISHED; VERY CHEAP. PAXTON & CONWAY, 1608, 79 Dearborn-st.

I WILL INVEST $1,000 OR $1,500 WITH MY services in some reputable or legitimate business that will yield me a reasonable return; am an experienced accountant and can furnish unquestionable references as to character and capacity, and would require the same. Address, stating nature of business, O 110, Tribune office.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A FURNISHED HOUSE, hotel, saloon, or any kind of a business, call and see us; we have the best and largest list in the city. FLETCHER & CO., Licensed Brokers, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

I HAVE OFFICE BUSINESS TAKING ONLY PART my time. Have you anything good for me to handle? Address O 160, Tribune office.

MILLINERY—OLD ESTABLISHED; VERY REAsonable terms. PAXTON & CONWAY, 1608, 79 Dearborn-st.

OPEN TERRITORY BEST PATENT IN U. S.; snap. PAXTON & CONWAY, Unity Bldg.

PARTY WITH SOME CAPITAL CAN HAVE INterest in first-class paying office business. 1434 Unity Building.

RESTAURANT—SOUTH SIDE—VERY REASONable terms. PAXTON & CONWAY, 1608, 79 Dearborn-st.

SALOON—THE FINEST ON DEARBORN-ST; lease to 1894; receipts $75 daily; best reasons for selling; price $3,500; part cash. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

SOUTH SIDE CIGAR AND CANDY STORE—Cheap. PAXTON & CONWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL PARTNER, GENTLEMAN OR LADY, with $1,000 to $1,500, can make advantageous arrangements for use one year, secured; thoroughly respectable, profitable business. Highest references. Address O 124, Tribune office.

THERE IS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE A SMALL amount of treasury stock of the Argyle Gold Mining Company and The Topeka Mining Company, both gold producers, and both on the celebrated Topeka vein, Russell Mining District, Gilpin County ("Kingdom of Gilpin"), Col. For full particulars, call or address Hamilton, Lowe & Co., Transfer Agents, suite 807, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

THIRTY LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, ALL ON SECond floor; excellent business location; near West Side theaters and near Madison-st., on Halsted-st.; to rent with furniture. Also 80 rooms, dining-room and bar separate. Apply BENTON MAUZY, 411 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—NO. 1 BUSINESS-MAN TO TAKE EXclusive agency for Chicago of a well-known mineral spring water, to handle the plain water in cans and bottles, also bottle carbonated water; must have experience in water business and some capital; analysis of water: 62,380.60 grains mineral solids U. S. galion, of which magnesia, lime, sodium salts, sulphuric acid, and chlorine exist in unusual quantities; an opening where big margins may be made. For further particulars address K F 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $5,000 TO ENGAGE in standard established manufacturing business; investigation solicited. O 116, Tribune.

WANTED—CIGAR STAND, $500 TO $1,000; must be doing a paying business; central location preferred. Address O 92, Tribune office.

14-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE—THE FINEST on Michigan-av.; walking distance; pays $180 above rent; 3-year lease; easy payments. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

$1,500 FOR TWO GOOD CIGAR STANDS, INcluding two years' lease, fixtures, stock, etc.; net profits $125 per month; going out of town. Apply H. R. WEIGLE, 84 La Salle-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR POLICE STATION AT WOODlawn Park for the World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago, June 21, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 30th day of June, 1892, for furnishing the material and erecting complete a police station at Woodlawn Park for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR FOUNDATIONS FOR TRAVELing Crane, Machinery Hall, World's Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 29th day of June, 1892, for the necessary foundations for the Traveling Crane to be installed in Machinery Hall, World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CARPENTRY AND EXterior covering for bridges, World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago, June 21, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 28th day of June, 1892, for completing the carpentry work and exterior covering for the three iron bridges over the lagoons at Jackson Park for the World's Columbian Exposition in accordance with plans and specification now on file in this office, and which may be had on application.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD-COVERED CONDUCTors for the Arc-Light Circuit, World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, June 22, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 1st day of July, 1892, for the installation, maintenance, and removal of lead-covered conductors for arc-light circuits, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department, and must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A WELL-TRAINED DRIVING GOAT, with harness; perfectly gentle with children. Apply at stable, rear of 520 Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STEREOPTICON outfit complete. Address F 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR A LONGER term, handsomely and completely furnished house, east front, on Indiana-av., between 16th and 18th-sts., a choice residence for desirable and responsible tenant. LEONARD HODGES, 151 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—3138 CALUMET-AV., AN ELEGANT detached 11-room house, with modern conveniences and partly furnished; $90 if taken at once; this is a rare opportunity to get a fine residence. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Exclusive agents. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN 8 and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having tile vestibules, hardwood floors, etc.; 439 and 443 38th-st. 3804 Wabash-av. MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—VERY FINE 13-ROOM RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., completely furnished for occupancy; large yard and stables; private drive, etc.; lease till after the Fair. JOHN W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 2627 CALUMET-AV., 3-story and sub-basement; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM BROWNstone residence; 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and Lake Front); elegantly furnished. Apply on premises from 2 to 6 p. m. Rent $1,600.

TO RENT—118 33D-ST., 3-STORY AND CELlar modern 10-room house, carpeted, $65; partly furnished, $75. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—5333 CORNELL-AV.—A GEM, near lake and station, $100, furnished; 30 unfurnished houses (South Side) 25 per cent below May prices. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—44 BRYANT-AV., MODERN 8-ROOM furnished house, $60. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—3-story and basement brick house with good barn. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE, with barn, just the thing for small family; cheap. 3420 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—1413 AND 1415 MICHIGAN-AV.; 1413 furnished, 1415 unfurnished; for 2 years. THOS. A. HILL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—22 E. 16TH-ST.—ELEGANT BRICK residence; 14 rooms, large yard, barn.

TO RENT—43 E. 16TH-ST.—3-STORY BRICK residence; newly papered, painted.

West Side.

FOR RENT—970 JACKSON-BLVD.—MODERN 10-room house, first-class order, large yard, fine location; $50 per month. Apply to owner, GEORGE DEARLOVE, 972 Jackson-blvd.

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North Side.

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TO RENT—FLATS.

Hyde Park.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

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CHAS. F. KADE & CO., 216 EAST LAKE-ST., Showcases, desks, and all kinds of store fixtures.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

STORAGE.

A NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE— "THE LINCOLN." 1621 to 1633 Michigan-av., near all railroad depots and in the residence district.

STORAGE DEPARTMENT—Separate, solid partitioned dust-proof rooms; separate lock and key trunks and small packages, 25c per month each.

PACKING and SHIPPING DEPARTMENT—Includes china, bric-a-brac, mirrors, pictures, pianos, and all kinds of furniture.

CARPET DEPARTMENT—Cleaning and relaying.

FURS, RUGS, and DRAPERY DEPARTMENT—Upon valuation, 2½ per cent per season; includes STORAGE and GUARANTEE against moth and fire.

VAN and REMOVAL DEPARTMENT by ENCLOSED PADDED VANS

Upholstered inside; every appurtenance for the safe, efficient, and prompt removal of furniture, mirrors, pianos, and bric-a-brac.

THIS IS THE BEST SERVICE THAT CAN BE OFFERED.

INSURANCES.

All goods stored with us may be insured at your own valuation, as our warehouses are connected by electrical attachments with burglar alarms, telephone, fire, and police wires at the district stations; all employes are under bonds; watchmen on duty day and night.

ADVANCES ARRANGED for on CONSIGNMENTS

THE LINCOLN WAREHOUSE AND VAN CO., 1621 to 1633 Michigan-av.

Telephone, "South" 478. Estimates free.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone, 4995.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.; centrally located and convenient to principal freight depots; for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates; packing, moving, and shipping a specialty; advances made; inspection invited. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE, FURNITURE, ETC.; LOWER RATES than any other warehouse; safe and clean; money advanced. 43 Dearborn-av. Tel. main 1593.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO JOIN IN a well established wholesale ice cream business; near the World's Fair. Address O 140, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600; HALF INTEREST; investigate this; mostly office business. Address O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPITAL TO form stock company in merchant tailoring business; I have a large trade. Address O 81, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANTIQUE, RARE SWORD OF THE COLUMBUS era for sale. 181 Jackson-st.

"CHICAGO FIRE CYCLORAMA," MICHIGANav., is open today. Have you seen it?

FOR ADOPTION—A BABY BOY FIVE WEEKS old. Address R 15, Tribune office.

MESSRS. POMEROY & CO'S. (RANDOLPH-ST.) sale on Friday 24th will include school desks.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

I. cabin, $100 to $150. II. cabin, $50 and $60; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Ems, Sat., June 25, 7 a m	Lahn, Tues., July 5, 1 pm
Havel, Tues., June 28, 9 am	Elbe, Sat., July 9, 8 am
Saale, Sat., July 2, 11 am	Spree, Tues., July 12, 8 am

MEDITERRANEAN LINE. EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE. New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Fulda, Sat., July 2, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., Sept. 10, 10 a.m.
Werra, Sat., July 23, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., Oct. 1, 10 a.m.
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 6, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., Oct. 15, 2 p.m.
Werra, Sat., Aug. 27, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., Nov. 5, 2 p.m.

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin. Passengers for the Italian Lakes, Switzerland, and the Tyrol will find this route the most direct, easiest and most comfortable. Switzerland can be reached in six hours from Genoa.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE—ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS MONTREAL and QUEBEC To DERRY and LIVERPOOL. Cabin $45 to $80, according to location. Intermediate and steerage at low rate. No cattle carried.

STATE LINE SERVICE of Allan Line Steamships fortnightly between NEW YORK and GLASGOW.

June 30........State of Nevada........2 p. m.

Cabin $40 and upwards. Second Cabin $30. Steerage $19. Apply to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:

Fuerst Bismarck..June 30	Augusta Victoria..Aug. 4
Augusta Victoria..July 7	Normannia........Aug. 11
Normannia........July 14	Columbia..........Aug. 18
Columbia..........July 21	Fuerst Bismarck..Aug. 25
Fuerst Bismarck..July 28	Augusta Victoria..Sept. 1

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE. NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.

Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage. Apply early for good accommodations. MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE— NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.

AMERICAN LINE— PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee, at *9 a. m., *7:30 p. m., *8 p. m.

The new steamship Virginia the 9 a. m. boat and the new steamship Indiana the 8 p. m. boat.

Daily for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, and Menominee at *7:30 p. m.

Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at *7:30 p. m., on the new steamers Atlanta and City of Racine.

Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m.

Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.

*Sunday ex. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS. THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.

Sailings from Chicago Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 p. m. For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, and all intermediate points; Detroit, Buffalo, etc., and all NORTHERN SUMMER RESORTS. Office and docks, Rush and North Water-sts., Chicago.

FOR ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR—Connecting with Vandalia Line for South Bend, Logansport, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and all intermediate points; with C. & W. M. Ry. for Grand Rapids, Detroit, and all Northern Michigan resorts.

The elegant passenger steamers "SOO CITY" and "OSSIFRAGE"

Leave Chicago at 10:00 a. m. and 11 p. m. and Saturdays and Sundays at 10:15 a. m., 2 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Offices and Docks, RUSH-ST. BRIDGE (North Side)

GRAHAM AND MORTON LINE STEAMERS FOR St. Joseph and Benton Harbor—connections for Grand Rapids, Detroit, all Northern Michigan resorts, Niles, Kalamazoo, Elkhart, all Southern points, leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., Saturday 2 p. m., Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

SEYMOUR TRANSPORTATION CO., 432-448 Illinois-st.—Steamers leave every Tuesday at 2 p. m., Wednesday at 1 p. m., Friday at 2 p. m., and Saturday at 10 p. m. for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. Ignace, Mackinac Island, Mich.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:10 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:45 am	* 2:10 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	*10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:20 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield and St. Louis Local	† 9:00 am	[illegible]
Springfield and St. Louis Express	*11:20 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	† 5:05 pm	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡11:00 pm	‡10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Sa. Hills, and Wyo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the W[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Memphis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]

αOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rocky Mountain Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa and Minnesota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe, Atch. and Lvnwth Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Vestibule Express via Omaha (Big five)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Ex. via Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe, Atch. and Lvnwth Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin and Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Streator Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
California Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Red Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto & Montreal Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b11:30 am, [illegible]

a Daily. b Except Sunday. ‡ Sunday only.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Da. ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station, cor. 5th-av. and Harrison-st., 6:00 pm. daily; 8:30 am. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:00 am. daily; 9:45 pm. ex. Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

June 12, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
The North Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niles Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand R'ds via New Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls Buffalo Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gr'd Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

The beautifully-printed Bird's-eye Map Folder, now in press, and summer tourist routes and rates should be obtained before deciding on a summer trip.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. Ticket Offices, 248 and [illegible] Clark street, cor. Jackson.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
From Chicago to Mansfield & Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis & Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia & New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore & Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg & East	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton & Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield & Youngstown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg & East	[illegible]	[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD) —Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.		
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.Y., Boston & Phila's Vest. Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima, Marion & Akron Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo Vesti. Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railroads—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Fast Mail (via M. & P.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston and New York Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Chicago Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Express (via M. & P.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funeral [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
"The Velvet" Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
"The Electric" [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE st., Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOOD CROP REPORTS.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT SHOWS IMPROVED CONDITION.

Favorable Weather Prevailed Last Week Throughout the Country Generally—Plenty of Sunshine and Hot Weather Advanced Growing Grain in Most Cases—Some Few Localities Suffered from Excessive Rains—Small Fruits Damaged by Wind and Hail—Frosts in the Southwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The reports from the Agricultural Department for the last week show that the weather during the week has been especially favorable for growing crops over the greater portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. It has been warmer than usual generally throughout the Northern States and east of the Mississippi and over the Southern States as far south as the 35th parallel, including Missouri and Arkansas. The winter wheat States have been specially favored. About the normal temperature prevailed along the Gulf coast, while it was slightly cooler than usual in Minnesota, Dakota, and Southern California. The temperature for the season remains slightly below the normal, but the deficiency is apparently growing less and there is at present a slight excess in New England and the lower lake region. Over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, including the Missouri Valley States, the temperature from March 1 to date ranges from one to four degrees per day lower than usual.

The rainfall for the last week has been less than usual over the greater portion of the Southern, Middle, and New England States, although there is a slight excess reported in the Lower Mississippi Valley and over portions of East Tennessee and the Carolinas. The rainfall was generally in excess over the upper lake region and sections of the adjoining States. There was a total absence of rain on the Pacific coast and south of the Columbia River, but light showers occurred in Washington and Northern Oregon. The seasonal rainfall continues largely in excess throughout the central valleys and conditions are more favorable in Southern Georgia, Northern Florida, and Southern Texas. The seasonable rainfall on the Pacific coast is generally in excess. About 75 per cent of the normal rainfall has occurred in Northern New England, while in Southern New England it was slightly below the normal. The following shows the general situation in detail:

New England—Temperature and sunshine have been above and precipitation below the average, except heavy local storms in the northern section, where damage was done by wind, hail, and lightning. Crop conditions are favorable. Tobacco is getting well along. Cranberries promise well.

New York—Temperature and sunshine have been above and rainfall much below normal. The prospects for grass and winter grain are favorable. Late crops advanced rapidly, but there is considerable local failure of spring grains. Buckwheat is being planted. The outlook for tree fruit rather unfavorable.

Georgia—During the last week showers have fallen in all sections except the South, but have been badly distributed and variable in amount. The southern half of the State is suffering from drought. Cotton has improved in the north, but is generally small. Corn is small, and is suffering for rain. In the south wheat is yielding a fair crop. Melons are ripening, but are small; peaches and small fruits are giving a good crop; apples and pears in less promising condition. Tobacco and rice need rain.

Florida—Temperature and sunshine were normal, rainfall deficient and scattered, specially in the northern and southern counties where crops are suffering from drought. In other portions conditions are favorable and in the northwest melons and tomatoes are being shipped.

Alabama—Temperature was normal and rainfall below. The crop outlook is generally good; rain is needed on corn. In the southern portion the weather is favorable for cotton. Cotton blooms are appearing in advanced plants. Sugar cane is cut short by dry, hot weather. Fruit is ripening rapidly, and the yield is much better than the first of the season indicated. Irish potatoes are needing rain. Gardens were seriously damaged by dry, hot weather.

Mississippi—Temperature and sunshine were normal. Local showers fell in nearly every part of the State. Cotton is making good progress, but the stand is not good. First blooms are reported. Corn is doing well, but the stalk is small in some sections. The hay crop is excellent.

Louisiana—Temperature and sunshine were deficient and rainfall above normal, well distributed and beneficial, though hampering laying by of crops. Cotton is beginning to bloom. Corn, cane, and rice are promising. Gardens are improving. Pastures are good.

Texas—The weather was generally favorable for farm operations. Corn will make a good crop without more rain. Cotton plants are small but healthy and well cultivated. Generally fair weather over northwestern part of State has been favorable for saving small grain.

Arkansas—Temperature was above, sunshine above, and precipitation below the average. All crops are improved. Cotton and corn are generally clean. Wheat and oats are ripe and being harvested. The yield is about an average. Planting in portions of the overflowed districts has begun, occasional showers are needed.

Tennessee—Warm, dry weather most of the week enabled harvesting to progress rapidly. Most crops are looking fairly well. The warm showers were beneficial to growing crops. Grapes are rotting rapidly, apples are dropping, Irish potatoes are being shipped.

Missouri—Unusually hot with copious showers, and damage by winds June 17. Haying and wheat harvesting are progressing. Oats are poor and heading low. Corn is improving wonderfully, but needs cultivation. Fruits are generally poor. Rains are needed to fill fall grains. Complaints of smut, rust, and firing are reported. Some losses of animals from overwork in heat are reported.

Illinois—Temperature and rain were generally above the average. Work is retarded and fields flooded. Harvest is on in the southern portion and will begin in the central portion about July 1. The conditions generally are favorable. Corn is nearly planted.

Indiana—There was an average rainfall, but badly distributed, and high temperature with average sunshine. Wheat is ripening fast and harvest commenced in the southern portion, and will begin next week in the central and northern portions. Early planted corn is growing fast.

Ohio—The rainfall was below and the temperature and sunshine much above the average, causing rapid growth of crops. Wheat, barley, and clover are being harvested in the southern sections and are maturing elsewhere. Corn is nearly in and growing finely. Oats and grass are looking well. Tobacco is planted. Fruit is short of a crop. Showers would be beneficial.

Michigan—The temperature and rainfall were above normal, sunshine an average, and the week generally favorable to growing crops. Corn is all planted. Wheat, oats, and barley are doing finely. Wheat has lodged in some sections.

Wisconsin—There was too much rain. Corn planting is about finished. Everything on high ground is in excellent condition, on low ground fair to poor. Winter wheat and rye are nearly headed. Tobacco plants are small.

Minnesota—Crops are growing rapidly and of good stand. Some wheat and oats were drowned out in the east, central, and southeast counties. Corn continues backward.

Iowa—The weather generally was favorable to crops. Temperature and sunshine were above the average and rainfall sufficient over the larger portion of the State, with heavy local excesses in northeast counties, where wind and water are causing damage. Corn is doing well. There are some reports of rust in small grain.

North Dakota—Favorable weather with average sunshine and temperature and rainfall deficient. A few complaints of weeds in crops are made. All crops are advancing rapidly. Warm showers are needed.

South Dakota—Temperature was below normal, with rainfall and sunshine about an average. All crops made marked advancement and are rapidly gaining on the belated season. Corn cultivation is progressing. Grass is excellent and hay will be plentiful. All vegetation appears luxuriant.

Nebraska—Light showers were general in all sections except the extreme northern portion, where the rainfall was heavy. Small grain was slightly injured by lack of rain. Corn is doing well, but rain would be beneficial.

Kansas—The rainfall was deficient in eastern counties, and excessive in central and western. The temperature was deficient west and excessive east, with sunshine normal. These conditions are beneficial to all crops, which are much improved. Harvesting has commenced in Barber County. Corn is growing fast. Rainfall, four inches in the central counties.

Oklahoma—Temperature and sunshine were above and precipitation below the average. Wheat and oat harvest continues. Excellent weather for all crops. Corn is in tassels. Cotton still improves. Although crops are not suffering, a good shower would be beneficial.

Montana—Crops and cattle ranges are in good condition. The Western portion is fifteen days behind, while the Eastern portion is up with the average season. A good crop is assured. Sheep shearing has begun.

Wyoming—There was an average amount of precipitation, with temperature slightly below the normal, but fair growing weather.

Colorado—Grain prospects are excellent. Corn is improving greatly, and there will be a good crop of alfalfa. Cutting is in progress. Twig blight has made its appearance in a serious form in the Northern portion and fruit prospects are accordingly lowered. Frost and high winds occurred in San Luis Valley.

New Mexico—The drought was relieved by showers in some localities. General rains are needed for grass and unirrigated crops and fruit. There is plenty of water for irrigation.

Arizona—There was no rain, temperature was about normal. The warm weather is benefiting crops in the western portion. Frosts have considerably damaged vegetation in the north, central, and southern portions.

Utah—The fore part of the week was cool the latter part warm. Hail in the northern counties in early part of the week did some damage. Grain is doing well. Fall wheat is in the milk. Corn and vegetables have done better since it became warm.

LATEST POLITICAL BULLETIN!

Will It Be Cleveland? Will It Be Hill?

Democratic Hosts Are Unsettled. The Dark Horse May Keep In.

Englewood-on-the-Hill Suggested!

ITS POPULARITY IS CONCEDED.
IT HAS A FIRM HOLD ON THE MASSES.
ITS RECORD IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
IT IS HIGH AND DRY. IT HAS PURE AIR.
IT HAS GRADED STREETS. IT HAS CITY WATER.

A LOT HERE COSTS FROM $450 TO $550.

FOR SECOND PLACE

It may be WATTERSON,
It may be BOIES.
At present, however, the

Madison-st. and Desplaines-av. Subdivision

IS THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE.

In nominating it for second place E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. will say:
GENTLEMEN (Workingmen): The candidate which we have to offer for your consideration is by all odds the best choice that could be selected. In giving it our indorsement we are doing nothing but what facts justify us in doing. Near to where the Desplaines River slumbers is located the most picturesque part of Cook County. The very Eden of this district at the intersection of Madison-st. and Desplaines-av. THAT IS OUR CANDIDATE.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,

N. E. CORNER CLARK AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

BRANCH OFFICES—S. E. Cor. 69th and Halsted-sts. N. W. Cor. 59th-st. and Center-av. S. E. Cor. 69th and Leavitt-sts. S. W. Cor. Madison and 48th-sts. N. W. Cor. Armitage and Hancock-sts.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE CORNER.

West Madison-st., s. e. cor. Lincoln, with fine 3-story and cellar brick store and flat building; lot 25x125; well rented and leases guaranteed.
Owner anxious to sell. Submit offer.

VAN VLISSINGEN 95 Washington-st.
Exclusive Agents.

MONEY TO LOAN.
5% AND 6%
BUILDING LOANS.
PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.

KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

BREESE & CUMMINGS
Bankers AND Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Stocks and Bonds listed in New York, Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia; bought, sold, or carried on margin.
Commission Orders in Grain and Provisions.

STOCK BROKERS.
JAMIESON & CO.,
187 AND 189 DEARBORN-ST.,
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
Private Wire to
Messrs. FLOWER & CO., New York.
Messrs. I. & S. WORMSER, New York.
Messrs. R. GLENDINNING & CO., Phila.

TO RENT.
THE BRIGGS HOUSE,
On N. E. Corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.,
FOR TEN YEARS OR MORE, WITH OR WITHOUT STORES.
F. C. GIBBS, 115 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 106.

LOANS
ON REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING
BUILDING LOANS,
Made Promptly at Current Rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle st.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
Ogden Building, 34 Clark-st.
MONEY to LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

Control or Otherwise
Of a most desirable and profitable manufacturing business, having the best machinery in the world for making its specialty, can be had upon the most favorable terms by good party. Twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars at least required. Call or address Room 401 Bort Bldg., 17 Quincy-st.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
With Railroad and Water Facilities,
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF CHICAGO, June 21, 1892.

Interest on City of Chicago Bonds.

City of Chicago Bonds, due July 1st, 1892, will be paid at the City Treasurer's Office if presented prior to the 27th inst.; after that date arrangement will be made in New York City, at the American Exchange National Bank, as usual.

H. N. MAY, City Comptroller.

MUST BE SOLD.
No. 254 WASHINGTON-BD.,
LOT 25x120 FEET,
With Frame Improvements. Now rented for $45 a month.
MEAD & COE,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE
OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS.
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.,
80x122½ FEET,
Being the lot on which the Briggs House stands.
F. C. GIBBS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 106

WALKER & WRENN,
225 La Salle-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold and carried on margins.

DULUTH! Mesaba! Reliable information on Mines, Mining Stock & Real Estate furnished free. Worden, Smith & Richards, Duluth, Minn.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 22.	*June 15.*
New York	$102,344,562	$123,481,060
Boston	16,033,078	16,410,400
Chicago	16,847,000	19,742,000
Philadelphia	14,439,200	11,486,620
St. Louis		4,218,547
Baltimore	2,106,563	2,311,728
New Orleans	1,134,210	1,452,433

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 20c premium; Boston, 10@12½c discount.

There is a brisk business at the banks in spite of the fact that politics is absorbing a great part of every one's attention. No matter how easy money may be there certainly is no stagnation in the situation. Bankers report an excellent tone to business throughout the West and the Southwest. A prominent Kansas man said yesterday that there was a regular craze among the Kansas farmers to pay off their mortgages and that Kansas affairs seldom if ever were in a more satisfactory condition. It is no longer an easy matter, he said, to loan money in Kansas at 6 per cent on first-class mortgage securities.

Engagements of gold for export amounted to $1,500,000. Sterling rates were absolutely unchanged and the market was dull. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	488	489½
Actual	487½	488½
Documentary	486	487½

The session at the Stock Exchange was almost entirely lifeless. There was more to be heard about politics than about securities. Transactions were few and none of those were at quotations which indicated anything significant. A bull point was given out on Street's Stable Car in the shape of a decision by the Supreme Court of this State in the Montgomery Palace Stock-Car patent case. The decision was completely in favor of the Street's company. The stock, however, did not boom. The market was dull and steady at 36. There is a piece of news which rather more than offsets this favorable court decision. Armour & Co. have commenced the construction of patent stock-cars. A lot of 100 has just been completed which is pronounced by railroad men to be superior to any other cars yet built. They are fitted with air-brakes, rigid couplings, and ride on springs somewhat similar to passenger-coach springs, and have all the conveniences for feeding and watering in transit. Swift & Co. have also lately been building a large number of new cars of this style. Railroad men say that this action of the meat packers will cut into the business of the other palace stock car companies.

There were only a few hundred shares sold altogether on the exchange yesterday, and but a small portion of that was street-car stock. Quotations for the cable railway opened fairly firm and showed no special tendency in either direction. Straw Board was a little higher. Lake Street Elevated stock was somewhat firmer. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

155 Street's W. Car L.	36	50 M&CB Co.	33¾
135 WCSRR Co.	168¾	10 do	33¾
50 Am St Bd Co act.	37	50 C&CC&D Co.	82¾
50 do act.	39	50 LSERR	28¾
50 Chi B & MCo act.	39	10 do	28¾
50 do	39	85 do	28¾
50 do act	39	10 C&SSET Co.	110
110 M&CBCo.	33¾		

BONDS.

$ 5000 NCSRRCo 4½ 97¾	$10000 C&SSRTC 5s. 98¼
100 CGLCC5s act 82¾	

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

20 M&CBCo.	33¾	50 D M Co Ill.	135
50 do	33¾	50 N C St RR Co.	212
50 C P & P Co act.	52¾	50 do act.	212
50 W C St RR Co act.	168¾	100 St's W Car L act.	36
50 do act.	168¾	10 do	36
50 D M Co Ill.	135¾	10 C B & M Co.	38¾
50 do	33¾		

BONDS.

$1000 W D Ry cp 6s.100 | $7000 C GL&C Co 5s 92¼

The formal listing of the additional issue of Chicago Gaslight and Coke 5s has been made and the amount now outstanding is $8,908,000. It is said that this new issue of $558,000 was disposed of entirely in the East and that they will not come on this market. There has also been listed at the Stock Exchange £400,000 common and preferred stock of the Peter Shoenhofen Brewing company and $217,000 debenture 5s. The preferred stock bears 7 per cent cumulative interest.

The London and Chicago Contract company will pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent tomorrow. This is at the rate of 10 per cent from Sept. 30, 1891, to March 31, 1892. The books are closed from June 22 to 27, inclusive. The dividends will be paid by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Work, Strong & Co.'s letter to Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick said: The general market has a healthy tone and in some instances stocks have advanced, but the scope of the market has not widened and a great many traders are unwilling to undertake operations of any kind. The Richmond Terminal matters continue to attract attention and their accumulation of misfortunes make a sad story and gives the prospect of any return to prosperity a very remote look. The receivership of the Richmond Terminal coupled with that of the Richmond and Danville without any doubt must be a benefit to the property when its absolute loss of credit is remembered. It is not denied that there is ample security for the floating debt, but the question comes of how this debt is to be sustained and renewed. People who are well informed say the court will allow the receivers to issue a species of note and take care of the floating debt, and this will be a step toward reorganization. At all events the property can be kept more together and have a better chance by this method.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—It was realized that political conventions were mighty unreliable affairs. After the sudden spurt just at the close yesterday the more cautious element remembered that Cleveland was not yet nominated, although the turn in sentiment was strongly in his favor. There was still room for a reaction and some new man might yet be selected as the Democratic nominee, whose views on the silver question and other business and commercial matters were unknown. At any rate, the advance of yesterday was checked short off at the opening today, whatever may happen later on. There was no heavy selling during the first hour, neither was there any buying, and the market simply sagged off fractionally, as though waiting for another turn in the speculative crank. Richmond Terminal was the center of greatest interest, because of its present situation. The idea prevailed this morning that the friends of the company would move to place it in the hands of a receiver, as had been done in the case of the Richmond and Danville. Such a step would not be inimical to the reorganization of the system by Drexel, Morgan & Co., but rather a help to them. The bonds of the company were weak during the first hour, as a good many holders have become thoroughly frightened at the conditions now existing. There was a slight improvement in the general list after the first hour, and in the Northern Pacific preferred, New England, and Manhattan, a decided advance. The first advanced on its better earnings and the satisfaction felt by Mr. Villard at the certainty of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. It gained a full point, to 57. New England secured ½ on the belief that the liquidation of certain blocks of long stock had been accomplished, and on the intimation that President Parsons was now in undisputed control, and would soon reorganize the board and be able to carry out his plans. Increasing earnings and the prospect that any underground rapid transit scheme would take years and years to induce capital to go into it, or to complete it when the capital was secured, while in the meantime the elevated would go right along earning dividends, were favorable to Manhattan stock. The news that a receiver had been appointed for the Richmond Terminal was not a surprise. It has been long believed by many that such was the logical outcome of its embarrassing position. The question now is whether it will be followed by reorganization or disintegration. The effect on the stock market was nil, except it cleared the atmosphere and was a troublesome element out of the way. The market continued feverish and irregular to the close. Northern Pacific preferred, New England, and Manhattan retained most of their early advances. Chicago Gas and Sugar made gains of ⅜ each, declining a little before the close. The rest of the list sold off fractionally and was dull and lifeless.

Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan, 1½; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 2¾@4½. Sterling exchange quiet and easier at 487 for 60-day bills and 488½ for demand. Total sales of stocks today were 200,865 shares, including: Atchison, 14,000; Chicago Gas, 14,000; Northern Pacific preferred, 30,600; New England, 6,700; Reading, 8,800; Richmond and West Point, 4,200; St. Paul, 22,600; Union Pacific, 6,100.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— J'e 22	J'e 21.
Atchison	14,330	36	35¾	34⅞	33⅞
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	650	40½	39⅝	39⅝	40
Do pfd.	500	77½	77⅛	77⅛	
Amn. Sugar	13,200	98⅛	97	97⅛	97
Do pfd.	1,620	96½	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
B., R. & P. pfd.	300	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	
B. & O.	1,080	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝	96⅛
C. B. & Q.	14,100	103⅜	102⅝	102⅝	103⅜
Canada So.	700	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
Central Pacific	110	30	30	30	
Ches. & Ohio	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Colo. Coal	100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	900	68⅝	68	68	68⅝
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	125	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	
Chicago Gas	13,115	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝	81⅛
C. J. R.	230	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
Com. Cable	100	155	155	155	
D. L. & W.	1,700	157⅜	156⅜	156⅜	157⅜
Del. & Hud	100	137	137	137	137⅜
Den. & R. G.	150	17	17	17	
Den. & Rio G. pfd	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,000	47⅞	47	47	47
D., S., S. & A.	12,340	12	10⅞	11⅞	
Erie	1,210	28	27⅞	27⅞	28
Do pfd.	100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66
Eastern Ill. pfd.	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
E. Tenn. 2d pfd.	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Hocking Valley	450	37⅛	36⅞	37	37
Ill. Central	120	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103
Kas. & Tex. pfd.	300	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Lake Shore	795	134⅜	133⅝	134	134⅜
Louis & Nash	685	73	72⅞	72⅞	73
Long Island	95	112	110⅞	110⅞	
L. N. A. & C.	1,600	26⅛	26	26	26⅛
Lead Trust	507	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	33⅝
Do pfd.	672	91⅛	91	91⅛	
Mo. Pac.	2,350	59⅞	59	59⅛	59⅛
Manhattan	3,065	132⅛	129⅞	132⅛	129⅞
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
Northwest	3,100	118	117⅛	117⅞	117⅞
New England	7,050	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Northern Pacific	850	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Do pfd.	28,690	57⅛	56	57	56⅝
N. Y. Cent	506	113⅝	113⅛	113⅝	
N. Y. Sus. & W.	150	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Nor. Am. Co.	1,074	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Nat. Cordage	1,055	119⅛	118⅝	118⅛	119
Do pfd.	635	113⅝	113⅛	113⅝	113⅛
O. Ry. & Nav.	50	73⅛	73	73	
Ont. & W.	800	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
Omaha	800	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞	50⅝
Reading	9,000	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞	60
Rich. Term.	3,085	7⅝	6⅞	7	7
Rock Island	9,570	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞	82⅞
St. Paul	22,700	84⅛	83⅜	83⅜	84⅛
Do pfd.	400	128⅛	128	128⅛	128⅛
Silver Bullion	11,000	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	88⅝
So. Pacific	300	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	38
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	20	15	15	15	
Texas Pac	108	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Union Pac	6,580	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝
W. & L. E.	3,300	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	31⅛
Do pfd.	100	73	73	73	73⅛
Wabash	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Do pfd.	1,400	26⅛	26	26	26⅛
Western Union	1,465	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Wis. Cent.	400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	Fargo	146
American	118	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	116¼	U. S. 2s, reg. bid	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	117¼		

*BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

6500 Atch 4s 85@85⅛	1000 NW cn cp gd bds.126
176000 Atch inc 5s.59⅛@59⅝	8000 NoR of Cal 6s 102¼
2000 BNY&E 1st 135	17000 NW25-yr deb 5s 105
1000 CS 1st gtd 110	1000 NC&StL 1st 131
23000 C N J g m 5s 113¼	1000 NYLE&Wnw2cn.106
9000 CP lg 5s 102¾	2000 NYO&W 1st 112½
15000 C&O gr 4½s 81¼	1000 NYO & W cn 5s 106
53000 C&O-R&AD 1st c4s	2000 O&M 2d 116¼
79⅛@80	2000 O&M con sf 115½
1000 C&O con5s 104¼	5000 Ohio Sgm 4s 64
6000 CB&Q deb 5s 102¼	13000 Or Imp con 5s
3000 C&EIg 5s 101⅛	65@65¾
2000 C&Erie 1st 102¼	1000 P&E 1st inc 80
15000 CGL&C Co 1st	12000 P&E inc 29@29½
94½@94¾	1000 PD&E 1st 108
35000 CRI&P 5s cp	49000 P&R 1st pf inc
103¼@103⅜	77⅞@78
1000 CH&StL5s 100¼	3000 P&R 2d pfd inc 69¼
18000 CHV&Tgm 5s 97	3000 P&R3d pfd inc 62½
56000 DM&M 1 g 43⅝@43⅜	18000 P&S g m4s 90
7000 DSS&A 5s 104¼	3000 P&W 1st 86¼
8000 ETV&G cn gd 5s 93	1000 RW&O cn 113
1000 ET V&G 1s 114	1000 R&D 5s 78
11000 Ft W&D C 1st	8000 R&D 6s 109@110
100⅛@101	176000 R&WP col tr 5s
4000 Iowa Cen 1st 5s	42@44¾
90@90⅝	4000 R&WP tr rects 43¼
5000 K&M 4s 77	104000 R&W P ter tr 6s
7000 KP 6s-1895 107¼	75@80
1000 L&N g m 6s 116	1000 StJ&Gl 1st 95
33000 LNA&C g m 73½@74	3000 SLA&TH 2d pfd 106¼
1000 LNA&C 1st 112	11000 SC 1st 107¼
1000 Lg Dk 6s 121¼	3000 SL&IM-CA&T 1st.104¼
1000 LS&SMS 1st cp 122½	3000 SPM&M1st-MC5s.104¼
5000 MO is 123⅝	3000 SV&NE4s 82¾
1000 M Cent5s-1931 110	3000 TAA&C6s gtd 94
1000 MLS&W 1st MD 126	6000 TSL&KC 1st 94¾
1000 M&SP 1st-W&MD107¼	5000 T P 1st-5s 81⅞
3000 M of NJ 7s 118¼	15000 TP2d inc 28½@28⅝
7000 MK&T 1st 80¼	35000 UP-D&G 1st 70½@70⅝
1000 MK&T 2d 47	21000 U Pac gld 6s cl tr
2000 MU Tel 6s 110	notes 96
3000 M&O gm 4s 64½	10000 Va Mid gm gntee
1000 NYL&W 1st 130	stpd 80
1000 NYS&W 1st rf 5s 107	10000 Wab 1st 105¼
10000 NYS&W g m 90@91	35000 Wab 2d 83¼
4000 NP 1st cp 118	6000 WSgtd 4s 105¼
1000 NP 2d cp 113¾	6000 WSgtd 4s 103¼
1000 NP 3d cp 106¼	5000 WNY & P 1st 103¾
1000 N P 2d reg 112¾	25000 Wis C inc 35¾
15000 NPcon5s 75@75¼	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Op'ng.	High.	Low.	Clo'g.
Atchison	6,500	35¼	36	35⅛	35⅛
American Sugar	3,820	97	98	97	97⅛
Do pfd	990	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Bell Telephone	108	206	206	206	206
C., B. & Q.	4,500	103⅛	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝
Chi. Junc. Ry.	800	97⅛	97⅛	97	97⅛
Chi. Junc. pfd.	12	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Thom.-Houston	250	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
Do pfd.	210	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	750	39½	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
Wis. Cent.	225	17	17	17	17
Do pfd.	50	44	44	44	44

Bond sales and quotations:

$1075 Atch inc 59@59⅛	5000 Chi Junc 5s 97¼
522 Atch 4s 83⅝	3000 Gas 1sts 90
5000 Gas 2ds 77⅛	18000 Wis C inc 35⅛
1000 Wis C 1sts 91⅛	10000 MexC1st inc 33⅛
1000 Ore S Line 6s 100	25000 N E 2ds 104

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—The market closed: Pennsylvania, 55⅛@55⅛; Reading, 29 3-16@29⅛; Lehigh Valley, 60⅛@60⅛; Reading general 4s, 90⅛@90⅛; do first income, 77⅛@78⅛; do second income, 69⅛@69⅛; do third income, 62@62⅛. Steady and dull.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 22.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £5,000.

PARIS, June 22.—Three per cent rentes 99f 2½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Mining shares: Best and Belcher, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.65; Deadwood T., $2.15; Eureka consolidated, $1.60; Hale & Norcross, $135; Homestake, $13.50; Horn Silver, $3.60; Mexican, $1.40; Ontario, $39.50; Ophir, $1.80; Standard, $1.50.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading markets were active yesterday and at the close showed a gain over the previous day. There was an easy feeling early on favorable weather and easy cables, but later in the session on some reports of crop damage there was a rally in which corn led. The signal service map showed some rain through the central valleys, and showers are probable for today. On the whole, however, the weather is favorable to the progress of the crops.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 750 cars; oats, 300 cars; and 28,000 hogs.

A New York correspondent wired Baldwin-Farnum: "Just heard on reliable authority that the Hatch bill will be shelved for the remainder of the session."

A rumor to the effect that there had been a cloudburst near Lincoln, Ill., and that 1,000,000 bu or so of corn had been put under water was one of the bits of early news that started the shorts in corn to cover.

"I suppose," said a trader, "that the wheat will get to a point where it begins to show some strength, and that the Hatch bill will then be sprung on us to knock the price silly again. We were told to look out for it today."

The elevator people and Pardridge were among the best buyers of wheat during the morning. The plunger was selling no wheat to speak of, and with this source of supply shut off the crowd found it a trifle more difficult to make purchases.

Late in the session Pardridge paid Seaverns 1c over the July price for 60,000 bu June wheat. At the same time June was selling in the pit at ½c premium. Pardridge evidently thought that if he went into the pit and tried to buy that much June he would have to pay a much higher price for it.

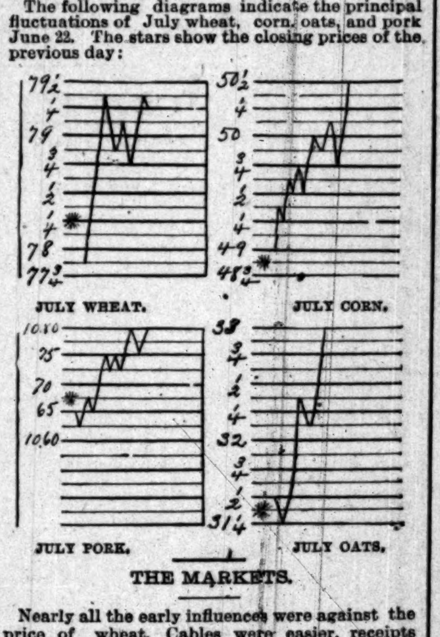
Vincennes, Ind., wired that corn and oats were doing well, but that there was lots of smut in the wheat and that much of it would never be harvested for that reason. Columbus, O., wired that there was smut in the wheat in that part of the State and that it was distinguishable by sight and smell in passing along the roads. Other reports from Indiana, notably from McMurtry, stated that the wheat was looking very well.

For several days there has been more or less quiet buying of September oats for outside account, and presumed to be for investment. This has made the short interest, which is not generally believed to be a great one, a little nervous. Yesterday, with reports that the crop conditions were not altogether favorable, shorts started to cover and found the offerings restricted, with 1¼c advance finally scored.

Jennison, who has been prominent on the buying side of corn, and is supposed to represent one of the heaviest holders of July corn, was a seller of July yesterday on the advance, and a buyer of September. There is certainly nothing in the character of the receipts of corn to encourage the shorts. There is plenty of corn arriving, but a very small quantity of it passes into the contract grades. Advices from the country indicate that the farmers are tired of sending in their stuff and having it grade No. 4 or worse, and that there will be a material let up in the movement next week.

Some of the traders in wheat who think that Mr. Pardridge's methods are a menace to the safety of the trade at large are trying to devise a scheme that shall curtail his trading and reduce the danger to a minimum. Like the trader who was quoted in a gossip paragraph yesterday they say that but for the Hatch bill and the government report coming just as he began to cover his short line, the advance, which had well started, would have soon carried the price to a point where he would have been unable to respond to calls for margins. Then they say that any attempt to cover 5,000,000 bushels or more of wheat for his account would have resulted in a panic in which every one would have suffered severely. They say they don't want any repetition of this danger, and they must do something that will protect the trade. They don't want to tell him that they will not trade with him, but they want to let him know that they disapprove of his tactics. So now, after the market has declined 25c or so from the point where he first began to short the market and as he is covering the last of his line at a handsome profit, some of them think they ought to call him 10 per cent on all trades. One trader called him 10 per cent on 25,000 bu of September yesterday and Pardridge promptly called him back a similar amount. To show the extent of the feeling against the plunger it may be said that one house called him for $37,000 margins at the time of the late advance, the money is up, and the trade is $5,000 in his favor. He must have an enormous sum up in margins and there must be profits coming to him from nearly every house that called him. "It seems to me," said a trader, "that this is a good deal of a joke. Here are a lot of people who have been trying to 'bust' Pardridge for a year and who have got very much the worst of it, starting in now after he has made his profits to try to stop his trading. It looks petty to me." Pardridge is not disturbed. He said that he was still buying and had done no selling for some time. "They can call me if they want to," he said. "I have $250,000 that can be put up if they want it, and I don't know how much there is up already. At any rate, I am feeling all right and don't care what they do."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, oats, and pork June 22. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

Nearly all the early influences were against the price of wheat. Cables were easier, receipts through the West were liberal, there was only a moderate demand on shipping account, the weather was favorable, and such crop reports as were in early were favorable. There was a steady demand for the futures, however, and when some of the Ohio and Indiana reports referred to damage by smut and a Kansas message was received stating that there were hot winds through the State there was an attempt to cover that ran the price up a little and closed the market at about the top price of the session.

Receipts at principal Western points were 631,100 bushels and at Eastern points 161,600 bushels, a total of 797,700 bushels. The shipments from Western points were 369,900 bu and from Eastern points 366,400 bu, a total of 736,300 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports, wheat and corn, were 464,000 bu, and there were engagements at New York yesterday for 200,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 10,600 bu, and there were charters for 126,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 79⅝@81c for No. 2 red, 70c for No. 4 red, 73@73½c for No. 3 spring, and 71c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board sales were at 64@70c for No. 4 red winter, 77c for No. 3 do, 56@66c for No. 4 spring, and 73½@77c for No. 3 do.

Corn opened firm. The receipts here were a trifle under the estimates, cribbed corn was said to have been damaged at Lincoln, Ill., and there were disquieting reports from parts of the corn country as to the condition of the crop. Then there was some good buying on the part of people believed to be concerned in the attempt to boom the price, and some of the shorts took fright. Under their competition there was a sharp advance, and when the market closed there was a gain as compared with the latest price of the previous day of 1⅝c. On the advance there was some realizing by longs, but the condition of affairs suggested by the State weather crop bulletin was enough to overshadow any fear that the shorts were being "worked" by manipulators. There was a good demand for cash corn, with light offerings and only a small quantity in store. Cables were firm and outside markets generally showed a stronger tone. Receipts at principal points were 1,102,600 bu, and there were shipments of 655,500 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 275,000 bu and there were engagements at New York yesterday for 56,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 223,000 bu and there were charters for 230,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 50½@51c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 51½c for No. 2 white, 46@47½c for No. 3, 47½@49c for No. 3 yellow, 46½@49c for No. 3 white, 35@40c for No. 4, and 25@30c for no grade. Free on board sales were at 23@35c for no grade, 37@42c for No. 4 mixed, and 48½@50c for No. 3 white.

Oats were active and stronger, closing at nearly the highest figures of the day and showing 1⅜@1½c net gain. The advance elsewhere had their effect, but the marked strength developed was due in part to a demand for account of shorts, especially in July. Offerings were but moderate and there was good general buying. Singer was a prominent buyer of September and Fowler and Beierlein favored that side most of the day. Lamson and Lyon sold. Norton-Worthington sold July and bought September, and Bartlett-Frazier bought July and sold the long future. July ranged at 31⅛@33c and closed at 32⅞c, with September at 30⅞c. Exports were moderate at 36,000 bu and New York was ⅛@1c higher. Free on board sales were at 31@33c for No. 3 mixed, 34@34½c for do white, and 34½@35½c for No. 2 white.

Rye trading was confined to the sale of a few cars and a round lot, with No. 2 in store at 76c, indicating steadiness, and samples at 75@78c. No. 3 sold at 60@68c. Futures were in some demand, though this was not urgent. Business was prevented by the absence of sellers. For September bids were advanced ½c to 66½c, and near deliveries were scarcely quotable. Barley was neglected; in fact there was no regular market. The few cars on the sample tables sold indifferently. Free on board transactions were at 37@52c for No. 3 and 36@45c for No. 4.

There was not a great deal doing in provisions. The run of hogs was about as expected and prices at the yards were steady. When corn began to advance there was some uneasiness among the provision shorts, and their purchases put the price up, outside figures being maintained at the close. Outside markets were steady and the cables showed Liverpool to be quiet and unchanged. The Anglo-American Packing company was a seller of July pork, and Hately was a seller of January. July pork opened at $10.65, sold up to $10.80, and closed at that, cash being nominally the same as July. July lard opened at $6.52½, advanced to $6.57½, closing at that, with cash nominally the same. July ribs opened at $6.77½, sold up to $6.82½, and closed at that, cash being the same. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $6.57½, 25,000 lbs green hams at $7.75, 25,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at $5.75 for av of 10 lbs, and 100 boxes dry salted bellies on private terms.

The flour market was again quiet and neglected, with sales restricted to small lots on local account.

Millstuffs were dull, with a slack demand. Bran sold at $9.75@10.50, and middling at $9.75@13.00.

Flaxseed was firm, but nothing more can be said. The receipts were again large, at 54 cars; shipments limited to 3,678 bu. The actual offerings were small all around, and No. 1 on track sold generally and closed at $1.03⅜, suggestive of firmness. July sold at $1.03½, or ½c above a recent bid. September was ½c higher, at $1.05¼.

Timothy was a little less dull, with easiness prevalent. September sold at $1.31@1.32, and closed at $1.31½. Good country seed sold by sample at $1.25@1.27½, and prime was nominally $1.32.

Millet sold at 65@70c, and Hungarian at 71c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
July	$ 78⅝	$ 77⅞@ 79⅜	$ 79¼
September	78⅜	77⅞@ 79	79
December	80⅞	80⅛@ 81⅞	81⅛
CORN.			
June	49⅜	49⅛@ 51	51
July	48⅝	49 @ 50⅝	50⅝
September	46⅞	46⅞@ 48⅝	48⅝
OATS.			
July	$ 31⅛	$ 31⅛@ 33	$ 32⅞
September	29⅝	29⅝@ 30⅞	30⅞
MESS PORK.			
July	$10.67½	$10.62½@10.80	$10.80
September	10.85	10.80 @10.97½	10.95
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 6.57½	$ 6.52½@ 6.57½	$ 6.57½
September	6.72½	6.70 @ 6.72½	6.72½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 6.80	$ 6.75 @ 6.82½	$ 6.82½
September	6.90	6.85 @ 6.92½	6.92½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	September.
No. 2 wheat	$ 94¾	$ 92⅝	$
No. 2 corn	56¾	53⅝	49⅛
No. 2 oats		35⅛	29⅞
Mess pork		10.00	10.27½
Lard		6.10	6.32½
Short ribs		5.82½	6.05

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Lower grades	Total
Winter wheat	4	52	12	68
Spring wheat	9	42	9	60
Corn	69	432	395	896
Oats	71	303	3	277
Rye	3	3		6
Barley		5	10	15
Totals	156	737	429	1,322

Also by canal: 6,000 bu corn.

Inspected out: 100,685 bu wheat, 223,191 bu corn, and 86,331 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 130 cars wheat, 750 cars corn, 300 cars oats, and 28,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls	24,132	14,775	9,985	7,461
Wheat, bu	111,731	100,078	236,859	120,059
Corn, bu	756,874	240,073	258,186	127,267
Oats, bu	411,297	108,844	415,409	163,565
Rye, bu	11,367	1,770	4,786	1,606
Barley, bu	12,182	3,644	12,959	780
T. seed, lbs	52,120	26,000	85,856	9,509
C. seed, lbs	1,600	1,000	1,288	3,300
Oth. sd., lbs	121,120	20,000	14,024	11,952
F. seed, bu	44,370	30,960	1,761	7,680
B. corn, lbs		42,700	2,220	59,000
Cheese, lbs	167,548	337,850	84,436	241,320
Butter, lbs	540,272	699,305	599,553	650,816
Hides, lbs	266,780	233,230	688,520	372,170
Wool, lbs	209,135	467,981	477,676	206,872

Lake freights were unchanged on the basis of 2c for wheat and 1¾c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 126,000 bu wheat, 230,000 bu corn, 290,000 bu oats, and 50,000 bu flaxseed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The weather was favorable and there was a large trade in street produce. Receipts of strawberries were excessive and many consignments were damaged by rain, selling at low prices, which were unprofitable to country shippers. A few green apples were on sale, but they were unattractive. Butter was in good demand and firm and eggs and poultry nearly steady. The cheese market is easy, with sales of fine goods reported as low as 7¾c in a large way. Stocks show some accumulation.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 19½@20c; fine, 18½@19c; fair to good, 16½@17½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's 15@16c; medium to good, 13½@14½c; packing stock, fresh, 10@12c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 18c per lb; extra dairy, 13c; dairy, 11c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BERRIES—Black raspberries, 75c@$1.25 per case of 24 pts; red do, $1.50@2.00; gooseberries, $1.75@2.50 per case of 24 qts; strawberries, fair to good, 75c@$1.00 per case of 16 qts, with choice to fancy, $1.25@1.50.

CHEESE—New full creams: Cheddars, 8@8½c per lb; twins, 7¾@8c; Young Americas, 9½@9½c; imitation Swiss, 13½@14½c; brick cheese, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Fresh-laid, candled, 13c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, $3.50@5.00 per brl; sweet cherries, $2.50@4.25 per case of 24 qts; sour do, $3.00@4.00; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; seedling oranges, $3.50@5.00; pineapples, $10.00@20.00 per 100. California fruit—Apricots, $1.25@2.00 per case of 20 lbs; peaches, $1.50@1.75; cherries, $1.50@2.00 per case of 8 to 10 lbs.

HAY—The demand was chiefly for choice hay. Sales were: On track—6 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.25; 18 cars upland prairie at $7.00@13.00. Receipts, 685 tons; shipments, 66 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green-salted, 4@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¼@3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 7c; No. 2 do, 6c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½@4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c.

POTATOES—Fair to good Burbanks, 25@30c per bu; Hebrons and Rose, 25@28c per bu on track; new potatoes, $1.75@2.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 9@9½c per lb; roosters, 6@6½c; springs, 15@18c; hen turkeys, 8@8½c; old and young gobblers, 7@8c; ducks, 12@15c; full-feathered geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, 75c@$1.25 per one-third bu box; cucumbers, 35@50c per doz; green onions, 5@10c per doz; green peas, $1.50@2.00 per bu; lettuce, 15@25c per doz; cabbage, $2.00@2.75 per crate; spinach, 40@75c per bu box; string beans, $1.25@1.75 per 1-bu box; tomatoes, $1.25@2.00 per crate; onions, $2.25@2.50 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 20	16,308	278	31,151	6,846
Tuesday, June 21	8,260	1,114	20,769	6,052
Wednesday, June 22	14,000	600	30,000	7,000
Totals	38,568	1,992	81,920	19,889
Same period last w'k	38,023	2,699	84,749	22,417
Same period 1891	34,836	2,631	79,101	27,615
Shipments—				
Monday, June 20	4,309	19	13,213	1,583
Tuesday, June 21	2,145	27	6,259	2,962
Wednesday, June 22	4,000	100	9,000	2,000
Totals	10,454	146	28,472	6,545
Same period last w'k	8,621	199	27,534	5,200
Same period 1891	9,390	386	24,867	6,087

Receipts June 22, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Chicago	14,000	30,000	7,000
Kansas City	3,200	11,000	2,200
Omaha	1,300	8,700	3,700
St. Louis	3,500	6,600	4,000
Totals	22,000	56,300	16,900
Cor. day last week	26,400	55,400	14,200
Cor. day 1891	23,300	44,300	10,700
Cor. day 1890	25,000	48,700	11,500

Today's (Thursday's) receipts are estimated at 28,000 hogs, 14,000 cattle, and 10,000 sheep, against 34,664 hogs, 15,625 cattle and 14,008 sheep one week ago, and 22,376 hogs, 12,592 cattle, and 8,030 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The local and outside demand for cattle was good and values ruled steady. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$4.45@4.80
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.00@4.40
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.80@4.20
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.25@3.85
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.85@3.40
Inferior to good cows and heifers	1.25@2.65
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.60@3.30
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.25@3.80
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@4.75
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.30@3.75

HOGS—Trade was active and in a few instances the best grades sold 5c higher, but the general market was no better than steady. Receipts were a few thousand beyond expectation but the quality continues rather poor. Packers were the principal buyers and competition for good heavy was active. Two loads of 285-lb heavy sold to a local buyer at $5.35. Best light sold as high as $5.25. Comparatively few hogs sold below $5.10. Rough heavy quotable at $4.70@4.95 and pigs at $4.10@4.95.

SHEEP—A stronger feeling prevailed, and prices ruled 10c higher for desirable sheep and lambs. Sales of lambs ranged at $5.75@7.25, native sheep at $4.25@6.00, Texas at $3.60@4.40, and Western at $4.95@5.50. Lambs sold largely at $6.25@6.75, and sheep largely at $4.40@5.40.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,772 head, including 54 cars for sale; lower; native steers, $4.10@4.80 per cwt; Colorados, $4.35; bulls and cows, $2.60@3.50. Dressed beef steady; 6¾@6½c; shipments today, 288 beeves, 6,656 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 582 beeves. Calves—Receipts, 4,030; opened firm; closed weak; veals, $4.50@5.75 per cwt; mixed calves, $3.75@5.00; buttermilk do, $2.75@3.50; Western do, $4.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 10,263 head; sheep slow; lambs ½c lower; lambs, $5.60@8.00; dressed mutton steady at 10@11½c; dressed lambs slow at 11@13½c. HOGS—Receipts, 6,326 head, consigned direct; nominally steady at $5.10@5.62½ per cwt.

Kansas City, Mo., June 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,630 head; cows steady to lower; other cattle steady, active, strong; natives steers, $3.00@3.25. HOGS — Receipts, 9,600 head; shipments, 440 head; steady; all grades, $4.35@5.10; bulk, $4.85@4.95. SHEEP — Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,100 head; dull and declining.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 22.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork supply poor; prices unchanged. Lard—Holders offer spot sparingly and futures moderately; spot and June, 34s 3d, firm; July and August, 34s 6d, firm. Wheat and flour—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Corn—Holders offer spot moderately and futures sparingly; spot, 4s 10½d, steady; June, 4s 9½d, steady; July, 4s 7½d, firm; August, 4s 6d, firm.

New York, June 22.—COTTON—Futures closed steady; sales, 107,900 bales. June, $7.25; July, $7.29; August, $7.35; September, $7.42; October, $7.52; November, $7.62; December, $7.72; January, $7.82; February, $9.91; March, $8.01.

FLOUR—Receipts, 10,302 packages; exports, 4,741 barrels, 21,286 sacks. Sales, 20,650 bbls.

CORN MEAL—Moderately active.

WHEAT—Receipts, 120,750 bu; exports, 343,334 bu; sales, 285,000 bu. Futures, 158,000 bu. Spot higher, quiet. No. 2 red, 91½@92½c afloat, 90¾@92c f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 86½@87c; ungraded red, 76@93½c; No. 1 northern, 86½@87½c; No. 1 hard, 91½@92½c; No. 2 northern, 81½@82c; No. 2 Chicago, 86¾c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 85c; No. 3 spring, 82@82½c. Options opened weak; closed firm. No. 2 red, June, 86¼c; July, 85½@86½c, closing 86½c; August, 86@87½c, closing 87½c; September, 86½@87½c, closing, 87¼c; October, 87½@88½c, closing, 88½c.

BARLEY MALT—Dull.

CORN—Receipts, 67,500 bu; exports, 78,022; sales, 735,000 bu futures, 33,000 bu spot; spot firmer, scarce, dull; No. 2, 59@60c elevator, 60@60½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 56@56½c; options firm; June, 58¾@60c, closing 60c; July, 54½@56c, closing 56c; August, 53½@54½c, closing 54½c; September, 52½@54c, closing 54c.

OATS—Receipts, 91,125 bu; exports, 36,024 bu; sales, 450,000 bu futures, 76,000 bu spot. Spots higher, firm, quiet; options fairly active, firmer; June, 47½c; July, 36½@37½c, closing 37½c; August, 35½@36½c, closing 36½c; September, 33½@35c, closing 35c; spot No. 2 white, 43@43½c; mixed Western, 36@39c; white do, 39@47c; No. 2 Chicago, 38@38½c.

HAY—Quiet, steady.

HOPS—Easy, quiet.

COFFEE—Options opened steady 5 points down to 5 points up, closed steady; unchanged to 10 up. Sales, 6,500 bags, including June, $11.70@11.75; July, $11.55; September, $11.55@11.60. Spot Rio—Steady; No. 7, 12½c.

SUGAR—Fairly active; firm. Sales, 25,000 bags centrifugals 96 test, 3 3-16c; 537 mats extra; superior manilla, 2¾c; refined, quiet.

MOLASSES—New Orleans steady; quiet.

RICE—Steady, quiet.

TALLOW—Steady, quiet.

ROSIN—Steady, quiet.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 30½@31c.

EGGS—Liberal receipts; moderate demand; weak. Western, poor to prime, 14½@15½c; receipts, 7,681 pkgs.

PORK—Quiet, steady. Cut meats firm. Middles firm, quiet.

LARD—About steady, dull; western steam closed at $6.82½; sales, 250 tcs at $6.80. Options: Sales, 2,900 tcs; July, $6.78@6.81, closing at $6.82 nominal; August, $6.89; September, $6.97 bid; October, $7.03, closing at $7.04.

BUTTER—Fair demand, strong; Western dairy, 13@15c; do creamery, 14½@20c; do factory, 12@14½c; Elgins, 20c.

CHEESE—Quiet; fancy fairly steady; part skims, 2½@5½c.

PIG-IRON—Quiet.

COPPER—Dull.

LEAD—Quiet.

TIN—Strong; straits, $21.35@21.50.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, advanced ½c on local buying orders and closed firm. Pennsylvania oil, spot sales, none. July option sales, 6,000 brls. Opening, 53c; highest, 53½c; lowest, 53c; closing, 53½c. Lima oil, no sales. Total sales, 6,000 brls.

FREIGHTS—Were comparatively tame and again in the instance of steam accommodation for grain, early use, weaker, ruling otherwise essentially as last quoted. Grain for Liverpool from near-by ports by steam about 136,000 bu reported at 2@3d, with room hence very dull and quoted nominal at 2d; Glasgow hence, 10,000 bu barely at 2d; Hull, 32,000 bu grain, July 2 and 9 at 2¼d; Bristol, 8,000 bu at 3¼d. Trieste, via Liverpool, 10 tons leather, at 50s; Great Britain Continent partly via near by ports, about 152,000 bu grain within the previous range; Cork for orders, from New York and near by ports, about 192,000 bu grain, July to September, reported at 2s 10½d@3s. (Other destinations proportionately.)

Duluth, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened weaker this morning, but soon strengthened and gained ⅜c before noon on heavy buying in Chicago. The afternoon session was dull, but prices were strong and the close was firm at ⅜@¾c above yesterday as follows: No. 1 hard, cash, 81½c; June, 82c; July, 82½c; September, 79⅞c; No. 1 Northern cash, 79½c; June, 79⅞c; July, 80c; September, 78c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 71½c; No. 3, 63c; rejected, 53c. On track: No. 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c. Car inspection today, 111. Receipts—Wheat, 214,031 bu; flax, 3,218 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 56,582 bu. Cars on track, 179; last year, 34.

Manchester, June 22.—The *Guardian*, in its commercial article, says: There is a quieter feeling. A lack of workable Eastern business is manifest. Where the difference is slight between buyers and sellers of shirtings, concessions are made in the buyers' favor. Offers are often withdrawn owing to the lower rates of Eastern exchange. The South American inquiry has slackened, partly owing to the low rates of exchange on Brazil. The sales of shirtings are chiefly confined to the conclusion of pending transactions. Buyers, in view of the decline in cotton, do not repeat their offers except at reduced terms. There have been moderate sales of jaconets and mulls at the recent low prices. Yarns are inactive, and prices are 1-16d lower. There is pressure to sell. Manufacturers are only buying to supply their immediate requirements. The stocks are increasing.

Baltimore, Md., June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red spot, 90½c bid; June, 92c asked; July, 85⅝@86c; August, 85½c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 86c asked; receipts, 27,021 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; stock, 725,719 bu; sales, 121,000 bu. Corn strong; mixed spot and June, 55½@55½c; July, 54½@54½c; August, 53½c; steamer mixed, 52c asked; receipts, 12,286 bu; shipments, 160,900 bu; stock, 342,980 bu; sales, 89,000 bu. Oats quite active and steady; No. 2 white Western, 40@41c; No. 2 mixed do, 39@39½c; receipts, 2,000 bu; stock, 82,908 bu. Rye dull; No. 2, 82c; shipments, 18,801 bu; stock, 18,750 bu.

Boston, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 42@43c; No. 2 white, 41@41½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 62@63c; steamer yellow, 61@61½c; steamer, 60c. BUTTER—Western extra, 19@20c; extra firsts, 18@19c; firsts, 15@17c; dairy Western firsts, 15@17c; dairy Western seconds, 11@12c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 16@17c; Western ladle packed firsts, 14@14½c; Western ladle packed seconds, 13@13½c. EGGS—Western and Michigan firsts, 16@16½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 22.—WHEAT—July opened at 75¼c and began a steady upward movement for a half cent. It stopped there. July closed at 76⅛. In the cash market No. 1 Northern was selling easily at a 2c premium over July. Low grades were dull, a good deal selling below 30c. Receipts of wheat here were 341 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 179 cars. Close—June closing, 76½c; July opening, 75¼c; highest, 76½c; lowest, 75¼c; closing, 76½c. August, closing, 77½c; September opening, 75¼c; highest, 75¾c; lowest, 75¼c; closing, 75¾c. December closing 77½c. On track No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 68@73c. Old August quoted at 78c.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red in elevators, 87½c. No. 2 red June, 87½c; July, 86 1-5@86½c; September, 85¼@86c. Corn—Options firm, car lots No. 2 in good demand; lower grades quiet; No. 3 mixed track, 42c; No. 2 yellow track, 56c; do grain depots 58½c; No. 2 high mixed and yellow grain depot, 57; No. 2 in export elevator, 54½c; No. 2 mixed, June, 54@54½c; July, 53½@54c; August and September, 52½@53c. Oats—Strong; No. 3 white, 39@39½c; No. 2 white, 40½@41c; do clipped, 40½c@41; No. 2 white, June, 40@41c; July, 39½@40½c; August, 38½@39c; September, 37½@38c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,400 bu; corn, 83,700 bu; oats, 30,100 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,100 bu; corn, 36,100 bu; oats, 15,600 bu.

Peoria, Ill., June 22.—GRAIN—Corn dull; No. 3, 40@44c; No. 4, 35c. Oats active, firm; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3 white, 32@32½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 73@74c. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 21,600 bu; oats, 51,000 bu; rye, 550 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 9,600 bu; oats, 110,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

Toledo, O., June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 cash, 86c; June, 85¾c; July, 82½c; August, 81¾c. Corn active; No. 2 cash, 48½c; June, 50c. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash, 35c. Rye dull; cash, 77c. CLOVER-SEED—Dull; prime, $6.50. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,517 bu; corn, 14,727 bu; oats, 4,252 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,900 bu; corn, 16,512 bu; oats, 18,100 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 22.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; limits easier; No. 1 hard spot, 89½c; No. 1 Northern do, 85½c; No. 2 do, 81½c. Corn scarce in store; No. 2, 54@55c asked. Receipts—Wheat, 112,000 bu; corn, 168,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 156,000 bu; corn, 133,500 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 22.—TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady at 27½c.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE BARNYARD.

Registering the Remarks of the Rooster of His Harem.

Youths' Companion: After the language of cows, quails, and monkeys, the language of hens has come forward as a subject for scientific study with the phonograph. A scientific Frenchman, M. Prevot du Haudray, has become convinced that barnyard fowl have a real language, and that the curious sounds which they are continually uttering are perfectly understood by one another.

He has for some time kept a phonograph hung up in a coop in which several cocks, hens, and chickens are confined. He has caused, as it were, the fowls to talk about all sorts of things by agitating them in one way or another, by letting them become hungry and then feeding certain of them while the others "complain," and in many ways has induced them to utter all the sounds of which they seem to be capable.

These sounds the phonograph has faithfully recorded, and M. Prevot du Haudray declares himself able to demonstrate from them that the chickens have a means of communication which may properly be called a language.

Persons who have observed the habits of poultry will not find it difficult to believe that they converse a great deal together, while the old hens are undoubtedly very much given to talking to themselves. It will be interesting to observe, for instance, when the French student of the subject has completed his report, exactly what a hen means when she goes around the yard exclaiming, at the top of her voice: "Kra-a-a-ah—krah, krah-krah-krah!" The significance of this speech has puzzled many observers.

M. Prevot du Haudray's phonograph may also settle the vexed question of what are the syllables actually pronounced by a rooster when he crows. It is traditional among English speaking people that the cock says "Cock-a-doodle-do!" But a Frenchman represents the sound—which, by the way, he calls the cock's "singing"—with the syllables cocorico.

To the German the rooster seems to say Kikiriki—the i's in this word having the sound of the English ee. The Italians represent the sound by still another and different combination of syllables. Every nation, no doubt, has its own idea of the way to represent this familiar remark of chanticleer.

But it is hard to see how there can be any variance in the representation of the cackling of a hen after she has laid an egg. She articulates, with great plainness and positiveness, the syllables, "Cut-cut-cut-cut-ca-dah-cut!"

Recently there was a very interesting crowing contest between roosters in Belgium. The poultry-raisers of the vicinity of Liege are such admirers of the music which their roosters furnish that they decided to hold a competition at Liege to prove definitely whose rooster was the champion crower.

All the birds entered in the competition—and there was a great number—were placed in cages, one in each cage, with a trustworthy man in front of each to record the crowings. The contest lasted one hour, and the cock which crowed the greatest number of times in that period received a valuable prize.

The winner of the prize crowed one hundred and thirty-four times, or more than twice a minute. Any one who has seen a young rooster mount a barnyard fence and crow until the housewife comes out and throws a milk pan at him will not be inclined to impeach the accuracy of this count, unless he thinks it is an understatement. It is possible that the Liege cocks were embarrassed by the strange surroundings, and did not do themselves justice.

Won't Do It This Year.

Alas! I loved a summer girl! I'll never do so
more.
It's most unsatisfactory—in truth, a dreadful
bore.

It took her sixty minutes at the lowest estimate
To adjust her—ah—suspenders, and, of course, I
had to wait.

You must remember, surely—if you've loved a
summer girl—
An hour isn't time enough to put her hair in curl.

And then her sweet complexion, too—so providence
has willed—
Lasts less than half an hour when it takes an hour
to build.

There's a path in the veranda that my
shoes have worn;
There's a weight upon my spirit of the
oaths I've sworn;

There's a stack of invitations absolutely
end
That I cordially accepted and neglected to
tend;

There's a company of people who denounce me as
a churl;
All because I watched and waited for that
coming girl.

—*Detroit Tribune.*

Hygeia Ginger Ale is a model summer drink.